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G8 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs at Trinity College in the University of Toronto

Presents the

**2009 L'Aquila G8 Summit
Interim Compliance Report**

11 July 2009 to 22 February 2010

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Preface

Each year since 1996, the G8 Research Group has produced a compliance report on the progress made by the G8 member countries in meeting the commitments issued at each summit. Since 2002, the group has published an interim report, timed to assess progress at moment of the transition between one country's year as host and the next, and a final report issued just before the leaders' annual summit. These reports, which monitor each country's efforts on a carefully chosen selection of the many commitments announced at the end of each summit, are offered to the general public and to policy makers, academics, civil society, the media and interested citizens around the world in an effort to make the work of the G8 more transparent and accessible, and to provide scientific data to enable the meaningful analysis of this unique and informal institution. Compliance reports are available at the G8 Information Centre at www.g8.utoronto.ca/compliance.

The G8 Research Group is an independent organization based at the University of Toronto. Founded in 1987, it is an international network of scholars, professionals and students that has as its mission to serve as the leading independent source of analysis on the G8. The group oversees the G8 Information Centre, which publishes, free of charge, research on the G8 and also publishes official documents issued by the G8.

For the 2009 Interim Compliance report, 24 priority commitments were selected from the 254 commitments made at the L'Aquila Summit, hosted by Italy from 8 to 10 July 2009. This report assesses the results of compliance with those commitments as of 22 February 2010. The G8 Research Group in Toronto has again worked with a team at the State University Higher School of Economics (HSE) in Moscow led by Mark Rakhmangulov, specifically on the reports for Russia. This continues the collaboration that has existed between the two teams since 2006, and will continue for the final compliance report.

To make its assessments, the G8 Research Group relies on publicly available information, documentation and media reports. To ensure the accuracy, comprehensiveness and integrity of these reports, we encourage comments and suggestions. Indeed, this is a living document, and the scores can be recalibrated if new material becomes available. All feedback remains anonymous and is not attributed. Responsibility for this report's contents lies exclusively with the authors and analysts of the G8 Research Group.

The work of the G8 Research Group would not be possible without the steadfast dedication of many people around the world. This report is the product of a team of energetic and hard-working analysts led by Erin Fitzgerald, chair of the student executive, and Netila Demneri, vice-chair, as well as the co-chairs of the Compliance Unit: Adrienne Davidson, Shiva Logarajah and Sam Plett. It would also not be possible without the support of Dr Ella Kokotsis, director of external relations, and Jenilee Guebert, director of research. We are also indebted to the many people who provided feedback on our draft version, whose comments have been carefully considered in this revised report.

John Kirton
Director, G8 Research Group

Executive Summary

The University of Toronto G8 Research Group has completed its eighth annual Interim Compliance Report. It is based on an analysis of compliance by G8 member states and the EU with 24 priority commitments from the 2009 L'Aquila Summit and covers the period from 10 July 2009 to 22 February 2010. This timeframe allows for an assessment of compliance approximately coincident with the transfer of the G8 presidency from Italy to Canada, which occurred on 1 January 2009.

The Interim Compliance Scores are contained in Table A. Individual country and issue assessments are contained in the sections below. This report is intended to provide a mid-term assessment of the members' progress toward compliance and to follow the transition in the presidency of the G8. The observations contained in this report are therefore based on relevant information available as of the end of February 2010. The Final Compliance Report, which will be published immediately prior to the 2010 Muskoka Summit, will provide more comprehensive analysis and updated compliance scores.

The Overall Interim Compliance Score

The results of the G8 Research Group's assessments indicate that, for the period July 2009 to February 2010, the G8 member states and the European Union received an average compliance score of +0.33. Individual scores are assigned on a scale where +1 indicates full compliance with the stated commitment, 0 is awarded for partial compliance or a work in progress, and -1 is reserved for those countries that fail to comply or that take action that is directly opposite to the stated goal of the commitment. The average interim score of +0.34 is on par with scores in previous years.

Compliance by Member

G8 members' rankings are roughly in line with past interim reports. The United Kingdom has maintained its traditional first place. Canada, historically in second place, has slipped to third. Japan, Italy and France are all within one rank of their historical average. The European Union, historically ranked third for compliance, is tied for fourth with the United States. Russia has returned to its traditional eighth place, having ranked sixth in the interim compliance report for the 2008 Toyako-Hokkaido Summit. Italy is ranked last.

The Compliance Gap Between Members

The difference between the highest and lowest G8 member compliance scores is 0.88. Although this is a large increase from the gap of 0.75 in the 2008 interim compliance report, it is only slightly smaller than the highest interim compliance gap of 0.89 after the 2005 Gleneagles Summit.

Compliance by Commitment

Overall compliance by commitment is almost uniformly distributed from -1 to +1, so it is difficult to identify outliers. Ten commitments were scored above +0.50, which is consistent with past years. Three commitments received a score of zero. There are four scores below zero this year, compared to five from last year, but only one the year before.

Within the Climate Change commitments, compliance was generally strong, with Technology Research and Development, Financing, and Forest Degradation receiving average scores of 1, 0.78, and 0.67, respectively. The only outlier among the climate change commitments was Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), which received an average score of -0.33. The average score for the four commitments was 0.53, well above the average compliance score and above the 0.39 average for compliance on Climate Change commitments from 2008.

Other environment commitments, such as Biodiversity, which received a score of 0.56, tended to receive fairly strong scores. The Energy commitments were a similar case, with Energy Efficiency receiving a score of 0.44 and Clean Technology Transfer receiving a score of 0.44.

Security commitments also received among the highest average compliance scores. Both Piracy and Afghanistan received average scores of 0.89, while corruption received a score of 0.67. The score for the Terrorism commitment was 0.56. The only outlier was African Peace Support, which received an average score of 0.

Economic and finance commitments proved extremely variable. Foreign Direct Investment received an average score of 0.67, but Trade received a score of -0.78 and World Economy received a score of 0.11. International Financial Institutions fell in the middle of this range, receiving an average score of 0.33. The average score of these commitments amounts to 0.08, which is a significant drop from last year's average of 0.58.

Scores for commitments dealing with the international framework for development assistance were low across the board. Official Development Assistance received an average score of -0.11, Good Governance received a score of 0, and Aid Effectiveness received a score of -0.44. Health specific commitments also tended to score low, on average, with Health Systems received a score of 0.33 and Child Mortality receiving a score of 0.11. However, among commitments dealing with other aspects of development assistance, the results were more variable. Food and Agriculture's average score of 0.78, although Water and Sanitation received 0.33 and Education received a score of 0.11. The low average of the development commitments (0.14) is consistent with past reports, although it is well above the very low average from 2008 -0.42.

Future Research and Reports

The information contained within this report provides G8 member countries and other stakeholders with an indication of their compliance results in the post-Gleneagles period.

As with previous compliance reports, this report has been produced as an invitation for others to provide additional or more complete information on country compliance. As always, comments are welcomed and would be considered as part of an analytical reassessment. Please send your feedback to g8@utoronto.ca.

Table A: 2009 L'Aquila Interim Compliance Scores

Commitment	Commitment Name	CDN	FRA	GER	ITA	JPN	RUS	UK	US	EU	Average
1	World Economy [21]	0	+1	+1	-1	0	-1	0	0	+1	0.11
2	Corruption [24]	+1	+1	0	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	0.67
3	Trade [37]	-1	-1	-1	-1	+1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-0.78
4	FDI [40]	+1	0	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0.67
5	Climate Change: Technology R&D [64]	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	1
6	Climate Change: Financing [66]	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	0.78
7	Climate Change: Forest Degradation [73]	0	+1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	0.67
8	Biodiversity [81]	+1	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	0	0	0.56
9	Energy Efficiency [87]	0	0	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	0.44
10	Energy: Clean Technology Transfer [91]	0	-1	+1	0	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	0.44
11	Climate Change: CCS [98]	+1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	+1	-1	0	-0.33
12	Africa: Official Development Assistance [115]	0	0	0	-1	+1	-1	+1	0	-1	-0.11
13	Aid Effectiveness [119]	0	-1	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-0.44
14	Water and Sanitation [146]	0	+1	+1	-1	+1	0	+1	0	0	0.33
15	Health: Health Systems [147]	+1	0	0	-1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	0.33
16	Health: Child Mortality [151]	+1	0	-1	0	+1	0	+1	0	-1	0.11
17	Education [157]	+1	+1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.11
18	Africa: Peace Support [161]	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	+1	0
19	Good Governance [167]	0	-1	0	-1	+1	+1	0	0	0	0
20	Piracy [183]	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0.89
21	Regional Security: Afghanistan [186]	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	0	+1	+1	+1	0.89
22	Terrorism [202]	+1	+1	0	0	0	+1	0	+1	+1	0.56
23	International Financial Institutions [203]	0	0	+1	-1	+1	+1	0	0	+1	0.33
24	Food and Agriculture [246]	+1	+1	+1	0	0	+1	+1	+1	+1	0.78
	Country Average	0.5	0.25	0.29	-0.25	0.54	0.21	0.63	0.42	0.42	
	2009 Interim Compliance Average										0.33
	2008 Final Compliance Average	0.75	0.2	0.60	0.10	0.35	0.25	0.80	0.80	0.55	0.48
	2008 Interim Compliance Average	0.20	-0.05	0.40	-0.20	-0.10	0.05	0.45	0.45	0.20	0.16

Table B: G8 Compliance by Country, 1996-2008

Summit	Lyon	Denver	Birmingham	Cologne	Okinawa	Genoa	Kananaskis		Evian	
Date	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002		2003	
	Final	Final	Final	Final	Final	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final
Canada	0.47	0.17	0.50	0.67	0.83	0.82	0.77	0.82	0.58	0.83
France	0.28	0.00	0.25	0.34	0.92	0.69	0.38	0.64	0.50	0.75
Germany	0.58	0.17	0.25	0.17	1.00	0.59	0.08	0.18	0.42	0.50
Italy	0.43	0.50	0.67	0.34	0.89	0.57	0.00	-0.11	0.38	0.25
Japan	0.22	0.50	0.20	0.67	0.82	0.44	0.10	0.18	0.42	0.42
Russia	N/A	0.00	0.34	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.14	0.00	0.42	0.33
UK	0.42	0.50	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.69	0.42	0.55	0.58	0.50
US	0.42	0.34	0.60	0.50	0.67	0.35	0.25	0.36	0.50	0.50
EU	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
G8 + EU	0.40	0.27	0.45	0.39	0.78	0.53	0.27	0.33	0.48	0.51
Number of commitments	19	6	7	6	12	9	13	11	12	12

Summit	Sea Island		Gleneagles		St. Petersburg		Heiligendamm		Hokkaido-Toyako	
Date	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Interim	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final	Interim	Final
Canada	0.50	0.72	0.52	0.81	0.45	0.60	0.22	0.65	0.20	0.75
France	0.39	0.50	0.48	0.57	0.30	0.40	0.17	0.52	-0.05	0.2
Germany	0.50	0.67	0.33	0.88	0.45	0.55	0.48	0.57	0.40	0.6
Italy	0.39	0.44	0.43	0.29	-0.10	0.05	0.13	0.17	-0.20	0.1
Japan	0.33	0.39	0.52	0.52	0.30	0.40	0.04	0.30	-0.10	0.35
Russia	0.00	0.06	-0.14	0.14	0.25	0.45	0.17	0.30	0.05	0.25
UK	0.50	0.67	0.67	0.95	0.55	0.60	0.61	0.70	0.45	0.8
US	0.44	0.72	0.71	0.81	0.35	0.60	0.78	0.91	0.45	0.8
EU	0.50	0.72	0.75	0.89	0.58	0.58	0.39	0.48	0.20	0.55
G8 + EU	0.39	0.54	0.47	0.65	0.35	0.47	0.33	0.51	0.16	0.48
Number of commitments	18	18	21	21	20	20	23	23	20	20

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1. World Economy: Financial and Regulatory Reform [21]

Commitment:

“We commit to vigorously pursue the work necessary to ensure global financial stability and an international level playing field, including on compensation structures, definition of capital and the appropriate incentives for risk management of securitisation, accounting and prudential standards, regulation and oversight of systemically important hedge funds, standardisation and resilience of OTC derivative markets, establishment of central clearing counterparties for these products, and regulation and transparency of credit rating agencies.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy	-1		
Japan		0	
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average Score			0.11

Background

During the 2009 Lecce Meeting in Italy, the G8 Finance Ministers released a statement outlining their commitment to regulatory reform in their respective countries and on the international level. The Ministers stated that they were committed to implementing the decision, which were taken at the London G20 Summit, among these decisions is the need to encourage other countries to join the efforts of the G8 to ensure global financial stability and an international level playing field.¹ The meeting also produced a commitment to encourage the appropriate international institutions to meticulously monitor the implementation of these decisions. The Finance Ministers also called on the Financial Stability Board (FSB) to “develop a toolbox of measures” in order to ensure adherence to prudential standards and enhanced cooperation with jurisdictions.²

At the 2009 Pittsburgh G20 Summit, host U.S. President Barack Obama emphasized the need to reform financial regulation. In response, the G20 agreed to mitigate more IMF voting power from the developed to the developing countries. U.S Treasury Secretary Tim Geithner said that a regulatory overhaul would be a top priority for the G20 and stated that the challenges facing the global economy "don't respect national borders, and

¹ Statement of G8 Finance Ministers. Department of Finance Canada. 13 June 2009. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. www.fin.gc.ca/n08/09-061-eng.asp.

² Statement of G8 Finance Ministers. Department of Finance Canada. 13 June 2009. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. www.fin.gc.ca/n08/09-061-eng.asp.

nor can the solutions come from individual countries acting on their own.”³ He added that the consequences of failing to reform the regulatory system would be felt globally.

Commitment Summary:

G8 leaders have made a very specific commitment to cooperate on a broad international infrastructure to deal with “...compensation structures, definition of capital and the appropriate incentives for risk management of securitisation, accounting and prudential standards, regulation and oversight of systemically important hedge funds, standardisation and resilience of OTC derivative markets, establishment of central clearing counterparties for these products, and regulation and transparency of credit rating agencies.”⁴ Thus, full compliance would require working with other members to create a global framework on all the aforementioned issues.

Scoring:

-1	Member takes action on at least three of the following by working with other members on creating a global framework on: compensation structures, definition of capital and the appropriate incentives for risk management of securitisation, accounting and prudential standards, regulation and oversight of systemically important hedge funds, standardisation and resilience of OTC derivative markets, establishment of central clearing counterparties for these products, and regulation and transparency of credit rating agencies.
0	Member actively takes steps to ensure global financial stability and an international level playing field by working to at least four of the following commitments: compensation structures, definition of capital and the appropriate incentives for risk management of securitisation, accounting and prudential standards, regulation and oversight of systemically important hedge funds, standardisation and resilience of OTC derivative markets, establishment of central clearing counterparties for these products, and regulation and transparency of credit rating agencies.”
+1	Member proposes strong reforms to ensure global financial stability and an international level playing field by working with other members to create a global framework on five of the following issues: compensation structures, definition of capital and the appropriate incentives for risk management of securitisation, accounting and prudential standards, regulation and oversight of systemically important hedge funds, standardisation and resilience of OTC derivative markets, establishment of central clearing counterparties for these products, and regulation and transparency of credit rating agencies

Lead Analyst: Ivana Jankovic

³ Inclusive G20 to replace elite G8 permanently. France24. 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. www.france24.com/en/20090925-inclusive-g20-permanently-replace-elite-g7-obama-emerging-economies-india-brazil-china.

⁴ G8 Leaders Declaration on Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009/aquila/2009-declaration.html.

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment on world economy's financial and regulatory reform since the L'Aquila Summit. Canada addressed standardisation and resilience of OTC derivative markets, regulation and transparency of credit rating agencies, compensation structures, and regulation and oversight of systemically important hedge funds.

On 24 September 2009, the Bank of Canada participated in the establishment of the international Over-the-Counter (OTC) Derivatives Regulators' forum.⁵ The Forum is comprised of international regulators and it will provide regulators with a means to cooperate, exchange views and share information related to OTC derivatives, Clearing Counter Parties (CCPs) and trade repositories.⁶

On 25 October 2009, during the G20 Pittsburgh Summit, Canada along with the G20 leaders announced that they succeeded in enhancing and expanding the "scope of regulation and oversight, with tougher regulation of OTC derivatives, securitization markets, credit rating agencies, and hedge funds."⁷

On 29 August 2009 it was announced that the Government of Canada has entered into a Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA), the first Canada has signed, with the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The agreement is targeted to inhibit using tax havens or tax evasion. The agreement outlines how Canada and the Netherlands will exchange information to reinforce both countries' tax laws. The agreement coheres to the standards on exchanging tax information established by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.⁸

On 7 November 2009, during the Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, under the auspices of the G20, Canada vowed to incorporate FSB standards and ensure that compensation policies and practices support financial stability and align with long-term value creation and called on firms to implement these compensation practices.⁹

On 18 December 2009, the Canadian Minister of Finance, Jim Flaherty, presented a draft on Income Tax Regulations, among further draft legislation, aimed at reforming the

⁵ A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf.

⁶ A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf.

⁷ Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

⁸ Canada Signs Its First Tax Information Exchange Agreement, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 29 August 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. www.fin.gc.ca/n08/09-120-eng.asp.

⁹ Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Ministry of Finance Japan (Tokyo) 7 November 2009. Date of Access: 17 January 2010. www.mof.go.jp/english/if/g20_091108.pdf.

“taxation of Canadian multinational corporations with foreign affiliates.”¹⁰ Minister Flaherty announced these proposals are meant to enhance the tax system while helping Canadian businesses properly follow tax laws. Flaherty further commented these taxes should indicate that the Canadian “government is committed to enhancing the fairness and competitiveness of Canada’s international tax rules.”¹¹

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Katharine Campbell

France: +1

France has fully complied with creating a global framework on at least five of the financial regulation issues mentioned in the Declaration on Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future.

On 24 September 2009, the Bank of France and the French Financial Markets Authority (AMF) participated in the establishment of the international OTC Derivatives Regulators’ forum.¹² The Forum is composed of international regulators and it will provide regulators with a means to cooperate, exchange views and share information related to OTC derivatives, CCPs and trade repositories.¹³

On 25 October 2009, at the G20 Pittsburgh Summit, France along with the G20 leaders announced that they succeeded in enhancing and expanding the “scope of regulation and oversight, with tougher regulation of OTC derivatives, securitization markets, credit rating agencies, and hedge funds.”¹⁴

On 24 August 2009, President Nicolas Sarkozy met with France’s largest banks to discuss a proposal that would enable a bonus-malus principle.¹⁵ If traders’ banks ran up a loss, the traders would face financial penalties. The proposal states “two-thirds of traders’ bonuses will be withheld for a period of up to five years. If the investments turn out to be

¹⁰ Government of Canada Releases Draft Foreign Affiliate Regulations, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. www.fin.gc.ca/n08/09-120-eng.asp.

¹¹ Government of Canada Releases Draft Foreign Affiliate Regulations, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. www.fin.gc.ca/n08/09-120-eng.asp.

¹² A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf.

¹³ A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf.

¹⁴ Leaders’ Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm.

¹⁵ France cracks down on bank bonuses, Times Online (London) 25 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. business.timesonline.co.uk/tol/business/industry_sectors/banking_and_finance/article6809771.ece.

loss-making, the deferred part of the bonus will be cancelled.”¹⁶ In addition, Sarkozy said banks would be “blacklisted” from failure to manage a code of conduct over bonuses.

In addition, Sarkozy called for measures to tax or cap on banker’s bonuses.¹⁷ He also expressed interest to extend the proposal internationally in an effort to regulate compensation structures. This complies with the suggestion of initiating a global framework on the compensation structure issue. On 6 November 2009, Minister of Finance Christine Lagarde put in new regulations that will force French banks to abide by the principles on bankers’ bonuses agreed in September at the G20 Pittsburgh Summit.¹⁸ Such measures address compliance with the compensation structure issue.

On 4 September 2009, Governor of the Bank of France Christian Noyer highlighted the increased supervision of financial actors over the past year.¹⁹ Such supervisory methods include principles and rules for rating agencies as well as compulsory registration for increased transparency. Governor Noyer also proposed more regulation on hedge funds through a process of licensing and increased transparency. Off sheet activities are to be consolidated and disciplined through changes in the accounting and prudential frameworks.²⁰ Governor Noyer’s speech outlined several financial regulation issues outlined in the Declaration on Responsible Leadership and stressed the need for international participation.²¹

On 2 December 2009, Minister of Finance Christine Lagarde attended a meeting with other European Union finance ministers in Brussels. The meeting dealt with the establishment of a market regulation system that would span Europe to mitigate further risks associated with the financial crisis.²² Under the new system, the European commission is to be the sole authority for declaring a financial crisis in Europe.²³

Thus, France has been given a score of +1 for recognizing and addressing at least five central financial regulation issues.

Analyst: Geneva Fong

¹⁶ France cracks down on bank bonuses, Times Online (London) 25 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. business.timesonline.co.uk/tol/business/industry_sectors/banking_and_finance/article6809771.ece.

¹⁷ France cracks down on bank bonuses, Times Online (London) 25 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. business.timesonline.co.uk/tol/business/industry_sectors/banking_and_finance/article6809771.ece.

¹⁸ Christine Lagarde: French model on the world stage, The Guardian 6 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.guardian.co.uk/business/2009/nov/06/france-christine-lagarde-model-stage.

¹⁹ Speech by Christian Noyer, Banque de France (Paris) 7 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.aciforex.com/docs/markettopics/20090907_Banque_de_France.pdf.

²⁰ Speech by Christian Noyer, Banque de France (Paris) 7 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.aciforex.com/docs/markettopics/20090907_Banque_de_France.pdf.

²¹ Speech by Christian Noyer, Banque de France (Paris) 7 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.aciforex.com/docs/markettopics/20090907_Banque_de_France.pdf.

²² European Union agrees super-regulator to head off financial crises, The Guardian (London) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. www.guardian.co.uk/business/2009/dec/02/eu-financial-regulation-deal.

²³ European Union agrees super-regulator to head off financial crises, The Guardian 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. www.guardian.co.uk/business/2009/dec/02/eu-financial-regulation-deal.

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to implement and promote financial regulation and reform. Germany pursued standardisation of OTC derivative markets, compensation structures reform, regulation and transparency of credit agencies, regulation and oversight of systematically important hedge funds, implementation of appropriate incentives for risk management of securitisation.

On 14 August 2009, The Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) has further refined and extended its Minimum Requirements for Risk Management for banks and financial services institutions.²⁴ Banks and financial services institutions are required to implement the new Minimum Requirements for Risk Management by 31 December 2009. The new MaRisk creates a framework where banks will have to manage and monitor their liquidity risks in such a way that impending shortages of liquidity are recognised at an early stage.²⁵ The institutions will be required to have appropriate risk management strategies for the risk of losses resulting from risk concentrations. The new MaRisk also contain more explicit requirements for banks' remuneration systems.²⁶

On 24 September 2009, Deutsche Bundesbank and the German Financial Supervisory Authority participated in the establishment of the international OTC Derivatives Regulators' forum.²⁷ The Forum is composed of international regulators and it will provide regulators with a means to cooperate, exchange views and share information related related to OTC derivatives CCPs and trade repositories.²⁸

On 25 October 2009, during the G20 Pittsburgh Summit, Germany along with the G20 leaders announced that they succeeded in enhancing and expanding the "scope of regulation and oversight, with tougher regulation of OTC derivatives, securitization markets, credit rating agencies, and hedge funds."²⁹

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1.

²⁴ New Minimum Requirements for Risk Management, Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Berlin) 14 August 2009. Date of Access: 17 January 2010. www.bafin.de/cln_116/nn_720788/SharedDocs/Mitteilungen/EN/2009/pm_090814_marisk_new.html.

²⁵ New Minimum Requirements for Risk Management, Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Berlin) 14 August 2009. Date of Access: 17 January 2010. www.bafin.de/cln_116/nn_720788/SharedDocs/Mitteilungen/EN/2009/pm_090814_marisk_new.html.

²⁶ New Minimum Requirements for Risk Management, Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (Berlin) 14 August 2009. Date of Access: 17 January 2010. www.bafin.de/cln_116/nn_720788/SharedDocs/Mitteilungen/EN/2009/pm_090814_marisk_new.html.

²⁷ A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf.

²⁸ A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf.

²⁹ Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

Italy: -1

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to implement and promote financial regulation and reform. Italy participated in standardisation of OTC derivative markets, and made efforts to strengthen their financial regulation system.

On 24 September 2009, the Banca d'Italia participated in establishment the international OTC Derivatives Regulators' forum.³⁰ The Forum is composed of international regulators and it will provide regulators with a means to cooperate, exchange views and share information related to OTC derivatives, CCPs and trade repositories.³¹

On 25 October 2009, during the G20 Pittsburgh Summit, Italy along with the G20 leaders announced that they succeeded in enhancing and expanding the "scope of regulation and oversight, with tougher regulation of OTC derivatives, securitization markets, credit rating agencies, and hedge funds."³²

On 2 December 2009, European Union finance ministers met in Brussels to discuss the establishment of a pan-European financial regulation system. The Banca D'Italia is a listed participant of this regulation system.³³ Such a system would involve three head ministers who would arbitrate financial regulation matters. Under the new system, the European commission is to be the sole authority for declaring a financial crisis in Europe.³⁴ The establishment of a continental regulation agency is integral in maintaining coherent regulation standards.

Thus, Italy has been given a score of -1.

Analyst: Geneva Fong

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to ensure global financial stability. Japan participated in the standardisation of OTC derivative markets, called for compensation policy reforms, pursued global convergence of accounting standards, and strengthened the role of clearing counterparties.

³⁰ A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf.

³¹ A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf.

³² Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

³³ European Union agrees super-regulator to head off financial crises, The Guardian (London) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. www.guardian.co.uk/business/2009/dec/02/eu-financial-regulation-deal.

³⁴ European Union agrees super-regulator to head off financial crises, The Guardian (London) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. www.guardian.co.uk/business/2009/dec/02/eu-financial-regulation-deal

On 20 July 2009, the Financial Services Agency extended temporary measures regarding restrictions on short selling and purchase of own stocks by listed companies.”³⁵ This measure aims to curb stock market speculation and quick gains due to short selling.

On 7 November 2009, at the meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Japan vowed to incorporate FSB standards and ensure that compensation policies and practices support financial stability and align with long-term value creation and called on firms to implement these compensation practices.³⁶

On 21 October 2009, the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) participated in extensive talks with the United States Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)³⁷ and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in pursuit of global convergence of accounting standards.³⁸ The parties aim to develop a common set of high-quality accounting standards for both domestic and international use.³⁹

On 24 September 2009, Bank of Japan and the Japan Financial Services Agency participated in the establishment of the international OTC Derivatives Regulators’ forum.⁴⁰ The Forum is composed of international regulators and it will provide regulators with a means to cooperate, exchange views and share information related to OTC derivatives, CCPs and trade repositories.⁴¹

On 25 October 2009, during the G20 Pittsburgh Summit, Japan along with the G20 leaders announced that they succeeded in enhancing and expanding the “scope of regulation and oversight, with tougher regulation of OTC derivatives, securitization markets, credit rating agencies, and hedge funds.”⁴²

³⁵ FSA extends temporary measures regarding restrictions on short selling and purchase of own stocks by listed companies, Financial Services Agency (Tokyo) 28 July 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.fsa.go.jp/en/news/2009/20090728-10.html.

³⁶ Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Ministry of Finance Japan (Tokyo) 7 November 2009. Date of Access: 17 January 2010. www.mof.go.jp/english/if/g20_091108.pdf.

³⁷ Accounting Standards Board of Japan Meets with U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board to Discuss Global Convergence, Accounting Standards Board of Japan (Tokyo) 21 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.asb.or.jp/asb/asb_e/asbj/pressrelease/pressrelease_20091021_e.pdf.

³⁸ ASBJ and IASB reaffirm their ongoing cooperation in achieving convergence in accounting standards Accounting Standards Board of Japan (Tokyo) 9 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.asb.or.jp/asb/asb_e/asbj/pressrelease/pressrelease_20090909_e.pdf.

³⁹ Accounting Standards Board of Japan Meets with U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board to Discuss Global Convergence, Accounting Standards Board of Japan (Tokyo) 21 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.asb.or.jp/asb/asb_e/asbj/pressrelease/pressrelease_20091021_e.pdf.

⁴⁰ A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf.

⁴¹ A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf.

⁴² Leaders’ Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm.

On 13 November 2009, Governor of the Bank of Japan, Masaaki Shirakawa stated that Japan Government Bond Clearing Corporation (JGBCC) and other CCPs in Japan have been working to strengthen risk management measures to provide the lead in efficient and safe clearing business with strengthened risk management framework.⁴³ Governor Shirakawa also stated that “It is not easy to reach a consensus among diverse participants in CCPs, but the Bank is confident that CCPs in Japan are making progress toward better risk management commensurate with the important roles of CCPs.”⁴⁴

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Cristobal Kaufmann

Russia: -1

Russia has demonstrated non-compliance with its commitment made towards finance at the L’Aquila summit. However, some interim steps have been taken to deal with accounting standards, OTC derivative markets and establishment of central clearing counterparties for these products.

On 25 November 2009, amendments to the Tax Code were adopted to change the taxation of spot contracts which are largely traded in OTC markets.⁴⁵

In October 2009, the Ministry of Finance Delegation took part at the XXVI Session of the Intergovernmental Working Group on international accounting and reporting standards of the UN Conference on Trade and Development. Delegates exchanged opinions on accounting and reporting standards, in particular financial instruments assessment. It was noted that Russia made some progress on information disclosure compared to 2007.⁴⁶

On 14 October 2009, Russia and the EU took part at the meeting of Russia-EU working group on accounting and audit matters. The parties discussed international standards implementations and the realization of the G20 financial declarations.⁴⁷

On 30 November – 1 December, the delegation of the Ministry of Finance took part in the international seminar Practice of financial reporting, auditing and public supervision in Vienna. Ten European countries exchanged experience during the seminar.⁴⁸

⁴³ Speech at a Symposium Commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the Center for Financial Industry Information Systems, Bank of Japan (Tokyo) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. www.boj.or.jp/en/type/press/koen07/ko0911d.htm.

⁴⁴ Speech at a Symposium Commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the Center for Financial Industry Information Systems, Bank of Japan (Tokyo) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. www.boj.or.jp/en/type/press/koen07/ko0911d.htm.

⁴⁵ Federal Law on Amendments to the First and the Second Parts of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation and Separate Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation, President of the Russia 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. graph.document.kremlin.ru/doc.asp?ID=55659&PSC=1&PT=1&Page=1.

⁴⁶ Information Message on the XXVI Session of the Intergovernmental Work Group on International Accounting and Reporting Standards of the UN, Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www1.minfin.ru/ru/official/index.php?id4=8492.

⁴⁷ Information Message on the Meeting of the Russia- EU Working Group on Accounting and Audit Matters. Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www1.minfin.ru/ru/official/index.php?id4=8297.

On 25 November 2009 the Russian Government submitted to the State Duma the draft law On Clearing and Clearing Activities. The draft law defines such basic terms like clearing, central counterparty, netting, and foresees guarantees on clearing liabilities. On 22 January 2010 the draft law was adopted in the first reading.⁴⁹

Thus, so far Russia has addressed only 3 of the 7 issues named in the commitment: accounting and prudential standards, standardization and resilience of OTC derivative markets and establishment of central clearing counterparties for these products. Therefore Russia has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to implement and promote financial regulation and reform. It has been involved in reforms of remuneration practices to ensure greater financial stability, while pursuing further research on how to implement other reforms on financial regulation such as with OTC derivative markets.

On 24 September 2009, Bank of England and the United Kingdom Financial Services Authority participated in the establishment of the international OTC Derivatives Regulators' forum.⁵⁰ The Forum is composed of international regulators and it will provide regulators with a means to cooperate, exchange views and share information related to OTC derivatives, CCPs and trade repositories.⁵¹

On 25 October 2009, during the G20 Pittsburgh Summit, the UK along with the G20 leaders announced that they succeeded in enhancing and expanding the "scope of regulation and oversight, with tougher regulation of OTC derivatives, securitization markets, credit rating agencies, and hedge funds."⁵²

On 19 November 2009 the British Government presented the Financial Services Bill to improve compensation practices. Important points of the Bill include reforms on rules regarding pay and bonus. The hardening of these rules is intended to in prevent pay and

⁴⁸ Information Message on Participation of the Ministry of Finance Delegation in the international seminar Practice of financial reporting, auditing and public supervision, Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 24 December 2009.

⁴⁹ The State Duma Adopted the Draft Law on Clearing and Clearing Activities in the First Reading, RosBusinessConsulting 22 January 2010. Date of Access: 16 February 2010. spb.rbc.ru/freenews/20100122172510.shtml

⁵⁰ A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf

⁵¹ A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf

⁵² Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm.

bonuses from adding to “excessive risk taking.”⁵³ Furthermore, the bill is directed at building upon regulatory framework. This strengthening will happen through the establishment of the Council for Financial Stability and through the increase of powers allotted to the Financial Services Authority.⁵⁴ The UK Government reports this bill will provide “wide-reaching reforms that strengthen financial regulation, support better corporate governance and empower consumers.”⁵⁵

In September 2009, the UK was further successful in having their five main banks commit to changes to bank bonuses. On 30 September 2009 Alistar Darling, Chancellor of the Exchequer, confirmed that Barclays, HSBC, Lloyds, RBS, and Standard Chartered have agreed to the reforms, which will be implemented by 1 January 2010. These reforms will be in line with the Financial Stability Board’s pay and bonuses standards.⁵⁶

On 14 October 2009, Lord Myners, Financial Services Secretary, announced that UK subsidiaries and branches of main international banks have committed to reforms to bank pay and bonuses. The Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Citigroup, Credit Suisse, Goldman Sachs International, JP Morgan Securities Ltd, Morgan Stanley, Nomura and UBS have agreed to reforms following the principles of remuneration of the FSB. Full implementation of these reforms will take place 1 January 2010. Other EU bank that have London branches, BNP Paribas, Deutsche Bank and Société Générale also agreed to reforms that would be in line with their domestic regulators while striving to “voluntarily comply with the FSA Rule on Remuneration for their UK based employees.”⁵⁷

In December 2009, the UK Government also put forth research on reforms to OTC derivatives markets and options for their improvement. The report was a UK point of view of how to make reforms on the management of counter-party credit risk and a lack of transparency.⁵⁸ This paper proposes a wide position management approach, to help prevent the manipulation of the market, rather than proposals favouring position limits. This publication further promotes thoughtful consideration on the work of the international regulatory community by legislators when reviewing proposals on reform.⁵⁹ This paper is not an implementation of reforms, but is a step toward implementing reforms on OTC Derivative Markets along the lines of the G8 commitments.

⁵³ Government Introduces Financial Services Bill, HM Treasury (London) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 December 2009. www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press_108_09.htm.

⁵⁴ Government Introduces Financial Services Bill, HM Treasury (London) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 December 2009. www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press_108_09.htm.

⁵⁵ Government Welcomes Walker Review Corporate Governance Reforms, HM Treasury (London) 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/govt_walker_reforms.htm.

⁵⁶ British Banks to Lead the Way on G20 Bonus Reforms, HM Treasury (London) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press_86_09.htm.

⁵⁷ City of London Banks Agree to Support G20 Bonus Reforms, HM Treasury (London) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/press_92_09.htm.

⁵⁸ Financial Services Authority and HM Treasury: Reforming OTC Derivative Markets, A UK Perspective, HM Treasury (London) December 2009. Date of Access: 20 December 2009. www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/hmt_fsa_otcderivativemarkets.pdf.

⁵⁹ Joint HMT and FSA Paper on Reforming OTC Derivative Markets, HM Treasury (London) Date of Access: 20 December 2009. www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/fin_eufs_index.htm.

Thus, the United Kingdom registers a score of 0.

Analyst: Katharine Campbell

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to implement and promote financial regulation and reform. The United States pursued standardisation of OTC derivative markets, reform of accounting standards, put new restrictions on compensation structures, addressed the definition of capital and the appropriate incentives for risk management of securitisation, and moved to strengthen regulation and transparency of credit rating agencies.

On 24 September 2009, Federal Reserve, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, New York State Banking Department, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Securities and Exchange Commission participated in the establishment of the international OTC Derivatives Regulators' forum.⁶⁰ The Forum is composed of international regulators and it will provide regulators with a means to cooperate, exchange views and share information related to OTC derivatives, CCPs and trade repositories.⁶¹

On 25 October 2009, during the G20 Pittsburgh Summit, the United States along with the G20 leaders announced that they succeeded in enhancing and expanding the "scope of regulation and oversight, with tougher regulation of OTC derivatives, securitization markets, credit rating agencies, and hedge funds."⁶²

On 4 October 2009, Secretary Timothy Geithner stated that the United States is committed "to specific deadlines for implementation of more and higher quality capital, stronger liquidity, a simple leverage ratio to constrain excess risk-taking and building buffers that firms can draw down in periods of stress."⁶³ Secretary Geithner also outlined that since the April G-20 meeting, the United States has put "new restrictions on bonuses and golden parachutes and a requirement that boards of directors review the relationship between compensation and risk; appointed a Special Master for Executive Compensation, empowered to review compensation structures for the top 100 employees at firms receiving exceptional assistance; and proposed legislation, already passed by the House, that will require all public companies to permit shareholders to cast an annual "say on pay" vote and make their compensation committees independent in fact, not just in

⁶⁰ A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf.

⁶¹ A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf.

⁶² Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm.

⁶³ Statement by Secretary Timothy F. Geithner at the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Meeting, US Department of the Treasury (Washington) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 17 October 2010. www.treas.gov/press/releases/tg308.htm.

name.”⁶⁴ In the same address, Secretary Geithner announced that the United States has also moved to “strengthen the transparency and the functioning of the over-the-counter derivatives market, and is working to develop tools to effectively resolve large failed financial institutions.”⁶⁵

On 21 October 2009, United States Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) participated in extensive talks with the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in pursuit of global convergence of accounting standards.⁶⁶ The parties aim to develop a common set of high-quality accounting standards for both domestic and international use.⁶⁷

Thus, the United States registers a score of +1.

Analyst: Mila Khodskaya

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to implement and promote financial regulation and reform. The European Union (EU) participated in the implemented compensation structures reforms, definition of capital and the appropriate incentives for risk management of securitisation, addressed accounting and prudential standards, participated in the standardisation and resilience of OTC derivative markets, and adopted new legislation on regulation and transparency of credit rating agencies

The EU has proposed legislation to curb bankers’ incentives to excessive risk taking.⁶⁸ On 24 September 2009, in a motion following the Pittsburgh Summit the EU has ‘supported the notion of spreading bankers’ bonuses over several years but regrets the lack of the use of taxes and salary caps’.⁶⁹

On 25 October 2009, during the G20 Pittsburgh Summit, the EU along with the G20 leaders announced that they succeeded in enhancing and expanding the “scope of regulation and oversight, with tougher regulation of OTC derivatives, securitization markets, credit rating agencies, and hedge funds.”⁷⁰

⁶⁴ Statement by Secretary Timothy F. Geithner at the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Meeting, US Department of the Treasury (Washington) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 17 October 2010. www.treas.gov/press/releases/tg308.htm

⁶⁵ Statement by Secretary Timothy F. Geithner at the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Meeting, US Department of the Treasury (Washington) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 17 October 2010. www.treas.gov/press/releases/tg308.htm

⁶⁶ ASBJ and IASB reaffirm their ongoing cooperation in achieving convergence in accounting standards. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.asb.or.jp/asb/asb_e/asbj/pressrelease/pressrelease_20090909_e.pdf

⁶⁷ Accounting Standards Board of Japan Meets with U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board to Discuss Global Convergence”. Date of Access: 5 December 2009.

⁶⁸ EU Nations Back New Bankers’ Pay, Capital Rules. Associated Press, 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. abcnews.go.com/Business/wireStory?id=9040745

⁶⁹ Motion for a Resolution. EU white paper. (Brussels) 30 September 2009. Date of Access 14 January 2010. www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=MOTION&reference=B7-2009-0084&format=XML&language=EN

⁷⁰ Leaders’ Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

On 24 September 2009, the Committee of European Banking Supervisors, the Committee of European Securities Regulators, the European Central Bank, and the European Commission participated in the establishment of the international OTC Derivatives Regulators' forum.⁷¹ The Forum is composed of international regulators and it will provide regulators with a means to cooperate, exchange views and share information related related to OTC derivatives CCPs and trade repositories.⁷²

The EU has begun an overhaul of IAS 39 (International Accounting Standards) which had taken effect 1 January 2005. The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) is an active ally in this respect with a proposed time-line to implement the change of IAS 39 during the year 2010.⁷³

With regards to the OTC derivative markets and establishment of CCPs the EU has complied by proposing a road map for future policies. "Already in July this year, the Commission identified four complementary tools to reduce the negative impact of OTC derivatives markets on financial stability: (i) increase standardisation, (ii) use trade repositories, (iii) strengthen the use of CCPs, and (iv) increase the use of organised trading venues."⁷⁴

On 23 April 2009, the EU adopted legislation to promote a rating standard for the Union.. According to Commission President Jos  Manuel Barroso: "Commission's proposals on credit rating agencies are the latest example of the EU leading the world in responding to the economic and financial crisis, restoring confidence and preventing a repeat."⁷⁵

Analyst: Cristobal Kaufmann

⁷¹ A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf.

⁷² A Global Framework for Regulatory Cooperation on OTC Derivative CCPs and Trade Repositories, Banque de France (Paris) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.banque-france.fr/gb/supervi/telechar/OTCD_Regulators_Forum_Press_Release.pdf.

⁷³ Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement: Replacement of IAS 39, IASC Foundation (London), 2 October 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. ec.europa.eu/internal_market/accounting/docs/ias/arc-update-20091002_final_en.pdf

⁷⁴ Ensuring efficient, safe and sound derivatives markets: Future policy actions, Commission of the European Communities (Brussels) 20 October 2009. Date of Access 6 December 2009. eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0563:FIN:EN:PDF

⁷⁵ Approval of new Regulation will raise standards for the issuance of credit ratings used in the Community, Directorate General Communication (Brussels)y. 23 April 2009. Date of Access 6 December 2009. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/629&type=HTML

2. Corruption [24]

Commitment

“We call for the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) by all countries and a strong and consistent follow-up of the Bali Conference by ensuring effective implementation of UNCAC, including the development of an effective transparent and inclusive review mechanism.”

G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.67

Background

Corruption first entered the G8’s agenda at the 2003 Evian Summit, where the G8 members declared to “fight corruption and mismanagement of public resources in both revenue raising and expenditures.”⁷⁶ The G8 has continued to recognize and support the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) as the primary instrument for fighting corruption.

The UNCAC aims to prevent and punish corruption through a set of legal and regulatory standards. As well, the UNCAC aims to foster “international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including asset recovery.”⁷⁷ The UNCAC thus far has 140 signatories, including all G8 members, and 143 parties to the convention.⁷⁸ The following table shows the G8 members’ commitment to the UNCAC so far:

G8 Member	Signature	Ratification, Approval (a)
Canada	21 May 2004	2 October 2007
France	9 December 2003	11 July 2005

⁷⁶ Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency: A G8 Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/corruption_en.html.

⁷⁷ United Nations Convention against Corruption. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) September 2004. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf.

⁷⁸ Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html.

Germany	9 December 2003	
Italy	9 December 2003	5 October 2009
Japan	9 December 2003	
Russia	9 December 2003	9 May 2006
United Kingdom	9 December 2003	9 February 2006
United States	9 December 2003	30 October 2006
European Community	15 September 2005	12 November 2008 (a)

In order to help facilitate the progress in members' implementation of the UNCAC treaty, participants of the first session of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC in Amman, Jordan in 2006 proposed a UNCAC review mechanism.⁷⁹ The participants also established an Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group that has since met five times and reported back to the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC.⁸⁰ The Bali Conference to Strengthen Integrity and Fight Corruption, held in Indonesia from 28 January to 1 February 2008, involved over 100 states parties to the UNCAC and emphasized the importance of a UNCAC review mechanism to furthering international cooperation in the fight against corruption.⁸¹

The most recent session of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC was held in Doha, Qatar from 9 to 13 November 2009.⁸² At the Conference, the participants ratified a review mechanism that would monitor states' implementation of the UNCAC. According to the mechanism, states will be monitored for their fulfillment of the UNCAC obligations every five years by peer review and self-assessments.⁸³

Commitment Features

This commitment requests G8 members to ratify the UNCAC, have they already not done so. Since ratifying the UNCAC is not an incremental process, but a one-off action, ratifications that took place before the L'Aquila Summit are acceptable compliance. The commitment also mentions the creation of a review mechanism for the UNCAC. Work on the review mechanism has been entrusted to the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC. Thus, the commitment compels G8 members to attend meetings of the working group. For full

⁷⁹ Open-ended Intergovernmental Working group on the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna). Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group1.html.

⁸⁰ Open-ended Intergovernmental Working group on the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna). Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group1.html.

⁸¹ Bali Conference to Strengthen Integrity and Fight Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 15 January 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2008-01-15.html.

⁸² Third global corruption conference in Doha, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna). 12 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2009/October/third-global-corruption-conference-in-doha.html.

⁸³ Doha Deal Creates Corruption Monitoring Mechanism, Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. www.cosp3-uncac.pp.gov.qa/news02.aspx.

compliance, G8 members must ratify (or already have ratified) the UNCAC, and attend all meetings of the intergovernmental working group this compliance cycle.

Scoring

-1	Member does not ratify the UNCAC, before or during the compliance period AND member does not attend any meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC or the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC.
0	Member ratifies, or has already ratified, the UNCAC OR member attends at least one meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC or the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC.
+1	Member ratifies, or has already ratified, the UNCAC AND attends all of the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC.

Lead Analyst: Egor Ouzikov

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the UNCAC. Canada ratified the UNCAC on 2 October 2007⁸⁴ and has also actively worked on the review mechanism for the UNCAC.

Canada has attended all meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC. On 25 August-2 September 2009, the Canadian Government sent three representatives to Vienna to attend the Fifth Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC.⁸⁵ Canada also sent a six-person delegation to attend the Third Session of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC in Doha, Qatar on 9-13 November 2009.⁸⁶ The Canadian delegation at Doha was headed by its Ambassador to the International Organizations at Vienna, John Barrett, and included representatives from the Department of Justice and

⁸⁴ Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html.

⁸⁵ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fifth Meeting (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf.

⁸⁶ UN meeting larges in Doha: Organisers, The Peninsula On-line (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=Local_News&subsection=Qatar+News&month=November2009&file=Local_News2009111372255.xml.

the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.⁸⁷ At the Doha Conference, signatories to the UNCAC, including Canada, ratified a review mechanism.⁸⁸

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for having ratified the UNCAC in 2007 and for its participation in the ratification of the review mechanism.

Analyst: Corinne Ton That

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the UNCAC. On 11 July 2005, France became the first G8 country to ratify the UNCAC.⁸⁹ France has also pursued the UNCAC review mechanism.

France has attended all meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC. French representatives attended the Fifth Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC in Vienna from 25 August to 2 September 2009.⁹⁰ France sent a large delegation to attend the Third Session of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC in Doha, Qatar on 9-13 November 2009.⁹¹ The French delegation at Doha included its Ambassador to Qatar, Gilles Bonnaud, as well as representatives from the Ministry of Justice.⁹² At the Doha Conference, signatories to the UNCAC, including France, ratified a review mechanism.⁹³

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for having ratified the UNCAC in 2005 and for its participation in the ratification of the review mechanism.

Analyst: Guy Joseph

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to ratify the UNCAC and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. Germany signed the UNCAC on 9 December 2003 but

⁸⁷ Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption: Final List of Participants, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP_CoSP3_FINAL.pdf.

⁸⁸ Doha Deal Creates Corruption Monitoring Mechanism, Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. www.cosp3-uncac.pp.gov.qa/news02.aspx.

⁸⁹ Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html.

⁹⁰ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fifth Meeting (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf.

⁹¹ UN meeting larges in Doha: Organisers, The Peninsula On-line (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.thepeninsulaqatar.com/Display_news.asp?section=Local_News&subsection=Qatar+News&month=November2009&file=Local_News2009111372255.xml.

⁹² Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption: Final List of Participants, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP_CoSP3_FINAL.pdf.

⁹³ Doha Deal Creates Corruption Monitoring Mechanism, Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. www.cosp3-uncac.pp.gov.qa/news02.aspx.

has not ratified it yet.⁹⁴ However, Germany attended all of the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and the Conference of States Parties held during the current compliance cycle.

Germany has attended the most recent meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group. Germany sent five delegates to the Fifth Intersessional meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group in Vienna from 25 August 2009 to 2 September 2009.⁹⁵ Since Germany has yet to ratify the UNCAC, it attended the meeting as an observer state. In addition, Germany attended the Third Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC from 9 November 2009 to 13 November 2009 in Doha, Qatar, as an observer state.⁹⁶

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for attending the all the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and the Conference of States Parties during the current compliance cycle.

Analyst: Julie Beckstead

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to ratify the UNCAC and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. On 5 October 2009, Italy became the most recent G8 member to ratify the UNCAC,⁹⁷ but it has not attended all of the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC held during the current compliance cycle.

Italy has not attended all meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group. Italy did not attend the Fifth Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC, held in Vienna on 25 August-2 September 2009.⁹⁸ However, Italy sent a delegation to attend the Third Session of the Conference of the State Parties to the UNCAC held in Doha, Qatar, on 9-13 November 2009.⁹⁹ Italy's representation at the

⁹⁴ Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf.

⁹⁵ Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf.

⁹⁶ Final List of Participants in the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP_CoSP3_FINAL.pdf.

⁹⁷ Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2008. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html.

⁹⁸ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fifth Meeting (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf.

⁹⁹ Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption: Final List of Participants, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP_CoSP3_FINAL.pdf.

Doha Conference included its ambassador to Qatar, Andrea Ferrari, representatives from its Ministry of Justice, and members of its Department for the Public Function, Anti-Corruption and Transparency Service.³ At this Intersessional Meeting, signatories to the UNCAC, including Italy, ratified a review mechanism.¹⁰⁰

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for having ratified the UNCAC in 2009 and for taking part in the ratification of a review mechanism at the Doha Conference.

Analyst: Guy Joseph

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to ratify the UNCAC and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. While Japan signed the UNCAC on 9 December 2003, it has yet to ratify the UNCAC.¹⁰¹ However, Japan attended all of the meetings of the Open-Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and the Conference of State Parties.

Japan has attended previous meetings of the Open-Intergovernmental Working Group. However, Japan failed to attend the Fifth Intersessional Meeting held in Vienna on 25 August-2 September 2009.¹⁰² Japan also did not send a delegation to the Third Session of the Conference of the State Parties to the UNCAC held in Doha, Qatar, on 9-13 November 2009.¹⁰³

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for attending all of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group meetings held in the current G8 compliance cycle. Japan's progress towards compliance with the corruption commitment has been hindered by the fact that Japan has yet to ratify the UNCAC.

Analyst: Corinne Ton That

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the UNCAC and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. Russia ratified the UNCAC on 9 May 2006.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰⁰ Doha Deal Creates Corruption Monitoring Mechanism, Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. www.cosp3-uncac.pp.gov.qa/news02.aspx.

¹⁰¹ Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html.

¹⁰² Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fifth Meeting (Vienna) 2 September 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf

¹⁰³ Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption: Final List of Participants, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP_CoSP3_FINAL.pdf.

¹⁰⁴ Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html.

On 25 August-2 September 2009, the official delegates from Russia participated in the Fifth Intersessional Meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC in Vienna.¹⁰⁵ On 7-8 November 2009, Russia participated in the Third Session of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC in Doha, Qatar. Russia was represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice.¹⁰⁶ The participants developed a UNCAC implementation control mechanism. Russia, along with Angola, Algeria, Venezuela, Egypt, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, and others voted for less binding review mechanism, which excludes obligatory civil society participation, mutual control, and publication of reports.¹⁰⁷

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for having ratified the UNCAC in 2006 and for participation in the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and in the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC.

Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the UNCAC and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. The United Kingdom signed ratified the UNCAC on 9 February 2006.¹⁰⁸

The UK attended all of the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and the Conference of States Parties held during the current compliance cycle.

On 25 August-2 September 2009, four British representatives attended the Fifth Intersessional Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC in Vienna.¹⁰⁹ The UK officials were involved in continued negotiations over a review mechanism to enforce the UNCAC.¹¹⁰ The UK attempted to build up a consensus position among

¹⁰⁵ The Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) Date of access: 25 November 2009. www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf.

¹⁰⁶ Participants, Global Forum VI on Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity. Date of access: 27 November 2009. www.gf6.pp.gov.qa/participants.htm.

¹⁰⁷ Verbatim Record of the Meeting of the Council for Civil Society Institutions and Human Rights, President of Russia (Moscow) 23 November 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009. news.kremlin.ru/transcripts/6074.

¹⁰⁸ Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html.

¹⁰⁹ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fifth Meeting (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf.

¹¹⁰ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Fifth Meeting (Vienna) 2 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf.

nation-states with the help of the EU and the United States.¹¹¹ The UK also succeeded in gaining the commitment of a number of the G77 states to the process.¹¹² On 13 November 2009, participants of the Third Session of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC in Doha, Qatar, agreed to the ratification of the review mechanism.¹¹³ States including the UK were unable to convince all countries in attendance to consent to a process that would have allowed participation by civil society groups to encourage transparency.¹¹⁴ A representative for the British Department of International Development expressed that the “UK would have liked the agreement to be stronger.”¹¹⁵

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for having ratified the UNCAC in 2009 and for taking part in all of the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group and in the ratification of a review mechanism at the Doha Conference.

Analyst: Sarah Beard

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the UNCAC and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. The US ratified the UNCAC on 30 October 2006¹¹⁶ and has attended all of the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and the Conference of States Parties held in the current compliance cycle.

The US attended the Fifth Intersessional meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group in Vienna from 25 August 2009 to 2 September 2009.¹¹⁷ Furthermore,

¹¹¹ Aid Effectiveness and Accountability Newsletter for September 2009, Department for International Development (London) 18 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/Making-DFIDs-Aid-more-effective/Aid-effectiveness-newsletters/Aid-effectiveness-and-accountability-newsletter---September-2009/.

¹¹² Aid Effectiveness and Accountability Newsletter for September 2009, Department for International Development (London) 18 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/Making-DFIDs-Aid-more-effective/Aid-effectiveness-newsletters/Aid-effectiveness-and-accountability-newsletter---September-2009/.

¹¹³ UN Convention against Corruption review mechanism: A flawed step forward, Transparency International: The Global Coalition against Corruption (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.transparency.org/news_room/latest_news/press_releases/2009/2009_11_13_review_mechanism_flawed.

¹¹⁴ Aid Effectiveness and Accountability Newsletter for November 2009, Department for International Development (London) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/Making-DFIDs-Aid-more-effective/Aid-effectiveness-newsletters/Aid-effectiveness-and-accountability-newsletter---november-2009/.

¹¹⁵ Aid Effectiveness and Accountability Newsletter for November 2009, Department for International Development (London) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/Making-DFIDs-Aid-more-effective/Aid-effectiveness-newsletters/Aid-effectiveness-and-accountability-newsletter---november-2009/.

¹¹⁶ Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html.

¹¹⁷ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Fifth Meeting (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf.

the United States sent 11 delegates to the Third Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC from 9 November 2009 to 13 November 2009 in Doha, Qatar.¹¹⁸ At this Intersessional Meeting, signatories to the UNCAC, including the US, ratified a review mechanism.¹¹⁹

Thus, the US has been awarded a score of +1 for its ratification of the UNCAC as well as its attendance at both Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC meeting and the Conference of States Parties.

Analyst: Julie Beckstead

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to ratify the UNCAC and pursue the UNCAC review mechanism. On 12 November 2008, the EU ratified the UNCAC.¹²⁰ The EU also sent representatives to all of the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the UNCAC and the Conference of States Parties.

On 25 August-2 September 2009, the EU and the Council of the EU attended the Fifth Intersessional Meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group.¹²¹ The EU sent a delegation of four while one observer from the Council of the European Union was also present.¹²² Furthermore, the EU participated in the third session of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC on November 9-13.¹²³ In its opening speech, the EU pushed for the involvement of non-governmental organizations in the process, as well as in-country visits that would provide experts a better understanding of the local issues on the enforcement of the UNCAC.¹²⁴ Additionally, the EU urged that states allow the public

¹¹⁸ Final List of Participants in the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009.

www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP_CoSP3_FINAL.pdf.

¹¹⁹ Doha Deal Creates Corruption Monitoring Mechanism, Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. www.cosp3-uncac.pp.gov.qa/news02.aspx.

¹²⁰ Signatories to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html.

¹²¹ Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Fifth Meeting (Vienna) 2 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf.

¹²² Official List of Participants in Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, Fifth Meeting (Vienna) 2 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup1/25Aug-02Sep2009/2009-09-02_-_LOP_WG1_-_FINAL.pdf.

¹²³ Final List of Participants in the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009.

www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/LoP_CoSP3_FINAL.pdf.

¹²⁴ Opening Statement by Sweden on behalf of the European Union at the Third Session of the Conference of State Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Swedish Presidency of the European Union (Stockholm) 9 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.se2009.eu/polopoly_fs/1.23688!menu/standard/file/Final%20EU%20statement%20at%20UNCAC%20CoSP.pdf.

release of the final reports on compliance.¹²⁵ On 13 November 2009, the Third Session of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC accepted a review mechanism that fulfilled at least two of the three EU's demands.¹²⁶

The Council of the European Union has also pressured for a strong and effective review mechanism. On 8 October 2009, the Council of the Europe's Group of States against Corruption sent a letter to the countries participating in the third meeting of the Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC, reminding them that "international norms are at risk of remaining dead letters if they are not backed up by a credible review mechanism and process."¹²⁷

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with the G8 commitment on corruption by ratifying the UNCAC and by pursuing a review mechanism to ensure enforcement.

Analyst: Sarah Beard

¹²⁵ Opening Statement by Sweden on behalf of the European Union at the Third Session of the Conference of State Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Swedish Presidency of the European Union (Stockholm) 9 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.se2009.eu/polopoly_fs/1.23688!menu/standard/file/Final%20EU%20statement%20at%20UNCAC%20CoSP.pdf.

¹²⁶ UN Convention against Corruption review mechanism: A flawed step forward, Transparency International: The Global Coalition against Corruption (Doha) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.transparency.org/news_room/latest_news/press_releases/2009/2009_11_13_review_mechanism_flawed.

¹²⁷ Message from the Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption addressed to the Third Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption (Strasbourg) 8 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session3/V0987267e.pdf.

3. Trade [37]

Commitment

“We will refrain from raising new barriers to investment or to trade in goods and services, imposing new exports restrictions, or implementing World Trade Organisation (WTO) inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Promoting Global Recovery

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada	-1		
France	-1		
Germany	-1		
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom	-1		
United States	-1		
European Union	-1		
Average Score			+0.67

Background

Acknowledging both the temptations and risks posed by protectionism in times of economic crisis, the leaders at the Washington G20 Summit in November 2008 pledged to “refrain from raising new barriers to investment or to trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing WTO inconsistent measure to stimulate trade” within the coming year.¹²⁸

In April 2009, a G20 Finance Ministerial in London once again recognized that “Reinvigorating world trade and investment is essential for restoring global growth.” To that end, G20 members “...[reaffirmed] the commitment made in Washington: to refrain from raising new barriers to investment or to trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing World Trade Organisation (WTO) inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.”¹²⁹

Since the beginning of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rounds, and especially since the formation of the WTO, G8 and G20 members have made significant progress in reducing barriers to global trade in goods and services as well as other trade-distorting mechanisms. However, state leaders have historically tended to resort to

¹²⁸ Declaration: Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy, G20 Summit (Washington) 15 November 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.g20.org/Documents/g20_summit_declaration.pdf

¹²⁹ “The Global Plan for Recovery and Reform,” G20 Summit (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. www.g20.org/Documents/final-communique.pdf

protectionism in times of economic uncertainty.¹³⁰ Commitments both at the Washington G20 Summit and the London G20 Finance Ministerial were made with this clearly in mind. As the G20 Finance Ministerial in London noted, “Falling demand is exacerbated by growing protectionist pressures and a withdrawal of trade credit.... We will not repeat the historic mistakes of protectionism of previous eras.”¹³¹

Commitment Features

This commitment can be understood in two parts. First, G8 members have committed to keeping their markets open. The WTO defines “Tariffs, non-tariff measures, subsidies and burdensome administrative procedures regarding imports”¹³² as barriers that limit global flows of goods and services. Thus, G8 members have committed to refrain from such activity. Second, G8 members have committed to refrain from unfairly stimulating domestic export markets.

The WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures outlines five broad measures that unfairly stimulate exports: (1) Domestic subsidies that require recipients to meet certain export targets; (2) Subsidies that require recipients to use domestic goods instead of imported goods; (3) Domestic subsidies that hurt an industry in an importing country; (4) Domestic subsidies in one country that hurt exporters trying to compete in the subsidizing country’s domestic market; (5) Domestic subsidies that hurt rival exporters from another country when the two compete in third markets.¹³³ States that feel that such measures have been taken by another state can lodge a complaint with the WTO Disputes Settlement Body, which then adjudicates if the measure was inconsistent with WTO rules.¹³⁴ By making such a commitment, G8 members have committed to refrain from such behaviour.

¹³⁰ G20 governments refrain from extensive use of restrictive measures, but some slippage evident, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/trdev_14sep09_e.htm

¹³¹ “The Global Plan for Recovery and Reform,” G20 Summit (London) 2 April 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. www.g20.org/Documents/final-communique.pdf

¹³² G20 governments refrain from extensive use of restrictive measures, but some slippage evident, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/trdev_14sep09_e.htm

¹³³ Understanding the WTO - Anti-dumping, subsidies, safeguards: contingencies, etc (Geneva) 1 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/agrm8_e.htm#subsidies.

¹³⁴ Understanding the WTO - Anti-dumping, subsidies, safeguards: contingencies, etc (Geneva) 1 January 2005. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/agrm8_e.htm#subsidies.

Scoring

-1	Member state takes TWO distinguishable actions in the following categories: (1) raises new barriers to investment or trade as defined by the WTO; (2) imposes new export restrictions as defined by the WTO, OR (3) violates the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures as deemed by the WTO Disputes Settlement Body.
0	Member state takes ONE action in the following category: (1) raises new barriers to investment or trade as defined by the WTO; (2) imposes new export restrictions as defined by the WTO, OR (3) violates the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures as deemed by the WTO Disputes Settlement Body.
+1	Member state does NOT (1) raise any new barriers to investment or trade as defined by the WTO, (2) impose new export restrictions as defined by the WTO, AND (3) is not deemed to be in violation of the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures as deemed by the WTO Disputes Settlement Body.

Lead Analyst: Sarah Ellis

Canada: -1

Canada has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers to investment or trade and unfairly stimulating domestic export markets in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

On 8 October, Bill C-32, An Act to amend the Tobacco Act received royal assent, becoming statute C.27.¹³⁵ This law prohibits the import, sale, and advertising of flavoured tobacco products to Canadian youth. However, Canadian tobacco producers do not use flavouring in the manufacturing process, while foreign producers, such as those from the United States, do flavour their tobacco products.¹³⁶ This measure effectively bans the import of several varieties of tobacco into Canada on the basis of health standards that might be deemed non-tariff barriers by the WTO, which was not formally consulted in the drafting of the bill.¹³⁷

On 23 November 2009, the Canada Border Services Agency imposed preliminary duties of up to 182% on imported Chinese steel products.¹³⁸ This followed the agency's

¹³⁵ Status of the Bill: Bill C-32, LEGISINFO - The Library of Parliament (Ottawa) 4 December 2009. Date of Access, 4 December 2009. www2.parl.gc.ca/Sites/LOP/LEGISINFO/index.asp?Language=E&Chamber=N&StartList=A&EndList=Z&Session=22&Type=0&Scope=I&query=5835&List=stat

¹³⁶ Canada: Health Canada ban on flavoured tobacco, Global Trade Alert (London) 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.globaltradealert.org/measure/canada-health-canada-ban-flavoured-tobacco.

¹³⁷ Terence Corcoran: Ottawa's fruit-flavoured tobacco bomb, National Post (Toronto) 16 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 4, 2009. network.nationalpost.com/np/blogs/fullcomment/archive/2009/11/16/terence-corcoran-ottawa-s-fruit-flavoured-tobacco-bomb.aspx.

¹³⁸ Preliminary duty on Chinese imports of well casing and tubing, Lakeside says, Winnipeg Free Press (Winnipeg) 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.winnipegfreepress.com/business/breakingnews/74073877.html.

investigation into Chinese steel subsidies and dumping of these goods in Canada.¹³⁹ However, the Canadian allegations of dumping against the Chinese have not been brought before the WTO Dispute Settlement Body.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of -1 for the imposition of tariffs on Chinese steel products, and tobacco trade restrictions.

Analyst: Lutwik Antoniuk

France: -1

France has partially complied with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers to investment or trade and unfairly stimulating domestic export markets in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

On 6 October 2009, France and other EU members imposed the EC anti-dumping duties on imports of pipes and tubes from China,¹⁴⁰ and imports of aluminium foil from Armenia, Brazil, and China.¹⁴¹

On 12 October 2009, the European Commission recommended extending tariffs on shoe products from China and Vietnam of 10 per cent and 16.5 per cent respectively for a maximum duration of 15 months.¹⁴² The tariffs were first imposed in 2006 and were renewed on 22 December 2009.¹⁴³

Thus, France has been awarded a score of -1 for its participation in new barriers and restrictions to trade.

Analyst: Hermonie Xie

Germany: -1

Germany has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers to investment or trade and unfairly stimulating domestic export markets in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

On 6 October 2009, Germany and other EU member states implemented anti-dumping legislations on imports of seamless pipes and iron and steel tubes from China.¹⁴⁴ On the

¹³⁹ SIMA - Certain Carbon Steel and Stainless Steel Fasteners - Notice of Re-investigation, Canada Border Services Agency (Ottawa) 15 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/sima-lmsi/ri-re/ad1308/ad1308-ri08-ni-eng.html.

¹⁴⁰ EC: Antidumping duties on certain seamless pipes and tubes of iron and steel from China, Global Trade Alert (London) 16 Oct 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-antidumping-duties-certain-seamless-pipes-and-tubes-iron-and-steel-china.

¹⁴¹ EC: Antidumping duties on aluminum foil from Armenia, Brazil and China, Global Trade Alert (London) 16 Oct 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-antidumping-duties-aluminium-foil-armenia-brazil-and-china.

¹⁴² UPDATE 1-EU Commission Wants Extended China Shoe Tax, Reuters US Edition (Brussels) 12 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. www.reuters.com/article/idUSL1C47986220091012.

¹⁴³ China Takes Steps Against EU in Trade Row, Deutsche-Welle (Brussels) 23 December 2009. Date of Access: 23 December 2009. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5052687,00.html.

¹⁴⁴ EC: Antidumping duties on certain seamless pipes and tubes of iron and steel from China, Global Trade Alert (London) 16 Oct 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-antidumping-duties-certain-seamless-pipes-and-tubes-iron-and-steel-china.

same day, Germany conceded to imposing anti-dumping duties on imports of aluminum foil from Armenia, Brazil and China.¹⁴⁵

On 12 October 2009, the European Commission recommended extending tariffs on shoe products from China and Vietnam of 10 per cent and 16.5 per cent respectively for a maximum duration of 15 months.¹⁴⁶ The tariffs were first imposed in 2006 and were renewed on 22 December 2009.¹⁴⁷

Thus, for its participation in new barriers and restrictions to trade, Germany has been awarded a -1.

Analyst: Hermonie Xie

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers to investment or trade and unfairly stimulating domestic export markets in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

On 6 October 2009, Italy backed the imposition of the European Community's new anti-dumping tariffs on imports of Chinese steel and iron products¹⁴⁸ as well as tariffs on aluminum foil imports from Armenia, Brazil, and China.¹⁴⁹

On 12 October 2009, the European Commission recommended extending tariffs on shoe products from China and Vietnam of 10 per cent and 16.5 per cent respectively for a maximum duration of 15 months.¹⁵⁰ The tariffs were first imposed in 2006 and the European Union voted to renew them on 22 December 2009.¹⁵¹

Italy has promoted the imposition of new tariffs as well as the extension of existing duties. Therefore, Italy has been awarded an interim compliance score of -1.

Analyst: Steven Penner

¹⁴⁵ EC: Antidumping duties on aluminum foil from Armenia, Brazil and China, Global Trade Alert (London) 16 Oct 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-antidumping-duties-aluminium-foil-armenia-brazil-and-china.

¹⁴⁶ UPDATE 1-EU Commission Wants Extended China Shoe Tax, Reuters US Edition (Brussels) 12 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. www.reuters.com/article/idUSLCA47986220091012.

¹⁴⁷ China Takes Steps Against EU in Trade Row, Deutsche-Welle (Brussels) 23 December 2009. Date of Access: 23 December 2009. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5052687,00.html.

¹⁴⁸ Council Regulation (EC) No. 926/2009, Official Journal of the European Union (Luxembourg) 24 September 2009. Date of Access 18 December 2009. eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0019:0035:EN:PDF.

¹⁴⁹ Council Regulation (EC) No. 925/2009, Official Journal of the European Union (Luxembourg) 24 September 2009. Date of Access 18 December 2009. eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0001:0018:EN:PDF.

¹⁵⁰ UPDATE 1-EU Commission Wants Extended China Shoe Tax, Reuters US Edition (Brussels) 12 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. www.reuters.com/article/idUSLCA47986220091012.

¹⁵¹ China Takes Steps Against EU in Trade Row, Deutsche-Welle (Brussels) 23 December 2009. Date of Access: 23 December 2009. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5052687,00.html.

Japan: +1

Japan has complied with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers to investment or trade and unfairly stimulating domestic export markets in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

At the November 2009 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit in Singapore, Japan joined the APEC member states in renewing their commitment to abstain from enacting policies that would deliberately restrict trade and investment.

However, the newly elected Japanese government also has recently shown signs that it is ready to protect its domestic industries. On 2 December 2009 that Japanese Agriculture Minister Hirotaka Akamatsu requested an expansion of WTO limits on protection of products from “sensitive” industries, such as agriculture.¹⁵² Such an expansion would protect the Japanese agriculture industry from the losses that would result from the inflow of less expensive imports.¹⁵³

The Japanese government is also advocating for increased and direct subsidies to Japanese rice farmers.¹⁵⁴ Moreover, the government is continuing a review of sanitation policies that will, if implemented, restrict food imports from many countries.¹⁵⁵

Japan thus far has not implemented new barriers to trade or unfair export subsidies. Therefore, Japan has been awarded an interim compliance score of +1.

Analyst: Lutwik Antoniuk

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers to investment or trade and unfairly stimulating domestic export markets in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

On 14 October 2009, the Government of Russia prolonged for 9 months import customs duties on iron-and-steel scrap and certain types of rolled metal.¹⁵⁶

On 10 December 2009, import customs duties on rice were raised from EUR0.07 per 1 kilogram to EUR0.12 per 1 kilogram.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵² Japan Wants WTO Flexible on Farm Tariff Cuts, The Japan Times Online (Tokyo) 2 December 2009. Date of Access 19 December 2009. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nb20091202a5.html.

¹⁵³ Japan Wants WTO Flexible on Farm Tariff Cuts, The Japan Times Online (Tokyo) 2 December 2009. Date of Access 19 December 2009. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nb20091202a5.html

¹⁵⁴ Rice – a staple of unstable future, funds?, The Japan Times Online (Tokyo) 6 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20091006i1.html.

¹⁵⁵ Japan: Review of Food Sanitation Law, Global Trade Alert (London) 17 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.globaltradealert.org/measure/japan-review-food-sanitation-law.

¹⁵⁶ Regulation of 14 October 2009 No. 809, Government of the Russian Federation 14 October 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009. government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=54836.

¹⁵⁷ Regulation of 2 November 2009 No. 881, Government of the Russian Federation 2 November 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009. government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=55148.

On 2 November 2009, import customs duties on air ejector equipment were raised by 10 percentage points (from 0 per cent to 10 per cent).¹⁵⁸

On 14 November 2009, the Government of Russia prolonged for 9 months import customs duties on certain types of combines.¹⁵⁹

On 14 November 2009, the Russian government prolonged for 9 months import customs duties on certain types of cars for high-speed electric trains.¹⁶⁰

On 8 November 2009, export customs duty on scrap magnesium was introduced at the rate of 20 per cent.¹⁶¹

On 8 November 2009, rules of customs value fixing were changed.¹⁶² Previously customs value of exported goods didn't include transportation charges, taxes-and-duties, levied in Russia and country of destination.¹⁶³ Under new rules export customs duties on certain goods are to rise.

No facts of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) inconsistent measures to stimulate exports implementation during the compliance cycle have been registered.

Thus Russia has been awarded a score of -1 for raising new barriers to trade in goods and imposing new exports restrictions but not- implementing WTO inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: -1

The United Kingdom has partly with its commitment to refrain from introducing new trade barriers and subsidies in violation of the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

On 28 July 2009, the UK, along with representatives of other EU member states, voted to implement anti-dumping legislations on imports of seamless pipes and iron and steel tubes from China.¹⁶⁴

¹⁵⁸ Regulation of 28 September 2009 No. 760, Government of the Russian Federation 28 September 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009. government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=54551.

¹⁵⁹ Regulation of 14 November 2009 No. 940, Government of the Russian Federation 14 November 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009. government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=55515.

¹⁶⁰ Regulation of 14 November 2009 No. 931, Government of the Russian Federation 14 November 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009. government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=55471.

¹⁶¹ Regulation of 2 October 2009 No. 771, Government of the Russian Federation 2 October 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009. government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=54661.

¹⁶² Regulation of 2 October 2009 No. 772, Government of the Russian Federation 2 October 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009. government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=54662.

¹⁶³ Regulation of 13 August 2006 No. 500, Government of the Russian Federation 17 August 2006. Date of access: 8 December 2009. government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=35071.

¹⁶⁴ EU Imposes Tariffs on Imports of Steel Pipe from China, Wall Street Journal (Brussels) 29 July 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. online.wsj.com/article/SB124879089698686945.html.

On 22 December 2009, tariffs on shoe products from China and Vietnam of 10 per cent and 16.5 per cent respectively for a maximum duration of 15 months were passed by a full vote of the EU.¹⁶⁵ The UK strongly opposed the proposed extension of a tariff by the European Union on shoes originating from China and Vietnam. Lord Mandelson insisted that the measures are “no longer justified” and Alisdair Gray, the Director of the British Retail Consortium said that a preliminary victory “should sound the overdue death-knell for these unjustifiable taxes.”¹⁶⁶

The UK has supported the implementation of duties that violate its trade commitment made at the L’Aquila Summit. It is on record as opposing some trade barriers, but its participation in them still contradicts the commitment made at L’Aquila. Therefore, the United Kingdom has been awarded an interim compliance score of -1.

Analyst: Steven Penner

United States: -1

The United States has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers to investment or trade and unfairly stimulating domestic export markets in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

On 13 September 2009, United States President Barack Obama announced the imposition of a new duty on Chinese tire imports.¹⁶⁷ The duty on tires, which came into effect on 26 September 2009, amounts to 35 per cent the first year, 30 per cent the second year and 25 per cent for the third year.¹⁶⁸

On 5 November 2009, the United States announced the imposition of an anti-dumping tariff on Chinese steel pipe imports of up to 99 per cent.¹⁶⁹ In addition, on 24 November 2009, the United States Commerce Department declared its “final determination” to impose a tariff of between 10 and 15 per cent on imports of “oil country tubular goods” from China.¹⁷⁰

¹⁶⁵ China Takes Steps Against EU in Trade Row, Deutsche-Welle (Brussels) 23 December 2009. Date of Access: 23 December 2009. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5052687,00.html.

¹⁶⁶ UK Retailers claim victory on shoe duties. The Independent (London) 20 Nov 2009. Date of Access: 04 Dec 2009. www.independent.co.uk/news/business/news/uk-retailers-claim-victory-on-shoe-duties-1824058.html.

¹⁶⁷ U.S. Adds Tariffs on Chinese Tires, The New York Times (Washington) 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.nytimes.com/2009/09/12/business/global/12tires.html?_r=1&scp=1&sq=china%20tyre%20tariff&st=cse.

¹⁶⁸ U.S. Adds Tariffs on Chinese Tires, The New York Times (Washington) 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.nytimes.com/2009/09/12/business/global/12tires.html?_r=1&scp=1&sq=china%20tyre%20tariff&st=cse.

¹⁶⁹ New U.S. Tax on Chinese Pipes, The New York Times (New York) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. www.nytimes.com/2009/11/06/business/global/06pipe.html.

¹⁷⁰ US firm on slapping tariffs on Chinese steel pipes, Agence France-Presse, 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. news.smh.com.au/breaking-news-world/us-firm-on-slapping-tariffs-on-chinese-steel-pipes-20091125-jqre.html.

The United States has imposed new barriers to trade and has therefore violated its commitment to refrain from imposing trade barriers and unfair subsidies. Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Saim Siddiqui

European Union: -1

The European Union has failed to comply with its commitment to refrain from raising barriers to investment or trade and unfairly stimulating domestic export markets in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.

On 6 October 2009, the European Commission imposed new duties on Chinese steel and iron imports¹⁷¹ as well as imports of aluminium foil from Armenia, Brazil, and China.¹⁷² These tariffs were implemented on the grounds that the goods in question had been unfairly subsidized by their respective governments and “dumped” on European markets.¹⁷³ However, the EC has not approached the WTO Dispute Settlement Body with its complaints regarding the Chinese steel and iron imports or the aluminium imports.¹⁷⁴

On 12 October 2009, the European Commission recommended extending tariffs on shoe products from China and Vietnam of 10 per cent and 16.5 per cent respectively for a maximum duration of 15 months.¹⁷⁵ The tariffs were first imposed in 2006 and were renewed on 22 December 2009.¹⁷⁶

The EU has extended tariff as well as non-tariff barriers on imports and has taken actions that violate the WTO SCM Agreement. Thus, the European Union has been given a score of -1.

Analyst: Saim Siddiqui

¹⁷¹ EC: Antidumping duties on certain seamless pipes and tubes of iron and steel from China, Global Trade Alert (London) 16 Oct 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-antidumping-duties-certain-seamless-pipes-and-tubes-iron-and-steel-china.

¹⁷² EC: Antidumping duties on aluminum foil from Armenia, Brazil and China, Global Trade Alert (London) 16 Oct 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.globaltradealert.org/measure/ec-antidumping-duties-aluminium-foil-armenia-brazil-and-china.

¹⁷³ Council Regulation (EC) No. 925/2009, Official Journal of the European Union (Luxembourg) 24 September 2009. Date of Access 18 December 2009. eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0001:0018:EN:PDF and Council Regulation (EC) No. 926/2009, Official Journal of the European Union (Luxembourg) 24 September 2009. Date of Access 18 December 2009. eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0019:0035:EN:PDF.

¹⁷⁴ Council Regulation (EC) No. 925/2009, Official Journal of the European Union (Luxembourg) 24 September 2009. Date of Access 18 December 2009. eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0001:0018:EN:PDF and Council Regulation (EC) No. 926/2009, Official Journal of the European Union (Luxembourg) 24 September 2009. Date of Access 18 December 2009. eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:262:0019:0035:EN:PDF.

¹⁷⁵ UPDATE 1-EU Commission Wants Extended China Shoe Tax, Reuters US Edition (Brussels) 12 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. www.reuters.com/article/idUSLCA47986220091012.

¹⁷⁶ China Takes Steps Against EU in Trade Row, Deutsche-Welle (Brussels) 23 December 2009. Date of Access: 23 December 2009. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5052687,00.html.

4. Foreign Direct Investment [40]

Commitment

“We will work to reverse the recent decline in FDI, by fostering an open, receptive climate for foreign investment, especially in emerging and in developing countries.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Promoting Global Recovery

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score			+0.55

Background

The G8 leaders at the 2009 L’Aquila summit committed to creating a more open and hospitable environment for foreign direct investment (FDI) in light of the decline in FDI since the start of the global financial crisis.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is defined by the UNCTAD as “an investment made to acquire lasting interest in enterprises operating outside of the economy of the investor.”¹⁷⁷ The United States is currently the largest outward investor of FDI, while Europe is currently the region with the greatest inflow of FDI.¹⁷⁸ FDI has also been heralded as a new way to encourage development in least-developed countries (LDCs). By bringing financial and technical resources to developing countries, harnessing the local workforce and providing direct capital flows, FDI can play a major role in global economic development.¹⁷⁹

However, FDI has been on the decline in recent months, largely due to the negative effect of the global financial crisis on the international flow of capital.¹⁸⁰ As outlined in a

¹⁷⁷ Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Geneva) 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=3146&lang=1.

¹⁷⁸ Assessing the Global Impact of Financial and Economic Crisis on Global FDI Flows, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Geneva) April 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.unctad.org/en/docs/diaeia20093_en.pdf.

¹⁷⁹ Foreign Direct Investment for Development: Maximizing Benefits, Minimizing Costs, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 2002. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/47/51/1959815.pdf.

¹⁸⁰ Global Foreign Direct Investment now in decline -- and estimated to have fallen during 2008, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Geneva) 19 January 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. www.unctad.org/Templates/webflyer.asp?docid=10930&intItemID=1528&lang=1.

January 2009 UNCTAD press release, “In the face of a global economic recession, tighter credit conditions, falling corporate profits, and gloomy prospects and uncertainties for global economic growth, many companies have announced plans to curtail production, lay off workers, and cut capital expenditures, all of which tend to reduce FDI.”¹⁸¹ A joint report by the WTO and the UNCTAD, presented to the Pittsburgh G20 Summit leaders, predicted that FDI levels would decline by 30-40 per cent.¹⁸² The decline in FDI threatened to broaden in 2009 and to spread to developing countries.¹⁸³ As a result, the UNCTAD urged states to implement policies that would encourage the reversal of this downward trend, and it warned them to avoid protectionist measures that might further limit international investment.¹⁸⁴

Commitment Features

This commitment can be said to have two parts. First, members committed to fostering an open and receptive climate for FDI. The word ‘fostering’ is then understood in this context to mean the maintenance and creation of policy that creates a climate receptive to FDI and avoidance of policy that would diminish such an environment.

Second, members committed to exporting such policy practices to emerging and developing countries. Thus, full compliance is understood to mean members not only fostering an open and receptive climate for FDI domestically, but also exporting such policy to emerging and developing nations.

Scoring

-1	Member undertakes policies that restrict FDI flows OR reverses previous policies that fostered an open environment for FDI flows AND does not undertake new initiatives to encourage open economies and FDI flows in foreign countries.
0	Member creates policies that foster an open economy for FDI flows OR undertakes new initiatives to encourage open economies and FDI flows in foreign countries.
+1	Member creates policies that aim to reverse the decline of FDI flows AND undertakes new initiatives to encourage open economies and FDI flows in foreign countries.

Lead Analyst: Sarah Ellis

¹⁸¹ Global Foreign Direct Investment now in decline -- and estimated to have fallen during 2008, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Geneva) 19 January 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. www.unctad.org/Templates/webflyer.asp?docid=10930&intItemID=1528&lang=1.

¹⁸² G20 governments refrain from extensive use of restrictive measures, but some slippage evident, World Trade Organization (Geneva) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.wto.org/english/news_e/news09_e/trdev_14sep09_e.htm.

¹⁸³ Global Foreign Direct Investment now in decline -- and estimated to have fallen during 2008, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Geneva) 19 January 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. www.unctad.org/Templates/webflyer.asp?docid=10930&intItemID=1528&lang=1.

¹⁸⁴ Global Foreign Direct Investment now in decline -- and estimated to have fallen during 2008, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Geneva) 19 January 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. www.unctad.org/Templates/webflyer.asp?docid=10930&intItemID=1528&lang=1.

Canada: +1

Canada has complied with its commitment to reverse the recent decline in foreign direct investment by fostering an open, receptive climate for FDI within Canada and by encouraging Canadian FDI abroad, especially in developing countries.

On 30 October 2009, the Government of Canada granted L'Agence nationale et internationale du Manitoba and the provincial government in Manitoba a sum of CAD4.4 million to promote business, trade, and investment initiatives that target business immigration and attract new investors to the province. Furthermore, CAD1.4 million has been earmarked for an international business forum that will be held in Winnipeg in 2010. Five hundred business leaders from around the world are expected to attend.¹⁸⁵

On 12 November 2009, Lawrence Cannon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Stockwell Day, Minister of International Trade and Minister for the Asia-Pacific Gateway, created Canada's Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Network. In an announcement at the Asia-Pacific Economic Conference, Minister Day stated, "The ASEAN Network will further Canadian interests in the region and help identify new business opportunities for Canadian companies. Additional experts in Canada's mission in Southeast Asia will promote Canada as an investment destination of choice."

On 4 November 2009, Stockwell Day signed an agreement with Ahmad Rashed al-Haroun, the Minister of Commerce and Industry for Kuwait, to enhance economic relations in the fields of trade and investment, to liberalize investment in accordance with national laws and international obligations, to facilitate private-sector involvement in investment cooperation, and to create a favourable environment for private-sector investment.¹⁸⁶ Minister Day stated, "Kuwait offers many opportunities for Canadian companies in the oil and gas sector. In signing this new agreement with Kuwait, the Government of Canada is opening doors for Canadian business by establishing a framework by which both sides can work to increase trade and investment."¹⁸⁷

On 24 September 2009, Stockwell Day launched discussions with Kazakhstan to promote foreign investment. Minister Day announced from Kazakhstan that "Canada is among the top 10 foreign investor in Kazakhstan, with well over CAD2 billion of direct investment, particularly in the uranium mining sector." Minister Day was optimistic about the future economic relations between Canada and Kazakhstan and insisted that the week's

¹⁸⁵ L'Agence nationale et internationale du Manitoba (ANIM) receives funding to help Stimulate Foreign Trade and Investment Attraction, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 30 October 2009 Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.wd.gc.ca/eng/77_11642.asp.

¹⁸⁶ Minister Day Signs Agreement to Promote Trade Opportunities with Kuwait, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communiques/2009/329.aspx?lang=eng.

¹⁸⁷ Minister Day Signs Agreement to Promote Trade Opportunities with Kuwait, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communiques/2009/329.aspx?lang=eng

cooperative outcomes “will help Canada and Kazakhstan to build an even stronger economic relationship in the years to come.”¹⁸⁸

On 21 August 2009, Minister Day announced the opening of a new trade office in Recife, Brazil. The office is tasked with building Canada’s trade and investment presence in Brazil. Minister Day said, “A great number of opportunities exist for Canadian companies in Brazil’s northeast, in sectors such as information and communication, oil and gas, agricultural technologies, and health industries. The new trade office in Recife will be the central point of contact for Canadian and Brazilian firms seeking to establish new links in these key sectors.”¹⁸⁹

Canada receives a score of +1 for promoting a more open investment abroad, working to enhance investment opportunities for Canadian business all over the world – with a specific focus on the developing economies – and creating opportunities for foreign direct investment in Canada.

Analyst: Nikki Cargill

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to reverse the recent decline in foreign direct investment by fostering an open, receptive climate for FDI within France and by encouraging French FDI abroad, especially in developing countries.

On 30 October 2009, the Invest in France Agency (IFA) announced the inauguration of the Brazilian Investors Network in France.¹⁹⁰ The IFA noted that “while there are 420 French companies currently active in Brazil, there are only around 30 Brazilian subsidiaries operating in France.”¹⁹¹ The Brazilian Investors Network aims to expand Brazilian direct investment in France by advertising incentives such as research and development credits.¹⁹²

¹⁸⁸ Minister Day Strengthens Canada’s Economic Ties with Kazakhstan, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communiques/2009/387613.aspx?lang=eng

¹⁸⁹ Minister Day Opens Doors for Canadian Business and New Trade Office in Brazil, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 21 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communiques/2009/387484.aspx?lang=eng

¹⁹⁰ Inauguration of a “Brazilian Investors Network” in France, Invest in France Agency (Paris) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. www.invest-in-france.org/uploads/files-en/09-11-10_143956_CP_clubBresil_oct09_en.pdf

¹⁹¹ Inauguration of a “Brazilian Investors Network” in France, Invest in France Agency (Paris) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. www.invest-in-france.org/uploads/files-en/09-11-10_143956_CP_clubBresil_oct09_en.pdf

¹⁹² Inauguration of a “Brazilian Investors Network” in France, Invest in France Agency (Paris) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. www.invest-in-france.org/uploads/files-en/09-11-10_143956_CP_clubBresil_oct09_en.pdf

On 19 October 2009, the Invest in France Agency announced a new communications plan to be launched in 2010, aimed at encouraging emerging economies, including India, China, and the Gulf Region, to establish foreign direct investment projects in France.¹⁹³

Therefore, France has been awarded an interim compliance score of 0 for actively encouraging FDI inflows into France but not demonstrating credible action to foster FDI outflows from France to other countries.

Analyst: Nerin Ali

Germany: 0

The Federal Republic of Germany has partially complied with its commitment to reverse the recent decline in foreign direct investment by fostering an open, receptive climate for FDI within Germany and by encouraging German FDI abroad.

On 30 October 2009, Germany Trade and Investment celebrated the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall with a press release encouraging emerging Asian economies to consider investing in East Germany, “a hotbed for growth sectors such as IT, machinery, chemicals, and renewable energies.”¹⁹⁴ The same announcement also reported that several German representatives would be holding conferences in East Asian countries in order to further inform potential investors about the benefits of investing in Germany.¹⁹⁵

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 by encouraging foreign direct investment within its borders but lacking efforts to improve the environment for FDI abroad.

Analyst: Nikola Cvetkovic

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to improve conditions for foreign direct investment (FDI) by facilitating the inflow of investments and engaging with developing countries.

On 30 November 2009, Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi visited Belarus in order to foster business ties. Over the course of the visit, an Italian engineering company, Finmeccanica, signed a draft agreement with the government of Belarus.¹⁹⁶ Prime Minister Berlusconi stated that the relations between Italy and Belarus “are not what they

¹⁹³ The IFA Launches a New Communications Plan, Invest in France Agency (Paris) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. www.invest-in-france.org/uploads/files-fr/09-10-20_110539_CP_Plan09_2_.pdf

¹⁹⁴ 20 Years After the Wall, East Germany Attractive to Asian Companies, Germany Trade and Investment (Berlin) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.gtai.com/homepage/info-service/press-releases/sep-oct-09/20-years-after-the-wall-eastern-germany-attractive-to-asian-companies/?backlink=Back%20to%20Press%20Releases

¹⁹⁵ 20 Years After the Wall, East Germany Attractive to Asian Companies, Germany Trade and Investment (Berlin) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.gtai.com/homepage/info-service/press-releases/sep-oct-09/20-years-after-the-wall-eastern-germany-attractive-to-asian-companies/?backlink=Back%20to%20Press%20Releases

¹⁹⁶ Italy's Berlusconi Visit Ends Belarus Isolation, EU Business (Minsk) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.eubusiness.com/news-eu/belarus-italy.1pz

could be,” but he indicated that there is real potential to improve relations between the two countries, given that Italy is the 15th largest foreign investor in Belarus.¹⁹⁷

Since the L’Aquila Summit in July 2009, Italy has not announced the undertaking of any specific initiatives or implementation of new policies in order to promote foreign investment domestically. It has not, however, reverted to protectionist policies, nor has it halted or reversed earlier initiatives.

Therefore, Italy has received a score of 0 because it has continued to facilitate inflow of foreign investment and has not taken initiative with developing countries.

Analyst: Nerin Ali

Japan: +1

Japan has complied with its commitment to reverse the recent decline in foreign direct investment by fostering an open, receptive climate for FDI within Japan and by encouraging Japanese FDI abroad, especially in developing countries.

On 7 December 2009, Japan hosted the first meeting of the Japan-Arab Economic Forum in Tokyo. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan announced that the primary goal of the meeting was to “strengthen mutual economic relations between Japan and the LAS members through cooperation in a wide range of fields such as trade, investment, energy, technology and human resource development.”¹⁹⁸ The two-day forum included events that aimed to encourage private-sector foreign investment between Japan and the Middle East, including a government and private sector joint meeting, a business seminar, and a business fair.¹⁹⁹

On 10 November 2009, Japan and Peru entered into a bilateral agreement known as the Japan-Peru Investment Agreement. This agreement is set to strengthen economic ties between Peru and Japan by supporting Japanese business in Peru and the rest of Latin America.²⁰⁰

On 1 September 2009, The Agreement on Free Trade and Economic Partnership between Japan and the Swiss Confederation entered into force.²⁰¹ Chapter 9 of the Agreement outlines the legal rights of each party’s foreign investors and asserts that “[e]ach Party

¹⁹⁷ Italy's Berlusconi Visit Ends Belarus Isolation, EU Business (Minsk) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.eubusiness.com/news-eu/belarus-italy.lpz

¹⁹⁸ The First Meeting of Japan-Arab Economic Forum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1202_02.html

¹⁹⁹ The First Meeting of Japan-Arab Economic Forum, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1202_02.html

²⁰⁰ Japan-Peru Summit Meeting (Tokyo) 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/hatoyama/actions/200911/10peru_e.html?ref=rsshp

²⁰¹ Entry into force of the Agreement on Free Trade and Economic Partnership between Japan and the Swiss Confederation and the first meeting of the Joint Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 1 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/region/europe/switzerland/agree0909/index.html

shall accord to investments of investors of the other Party fair and equitable treatment and full protection and security. Neither Party shall impair by unreasonable or arbitrary measures the management, conduct, operation, maintenance, use, enjoyment, liquidation, sale or other disposition of such investments.”²⁰² Such measures reduce the risks posed to each party’s potential foreign investors and therefore encourage Swiss FDI in Japan as well as Japanese FDI in Switzerland.

Japan has implemented measures that aim to stimulate FDI both within Japan and abroad. Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Polliana Mendonca

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on FDI.

On 25 December 2009, the Federal Law amending the Federal Law on Special Economic Zones in the Russian Federation and other statutes were signed. The amendments aim to improve legal regulation of the activities in special economic zones in Russia.²⁰³ It seeks to increase the attractiveness of special economic zones for both domestic and foreign investments.²⁰⁴

On 15 December 2009, Russia and Vietnam decided to mandate relevant ministries and government agencies with negotiating the establishment of a free trade zone to foster favourable trade conditions, develop investments between the two countries, and help Vietnam reduce the trade imbalance with Russia.²⁰⁵

At the EU-Russia summit held on 18 November 2009, the European Commission and the Russian Minister of Regional Development signed financial agreements to launch five cross-border cooperation programs, which will allow the regions on both sides of the border to intensify cooperation in the areas of common interest.²⁰⁶

²⁰² Agreement on Free Trade and Economic Partnership Between Japan and the Swiss Confederation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 19 February 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/region/europe/switzerland/epa0902/agreement.pdf

²⁰³ Dmitry Medvedev signed a Federal Law amending the Federal Law On Special Economic Zones in the Russian Federation and other statutes, President of Russia (Moscow) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 29 December 2009. eng.kremlin.ru/text/news/2009/12/223541.shtml

²⁰⁴ Dmitry Medvedev signed a Federal Law amending the Federal Law On Special Economic Zones in the Russian Federation and other statutes, President of Russia (Moscow) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 29 December 2009. eng.kremlin.ru/text/news/2009/12/223541.shtml

²⁰⁵ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Tan Dung made statements for the media after the bilateral talks, Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 29 December 2009.

www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/mainnews/archive/2009/12/15/8600428.htm

²⁰⁶ Five Cross-border Cooperation Programmes Launched, Europolitics (Brussels) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. www.europolitics.info/external-policies/five-cross-border-cooperation-programmes-launched-art254891-44.html

On 9 November 2009, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and the Foreign Investment Advisory Council decided to form an executive committee to review and settle problems of foreign investors.²⁰⁷

On 27 September 2009, Russia ratified the Agreement with Venezuela on Encouragement and Mutual Protection of Investment.²⁰⁸

On 22 July 2009, President Dmitry Medvedev approved the Federal Law On Changes to Some Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation, which aims to combat corporate raiding and to define the order of corporate disputes investigation. This document seeks to enhance trust in foreign investors.²⁰⁹

During the compliance cycle, Russia has created policies aimed to reverse the decline in FDI flows and undertaken new initiatives to encourage open economies and FDI flows in foreign countries. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Tatyana Lanshina

United Kingdom : +1

The United Kingdom has complied with its commitment to reverse the recent decline in foreign direct investment by fostering an open, receptive climate for FDI within Britain and by encouraging British FDI abroad, especially in developing countries.

In a speech to the Confederation of British Industries on 23 November 2009, UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown insisted that he aims to promote “an outward-facing Britain, attracting inward investment and sustaining high value-added jobs.”²¹⁰ As part of this goal, the Prime Minister announced his plan to host a conference on investment in 2010, so that foreign investors might “come and see the great opportunities that Britain can offer the world.”²¹¹

On 8 December 2009, Lord Davies, Britain’s Minister for Trade, Investment, and Small Business launched a “Soft Landing” program for British businesses interested in expanding direct investment to Saudi Arabia. The program “will help UK businesses to source accommodation and business services and will provide a dedicated UKTI trade

²⁰⁷ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin held a meeting of the Foreign Investment Advisory Council, Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 9 November 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. www.premier.gov.ru/events/4058.html. - (BROKEN LINK!)

²⁰⁸ Federal Law of 27 September 2009 No. 221-FZ, Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 29 December 2009. graph.document.kremlin.ru/doc.asp?ID=54514

²⁰⁹ A Bomb for Raider, Russian Business-Newspaper 28 July 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009. www.rg.ru/2009/07/28/reydery.html

²¹⁰ Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the CBI Conference, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009.

www.newsroom.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/assets/PDFs/CBISPEECH%2023112009.pdf

²¹¹ Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the CBI Conference, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009.

www.newsroom.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/assets/PDFs/CBISPEECH%2023112009.pdf

expert for each UK firm.”²¹² By providing British industry with resources that will help them to establish themselves within Saudi Arabia, the Soft Landing program reduces the risks posed to British firms considering investing abroad.

On 20 October 2009, Lord Mandelson, British Secretary of State for Business, Innovation, and Skills signed a Memorandum of Understanding with leaders of the United Arab Emirates that promised to “give the UK and UAE access to UK Trade & Investment’s Global Entrepreneurs Programme pioneering client companies and pave the way for continued collaboration in building global businesses and world class technologies.”²¹³

On 2 November 2009, Sir Andrew Cahn, Chief Executive of UK Trade and Investment, travelled to Iraq to discuss ways to create and support trade and investment opportunities for British industries within the country.

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a +1 for its efforts to expand foreign investment within Britain and to support British foreign direct investment abroad.

Analyst: Sarah Ellis

United States: +1

The United States has complied with its commitment to reverse the recent decline in FDI by fostering an open, receptive climate for FDI within the United States and by encouraging US FDI abroad, especially in developing countries. On 23 November 2009, the United States signed a Memorandum of Intent (MOI) with India “to collaborate on the promotion of investment in both countries.” The MOI would ease information-sharing between the two countries and look to ease the burden on investors seeking to invest in both countries.²¹⁴

On 12 August 2009, the United States announced formal negotiations toward a bilateral investment treaty with Mauritius with the goal of increasing business and investment opportunities. United States Secretary of State Hillary Clinton stated, “President Obama and I share the belief that investment and trade should not be ends in themselves but tools to actually spread development and opportunity deep within societies.”²¹⁵

²¹² Lord Davies Launches “Soft Landing” Programme for UK Firms in Saudi Arabia, UK Trade and Investment Office (London) 08 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 December 2009.

www.newsroom.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/~content/middle-east/lord-davies-launches-soft-landing-programme-for-uk.ashx

²¹³ UK and UAE to Increase Trade to £12billion by 2015, UK Trade and Investment Office (London) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. www.newsroom.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/~content/market/uk-and-uae-to-increase-trade-to-12billion-by-2015.ashx

²¹⁴ USA and India Agree To Enhance Promotion of Foreign Investment, US Department of Commerce (Washington) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.trade.gov/press/press_releases/2009/india_112309.asp

²¹⁵ Hillary Clinton says Mauritius has the potential to make a big impact in Africa, Orange (Nairobi) 12 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.orange.mu/kinews/dossiers/business/231937/hillary-clinton-says-mauritius-has-the-potential-to-make-a-big-impact-in-africa.html

On 7 October 2009, United States Under Secretary for Political Affairs William J. Burns agreed to strengthen the United States' existing Trade and Investment Framework Agreement. Burns stated that "USAID will streamline business registration, facilitate customs and enhance and strengthen the legal and regulatory framework for a more transparent, predictable, and fair field for commercial enterprises to thrive."²¹⁶

In August 2009, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton travelled to Africa for the 8th annual US - Sub-Saharan Africa Trade and Economic Cooperation Forum (AGOA Forum). In a speech to the Forum of the African Growth and Opportunity Act, Secretary of State Clinton outlined the United States' goals for expanding US and African foreign direct investment: "We want to provide assistance to help new industries take advantage of access to our markets. We will pursue public-private partnerships, leveraging the efforts of our export-import bank and OPEC and organizations like the Corporate Council on Africa that identify and invest in young entrepreneurs with innovative ideas. We will work to expand the number of bilateral investment treaties with African nations, one of which Ambassador Kirk and I will be signing this afternoon. Above all, we will create stronger and more sensible links between our trade policies and our development strategies."²¹⁷

Thus, the United States has been awarded a +1 for its efforts to expand foreign investment within the US and to support US foreign direct investment abroad.

Analyst: Nikki Cargill

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to reverse the recent decline in foreign direct investment by encouraging European FDI abroad, especially in developing countries, and by not taking steps to reserve the FDI flow within the European Union.

On 16 November 2009, the European Investment Bank (EIB) agreed to provide EUR82 million to aid in the production and operation of the Ohorongo cement factory in Namibia.²¹⁸

On 30 October 2009, the EIB outlined its plans to provide EUR100 million as a co-financier of the construction of an automobile manufacturing plant in India, alongside Volkswagen India Private Ltd.²¹⁹

²¹⁶ Silk Road Trade and Investment: New Pathways for US-Central Asia Economic ties, US Department of State (Washington) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.state.gov/p/us/rm/2009a/130389.htm

²¹⁷ Remarks at the 8th Forum of the African Growth and Opportunity Act, US Department of State (Washington) 5 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2009a/08/126902.htm

²¹⁸ European Investment Bank provides EUR 82 million for Namibia's only cement factory, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 16 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.eib.org/projects/press/2009/2009-225-european-investment-bank-provides-eur-82-million-for-namibias-only-cement-factory.htm?lang=-en

On 27 October 2009, the EIB agreed to provide 50 per cent, or EUR170 million, to Alternegy and Bontex for the construction of Dos Mares Hydroelectric Plant in Panama.²²⁰

On 28 September 2009, the EIB agreed to part-finance the construction of a Syrian Cement Company, totaling USD170 million.²²¹

On 29 November 2009, the EIB and the Inter-American Development Bank signed a Memorandum of Understanding, which the Vice President of the EIB, Eva Srejber, insisted would “[allow] the two institutions to provide better support to the Latin American investment effort.”²²²

On 24 November 2009, the EIB announced that it signed agreements with the Asian Development Bank and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to finance the development of a renewable energy sector in Pakistan.²²³

The European Union has complied with its commitment to increase FDI outflows, especially to the developing world. However, the EU has not yet complied with its commitment to create new policies that would be conducive to FDI inflows. Thus, the European Union has been awarded an interim score of 0.

²¹⁹ Volkswagen India, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 15 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.eib.org/projects/pipeline/2009/20090004.htm?lang=-en.

²²⁰ Dos Mares Hydroelectric Plant, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 27 October 2009. Date of Access 4 December 2009. www.eib.org/projects/pipeline/2008/20080581.htm?lang=-en

²²¹ Syrian Cement Company, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.eib.org/projects/pipeline/2009/20090033.htm?lang=-en

²²² European Investment Bank and Inter-American Development Bank sign Memorandum of Understanding, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 29 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.eib.org/about/press/2009/2009-235-european-investment-bank-and-inter-american-development-bank-sign-memorandum-of-understanding.htm?lang=-en

²²³ European Investment Bank signs agreements to finance renewable energy projects in Pakistan, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.eib.org/projects/press/2009/2009-228-european-investment-bank-signs-agreements-to-finance-renewable-energy-projects-in-pakistan.htm?lang=-en

5. Climate Change: Technology Development and Research [64]

Commitment

“Recognizing the importance of research and development, we committed in Toyako to increase investment in basic and applied clean technology research and development. We will intensify such efforts and explore options to enhance global cooperation.”

G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+1.00

Background

Clean energy technologies are those energy technologies that are carbon-free or close to carbon free.²²⁴ Examples of clean energy technologies include the following: wind power, fuel cells, hydrogen, nuclear power, biomass, biofuel, CO₂ capture and storage, solar photovoltaic systems, and fusion power.²²⁵

The need for clean energy technology research and development was addressed at the G8 Environment Ministers’ Meeting in Paris in April 2003.²²⁶ The G8 environment ministers recognized the need for governments to stimulate and facilitate research and development of clean energy technologies.²²⁷ At the Evian Summit in 2003 the G8 leaders agreed to (a) stimulate fundamental research in renewable energies, fuel cell and hydrogen vehicles, cleaner fossil fuel technologies, carbon sequestration systems, and nuclear power, and (b) “to collaborate on sharing research results.”²²⁸ This commitment to

²²⁴ Technology Innovation, Development and Diffusion, OECD/IEA Information Paper (Paris) 3 June 2003. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.iea.org/papers/2002/techn.pdf.

²²⁵ Technology Innovation, Development and Diffusion, OECD/IEA Information Paper (Paris) 3 June 2003. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.iea.org/papers/2002/techn.pdf.

²²⁶ G8 Environment Ministers’ Meeting, Communique, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 25-27 April 2003, Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/2003paris/env030427eng.pdf.

²²⁷ G8 Environment Ministers’ Meeting, Communique, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 25-27 April 2003, Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/2003paris/env030427eng.pdf.

²²⁸ Science and Technology for Sustainable Development, A G8 Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/sustainable_development_en.html.

scientific research and development of clean energy technologies was reaffirmed at the Sea Island Summit in 2004.²²⁹

At the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, the G8 leaders recognized the need for an increased commitment to international cooperation and co-ordination of research and development of clean energy technologies.²³⁰ Increased support was given to research and development of technologies and practices that use hydrogen as an energy carrier.²³¹ The G8 leaders also affirmed support for the work of the International Energy Agency (IEA) in facilitating cooperation, sharing energy research findings, coordinating research initiatives, and encouraging broader participation.²³² At the Heiligendamm Summit in 2006, the G8 leaders committed to “scale up national, regional and international research and innovation activities” in the area of clean energy and to “promote... developing economies’ participation in international technology partnerships and collaborations” related to clean energy technology research.²³³

The G8 members have consistently supported clean energy technology research and development and have encouraged investment in deployment of existing clean energy technologies. Moreover, at the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit the G8 members committed to invest in research and development of new clean energy technologies. G8 members pledged to invest over USD\$10 billion in direct-government funding over the next several years and to adopt policies and regulations that provide incentives for private sector investment in clean energy technology research and development.²³⁴

Commitment Features

The commitment highlights two areas of action: increased investment in clean energy technology research and development and the exploration of options to enhance global technology cooperation. To be awarded full compliance, the member must take action in both of these areas.

As outlined at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the investment in clean energy technology research and development can take two distinct forms: direct government funding and

²²⁹ Science and Technology for Sustainable Development: “3r” Action Plan and Progress on Implementation, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 June 2004. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/sd.html.

²³⁰ Gleneagles Plan of Action: Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf.

²³¹ Gleneagles Plan of Action: Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf.

²³² Gleneagles Plan of Action: Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf.

²³³ Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, Heiligendamm Summit Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-economy.pdf.

²³⁴ Environment and Climate Change, Hokkaido Toyako Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html.

adoption of various policy and regulatory measures to provide incentives for private sector investment.²³⁵ Examples of policy and regulatory measures that could provide incentives for the private sector are: the establishment of an emission trading mechanism that would enable private companies to sell carbon credits they gained from investing in clean energy technology research and development; the implementation of tax credits for private investment in clean energy technology research and development; the establishment of favourable loans for clean technology research and development; and setting up a certification system for companies that invest in clean energy technology research and development. For full compliance with this area of action, the member must either provide increased direct investment in clean energy technology research and development or adopt additional policy and regulatory measures to provide incentives for private sector investment.

A member will be deemed to have explored options to enhance global technology cooperation if it participates in discussions on this issue with other G8 members, as well as non-G8 countries.

Scoring

-1	Member does not increase investment in clean energy technology research and development AND does not participate in discussions on enhancing global policy cooperation in the field of clean technology research and development.
0	Member increases investment in clean energy technology research and development OR participates in discussions on enhancing global policy cooperation in the field of clean technology research and development.
+1	Member increases investment in clean energy technology research and development AND participates in discussions on enhancing global policy cooperation in the field of clean technology research and development.

Lead Analyst: Maša Kovič

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on clean energy technology. It has provided direct government funding for technology research and development and has cooperated with other countries to enhance global cooperation in this field.

On 4 December 2009, Prime Minister Harper announced a second round of funding for clean technology projects through the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APPCDC).²³⁶ The goal of this partnership is to “accelerate the development, deployment and diffusion of clean energy technologies.”²³⁷ This new commitment, totalling CAD8.4 million over two years, will fund 19 new clean technology projects

²³⁵ Environment and Climate Change, Hokkaido Toyako Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html.

²³⁶ Canada and China: A Good and Frank Relationship to Build On, Address by Prime Minister Stephen Harper at Shanghai, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3010.

²³⁷ Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 8 January 2010. www.climatechange.gc.ca/pap-app/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFB91B5D-1.

under the auspices of the APPCDC.²³⁸ Additionally, following the conclusion of Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper's visit to China from 2-6 December 2009, Canada and China issued a joint statement in which they agreed to enhance bilateral collaboration and discussion on climate change and on clean energy technologies.²³⁹

The Government of Canada has also continued to support a previously established program for investment in clean technology research and development. On 27 January 2009, the government issued a budget that included the establishment of a five-year, CAD1 billion Clean Energy Fund (CEF).²⁴⁰ The CEF, designed to “support clean energy research and demonstration,” allocates CAD150 million to “clean energy research” and CAD850 million to “clean energy demonstration projects,” including the development of carbon capture and storage technology.²⁴¹ Projects initiated under the CEF include research into renewable and clean energy and its integration in Canada's electricity network, research into technologies to address the environmental impact of the oil sands, and research into technologies to lower carbon capture costs and to improve its storage have received funding.²⁴² On 14 October 2009, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced the launch of a new carbon-capture and storage project in the province of Alberta, to be funded partly by the CEF.²⁴³

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for providing direct government investment in clean technology research and for fostering international policy cooperation in this field.

Analyst: Jesse Sperling

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to increase investment in clean technology research and development and to intensify efforts to enhance global clean technology cooperation. France has provided direct government funding and has participated in international discussions on clean technology research.

France has established a program for investment into clean technology research and development. On 23 July 2009, the government adopted the *Grenelle Environnement* law,

²³⁸ Government of Canada Invests \$8.4 Million in the APP, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 January 2010. www.climatechange.gc.ca/pap-app/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFB91B5D-1.

²³⁹ Canada-China Joint Statement, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20091203-1-2-eng.cfm.

²⁴⁰ Canada Falling Behind in Clean-tech Race, Industry Insiders Say, Financial Post (Toronto) 25 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.financialpost.com/story.html?id=2143747.

²⁴¹ Canada's Economic Action Plan: A Third Report to Canadians, Department of Finance (Ottawa) September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. actionplan.gc.ca/grfx/docs/ceap_sept_2009_eng.pdf.

²⁴² Clean Energy Fund Program, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/eneene/science/ceffep-eng.php.

²⁴³ PM and Alberta Premier Announce Cutting-edge Clean Energy Project, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.ecoaction.gc.ca/news-nouvelles/20091014-1-eng.cfm.

which officially established a number of renewable energy objectives.²⁴⁴ The law aims to increase investment on research into clean technologies and the prevention of environmental damage by the end of 2012 by focusing on key areas such as civil nuclear programs.²⁴⁵ Moreover, the French government's budget for 2010 includes EUR1 billion over four years for investment in research into clean energy technology.²⁴⁶

On 10 September 2009, French president Nicolas Sarkozy announced the introduction of a carbon tax in France.²⁴⁷ This regulatory measure, which will come into effect in 2010, is aimed at reducing the energy consumption of both households and industrial facilities.²⁴⁸

On 14 November 2009 President Sarkozy issued a joint document with Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva urging states to cooperate on climate change at the December 2009 Copenhagen summit.²⁴⁹ In the policy, both leaders called for "increased cooperation on research and technology between developed and developing countries."²⁵⁰

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its direct investment in clean technology research and its efforts to enhance global policy cooperation in this area.

Analyst: Jesse Sperling

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on clean technology development and research. It has increased investment in clean technology and has participated in discussions to further global policy collaboration in this field.

On 13 November 2009 Germany signed a bilateral clean technology agreement with India.²⁵¹ Through this agreement, Germany committed a total of EUR89.2 million to promote clean technology use and development by small and medium enterprises in

²⁴⁴ Definite Adoption, by Near-Unanimity, of the Grenelle 1 Law Project, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea (Paris) 23 July 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=5450.

²⁴⁵ The First Grenelle Law, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea (Paris) September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.legrenelle-environnement.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/hs2-090903.pdf.

²⁴⁶ Projet de loi de finances 2010, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and the Sea (Paris) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/PLF_2010_cle51cb32.pdf.

²⁴⁷ France Sets Carbon Tax at 17 Euros a Ton, New York Times (New York) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.nytimes.com/2009/09/11/business/global/11carbon.html.

²⁴⁸ France Sets Carbon Tax at 17 Euros a Ton, New York Times (New York) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.nytimes.com/2009/09/11/business/global/11carbon.html.

²⁴⁹ France, Brazil Join Forces on Climate Change, Reuters (Paris) 14 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5AD11820091114.

²⁵⁰ France, Brazil Join Forces on Climate Change, Reuters (Paris) 14 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5AD11820091114.

²⁵¹ Germany, India sign agreements for energy efficiency and clean technologies, German Information Centre (Berlin) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.german-info.com/press_shownews.php?pid=1868.

India.²⁵² These funds will be administered by the German government's Development Bank KfW in conjunction with the Small Industries Development Bank of India.²⁵³

Germany has also been an active participant in the workshops of the European Union Sustainable Development Strategy (EUSDS). On 14 September 2009 the German government issued a statement on how to make the European Union Sustainable Development Strategy (EUSDS) more effective, reaffirming its "intensive support" for this initiative.²⁵⁴ Moreover, on 4 November 2009, during its intervention in an ESDS workshop, the German government highlighted the importance of research on "sustainable [energy] consumption" as a key part of the European Union's sustainable development agenda.²⁵⁵

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for increasing its investment in clean technology globally and for promoting international policy cooperation in the field of clean technology research.

Analyst: James Monteith

Italy: +1

Italy has partially complied with its climate change commitment. It has made efforts to increase investment in basic and applied clean energy and technology research and has explored avenues for enhancing global cooperation in this field.

On 14 December 2009, Italy pledged USD30 million to a fund initiated by the United States aimed at promoting research in clean energy technology, with a special focus on renewable energy solutions for the developing world.²⁵⁶ The fund will be used to encourage the development of renewable energy projects such as wind and solar power and more energy efficient appliances in the developing world.²⁵⁷

On 11 December 2009 Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi announced that Italy had agreed to contribute EUR600 million towards a fund aimed at helping poor countries deal

²⁵² Germany, India sign agreements for energy efficiency and clean technologies, German Information Centre (Berlin) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.german-info.com/press_shownews.php?pid=1868.

²⁵³ Germany, India sign agreements for energy efficiency and clean technologies, German Information Centre (Berlin) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.german-info.com/press_shownews.php?pid=1868.

²⁵⁴ Making the EU Sustainable Development Strategy more effective, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (Berlin) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_919412/Content/EN/Artikel/2009/10/2009-10-14-mehr-wirksamkeit-fuer-die-europaeische-nachhaltigkeitsstrategie_en.html.

²⁵⁵ New Drive for Sustainable Development Strategies: The Power of Smart Linkages," European Sustainable Development Network (Brussels) 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 8 January 2010. www.sd-network.eu/pdf/doc_workshops/2009%20brussels/Bauernfeind.pdf.

²⁵⁶ Steven Chu pledges \$350m clean tech fund to sweeten deal at Copenhagen, The Guardian (London) 14 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/dec/14/copenhagen-steven-chu-us.

²⁵⁷ Steven Chu pledges \$350m clean tech fund to sweeten deal at Copenhagen, The Guardian (London) 14 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/dec/14/copenhagen-steven-chu-us.

with global warming.²⁵⁸ Italy has pledged to contribute EUR200 million per year for three years.²⁵⁹ It should be noted, however, that no details were given as to whether this funding will include direct investment for research and development of new clean energy technologies.

Italy has also participated in international efforts to enhance global policy cooperation in the field of clean technology development. On 10 November 2009, Italian Environment Minister Stefania Prestigiacomo outlined the results of a series of regional climate change talks in Slovenia.²⁶⁰ Minister Prestigiacomo highlighted the consensus on the importance of developing new technological measures to curb cross-border pollution in the region, while noting that Italy had reached a “strong agreement” with Slovenia on future cooperation in the area of climate change.²⁶¹

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for its investment in new clean energy technologies and its efforts to foster international cooperation in the field of clean technology research.

Analyst: Leroy Massey

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its climate change commitment. It has promoted global policy dialogue and, while no direct investment was announced, the Japanese government has introduced several regulatory measures to provide incentives for private sector investment in clean technology.

Japan has made efforts to enhance global policy dialogue on clean technology research and development. On 13 November 2009 Japan and the United States agreed to a summit on climate change and clean technology.²⁶² Both governments committed to reducing their respective emission by 80 per cent by 2050 as part of a global effort to reduce total emissions by half.²⁶³ Details on what specific clean technology will be on the agenda were not given.

²⁵⁸ EU-agrees-to-7-2-billion-euro-climate-fund-Roundup.htm – Monsters and Critics. 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.monstersandcritics.com/news/europe/news/article_1518575.php/EU-agrees-to-7-2-billion-euro-climate-fund-Roundup.

²⁵⁹ EU-agrees-to-7-2-billion-euro-climate-fund-Roundup.htm – Monsters and Critics. 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.monstersandcritics.com/news/europe/news/article_1518575.php/EU-agrees-to-7-2-billion-euro-climate-fund-Roundup.

²⁶⁰ Prestigiacomo: “A Constructive Dialogue in Slovenia,” Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 8 January 2010. www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia_0095.xml.

²⁶¹ Prestigiacomo: “A Constructive Dialogue in Slovenia,” Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 8 January 2010. www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia_0095.xml.

²⁶² U.S., Japan to expand cooperation in clean energy, International Business Times US Edition (Tokyo) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.ibtimes.com/articles/20091113/ujapan-expand-cooperation-clean-energy.htm.

²⁶³ U.S., Japan to expand cooperation in clean energy, International Business Times US Edition (Tokyo) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.ibtimes.com/articles/20091113/ujapan-expand-cooperation-clean-energy.htm.

Japan has also introduced regulatory measures to provide incentives for private sector investment in clean technology research. On 2 September 2009, the newly-elected Japanese government outlined its climate change countermeasures policy, which will lead to increased subsidies for producers of solar cells, along with a carbon tax aimed at promoting alternatives to fossil fuels.²⁶⁴ According to a release issued by new government, this dual program aims to “promote the utilization of renewable energies” in an effort to reduce Japanese carbon emissions by 25 per cent by 2020.²⁶⁵

Japan has also continued to support existing projects aimed at developing new clean technology. On 10 November 2009, Reuters reported that Japan is developing a ‘Space Solar Power System,’ a project designed to harness the energy of the sun by way of a satellite that would beam solar energy back to earth.²⁶⁶ This project, led by the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency and the Japanese Ministry of Trade, will not be implemented until at least 2030.²⁶⁷ Due to the fact that his project was initiated prior to the current compliance cycle and no additional funding was announced, it will not be counted directly towards compliance with this commitment.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts to further global policy cooperation and implementing domestic policy measures aimed at providing incentives for private investment in clean technology research.

Analyst: James Monteith

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment on clean technology research and development. It has set up incentive programs aimed at fostering private sector investment into clean technology research and has funded several new research programs in this field. Moreover, it has taken steps to enhance global cooperation surrounding clean technology development.

On 17 July 2009, the Ministry of Natural Recourses set up a working group aimed at creating a voluntary environmental certification program by the end of 2009.²⁶⁸ This program is designed to provide incentives for private sector investment in development

²⁶⁴ Sharp, Kyocera Set to Gain From DPJ Emission Plan, Bloomberg.com (New York) 2 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20602085&sid=ar8ee4Jdhesc.

²⁶⁵ An Overview of Global Warming Countermeasures Basic Bill, The Democratic Party of Japan (Tokyo) June 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.dpi.or.jp/english/countermeasures/overviews.html.

²⁶⁶ Japan May Build A Solar Station in Space by 2030, Reuters U.S. Edition (New York) 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.reuters.com/article/idUS125756805620091110.

²⁶⁷ Japan May Build A Solar Station in Space by 2030, Reuters U.S. Edition (New York) 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.reuters.com/article/idUS125756805620091110.

²⁶⁸ The Ministry of Natural Recourses sets up a working group on the elaboration of voluntary environmental certification criteria, The Ministry of Natural Recourses of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 17 July 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5987&pid=11.

and implementation of technologies and products with minimum or zero harm to the environment.²⁶⁹

On 28 October 2009, the Russian Government passed a regulation on implementation of the mechanism envisaged in Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol. This bill establishes an emission trading mechanism that will enable private companies to sell carbon credits they acquired from investing in clean energy technology research and development.²⁷⁰

The Russian government has also adopted a plan for the modernization and development of the Kurchatovskiy Institute, one of the largest research and development centers in Russia. The plan includes additional funding for such high-priority projects as research and development of innovative technologies in electricity generation and transmission and energy conservation.²⁷¹ In addition, thirteen other research organizations are funded under the auspices of an existing federal program entitled “Research and Development on Priority Directions of Research and Technological Complex Development of the Russian Federation for the Period of 2007 – 2012”.²⁷²

Moreover, Russia has explored new options for global technology cooperation. On 15 July 2009, the Ministry of Energy discussed opportunities for cooperation with Japan’s Sumitomo Corporation in the field of energy efficiency.²⁷³ At the Russia-Kazakhstan Interregional Cooperation Forum in Orenburg on 11 September 2009, the two countries emphasized the importance of cooperation on energy conservation technology and held an exhibition entitled “Innovative Technologies in the Fuel and Energy Sector.”²⁷⁴

On 14 October 2009, the Russian Ministry of Energy issued a joint statement with the International Energy Agency (IEA) announcing that the Russian government and the IEA agreed to exchange information and enhance cooperation on energy efficiency and clean

²⁶⁹ The Ministry of Natural Resources set up a working group on the elaboration of voluntary environmental certification criteria, The Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 17 July 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5987&pid=11.

²⁷⁰ Government Regulation No. 843 of 28 October 2009 on implementation of Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 28 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=55125.

²⁷¹ Government Order No. 1730-p of 16 November 2009, Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 16 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=55502.

²⁷² Government Regulation No. 613 of 17 October 2006 on federal target programme Research and development on priority directions of research and technological complex development of the Russian Federation for the period of 2007 – 2012, Annex 4, Government of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 17 October 2006. Date of access: 30 December 2009. government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=35917.

²⁷³ The Ministry of Energy to expand cooperation in energy efficiency, The Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 15 July 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

minenergo.gov.ru/news/min_news/428.html.

²⁷⁴ Transcript of the IV Russia-Kazakhstan Interregional Cooperation Forum Meeting, President of Russia (Moscow) 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. news.kremlin.ru/transcripts/5548.

coal technology.²⁷⁵ This cooperative initiative will provide incentives for greater inclusion of Russian organizations into the IEA energy research activities.²⁷⁶

On 10-11 November 2009, the Russian Ministry of Education and Science organized the international conference entitled “Global Climate Change and Adaptation Mechanisms” in conjunction with the Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring (Roshydromet) and the European Commission.²⁷⁷ The goal of the conference was to assess the possibilities of cooperation between scientific organizations in Russia and EU states in the field of climate change research.²⁷⁸ The Russian Government presented an overview of Russia’s scientific and technological policy for environmental safety and climate change during the conference.²⁷⁹

According to the Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation adopted on 17 December 2009 Russia will “encourage research and development in the field of energy efficiency, expanded use of renewable energy sources, greenhouse gas sink technologies, and innovative environmentally acceptable technologies.”²⁸⁰

Thus, Russia can be awarded a score of +1 for its implementation of regulatory mechanisms that provide incentives for private investment in clean technology and for its role in enhancing global cooperation in this field.

Analyst: Ekaterina Maslovskaya

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on climate change. It has invested in clean energy technology research and development and has participated in discussions to enhance global cooperation.

On 19 October 2009 the Department of Energy and Climate Change, in partnership with the Carbon Trust, announced an investment of GBP18 million for clean energy

²⁷⁵ Joint Statement of Energy Minister of the Russian Federation and the International Energy Agency, The Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. minenergo.gov.ru/documents/soglasheniya/2157.html.

²⁷⁶ Joint Statement of Energy Minister of the Russian Federation and the International Energy Agency, The Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. minenergo.gov.ru/documents/soglasheniya/2157.html.

²⁷⁷ International conference “Global Climate Change and Adaptation Mechanisms”, Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring. Date of access: 27 December 2009. www.fasi.gov.ru/news/fasi/1939/.

²⁷⁸ International conference “Global Climate Change and Adaptation Mechanisms”, Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring. Date of access: 27 December 2009. www.fasi.gov.ru/news/fasi/1939/.

²⁷⁹ International conference “Global Climate Change and Adaptation Mechanisms”, Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring. Date of access: 27 December 2009. www.fasi.gov.ru/news/fasi/1939/.

²⁸⁰ Climate Doctrine of the Russian Federation, President of Russia 17 December 2009. Date of access: 27 December 2009. eng.kremlin.ru/text/docs/2009/12/223509.shtml.

technology start-up companies for the following year.²⁸¹ The Carbon Trust is an independent company established by the government to accelerate the transition to low carbon energy.²⁸² The funding is aimed at small companies that are developing new technologies in the areas of fuel cells, photovoltaics, marine and wind power, new forms of energy efficiency and smart grid technology.²⁸³ Secretary of state for Energy and Climate Change Ed Miliband noted that “supporting green start-up companies with this capital means innovative ideas for low carbon energy will be able to make it out of the lab and into the future energy mix.”²⁸⁴

On 22 September 2009, the Ministry for Energy and Climate change invited developers of wave and tidal technology to bid for GBP22 million of government funding designed to help them develop their clean energy technology prototypes for commercial use.²⁸⁵ This funding will enable further development of new clean energy technologies and enable developers to qualify for additional funding through the Marine Renewables Deployment Fund.²⁸⁶

On 20 October 2009, Secretary Miliband also announced a GBP5.15 million investment for a new research on the problem of aviation radar interference with wind turbines.²⁸⁷ Of the GBP5.15 million pledged, the Crown Estate will provide GBP2 million, the Department of Energy and Climate Change GBP1.55 million, and the wind turbine companies GBP1.6 million.²⁸⁸ The successful completion of this research will allow several existing wind turbine projects to proceed being hindered by a concern regarding radar interference.²⁸⁹

²⁸¹ £18m investment boost for UK clean tech sector, Carbon Trust (London) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/investment-boost-clean-tech.aspx.

²⁸² £18m investment boost for UK clean tech sector, Carbon Trust (London) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/investment-boost-clean-tech.aspx.

²⁸³ £18m investment boost for UK clean tech sector, Carbon Trust (London) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/investment-boost-clean-tech.aspx.

²⁸⁴ £18m investment boost for UK clean tech sector, Carbon Trust (London) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/investment-boost-clean-tech.aspx.

²⁸⁵ Marine energy prototypes backed with new £22m proving fund, Carbon Trust (London) 22 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/marine-energy-prototypes.aspx.

²⁸⁶ Marine energy prototypes backed with new £22m proving fund, Carbon Trust (London) 22 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/marine-energy-prototypes.aspx.

²⁸⁷ New research could solve the wind and radar problem, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn117/pn117.aspx.

²⁸⁸ New research could solve the wind and radar problem, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn117/pn117.aspx.

²⁸⁹ New research could solve the wind and radar problem, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn117/pn117.aspx.

The UK has also implemented incentive programs to encourage private investment in clean technology. On 8 December 2009 Energy and Climate Change Minister Lord Hunt announced of “Low Carbon Energy demonstration capital grants” to Vestas, a private wind turbine producer.²⁹⁰ The UK government has committed GBP1.75 million of public funding to Vestas to establish a research and development facility on the Isle of Wight.²⁹¹

The UK government has also included several funding projects for the deployment of clean energy technologies by households and small and mediums sized businesses in its 2009 budget. On 28 September 2009 the government launched a program entitled Low Carbon Community Challenge with GBP10 million of financial support.²⁹² On 2 November 2009 it provided GBP5 million funding for construction of a series of greener homes built from renewable sources.²⁹³ On 15 December 2009 it launched the sixth round of Bio-energy Capital Grants, offering GBP4 million to business and community organizations to install bio-mass fuelled heating projects.²⁹⁴ The government expects that these government investments will prompt the investment of an additional GBP15 billion of private funds towards research and development of new clean energy technologies over the next three years.²⁹⁵

The United Kingdom also engaged in enhancing global cooperation. On 8 September 2009 the Carbon Trust invested GBP10 million in the establishment of a clean energy technology innovation joint venture with China’s Energy Conservation Investment Corporation.²⁹⁶ Moreover, on 8 December 2009, the United Kingdom signed a multilateral agreement with eight other European countries aimed at developing the technology necessary to deploy an offshore wind electricity production facility.²⁹⁷ Energy and Climate Change Minister Lord Hunt stated that this deal will “bring new funding and

²⁹⁰ UK signs deal on offshore wind grid, Clean Technology Business Review (London) 8 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.cleantechnology-business-review.com/news/uk_signs_deal_on_offshore_wind_grid_091208.

²⁹¹ UK signs deal on offshore wind grid, Clean Technology Business Review (London) 8 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.cleantechnology-business-review.com/news/uk_signs_deal_on_offshore_wind_grid_091208.

²⁹² £10m for 20 best low carbon communities, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn109/pn109.aspx.

²⁹³ Affordable homes to become renewable with £5m share of Government Grant, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 2 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pnHCA/pnHCA.aspx.

²⁹⁴ £4m to make you business, school or hospital greener, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn149/pn149.aspx.

²⁹⁵ Building a low carbon recovery, HM Treasury (London). Date of Access: 18 December 2009. prebudget.treasury.gov.uk/building_lowcarbon_recovery.htm.

²⁹⁶ UK business and green groups give thumbs-up to new UK/China tie up on low carbon technologies, Carbon Trust (London) 8 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.carbontrust.co.uk/news/news/press-centre/2009/Pages/UK-China-joint-venture.aspx.

²⁹⁷ UK signs deal on offshore wind grid, Clean Technology Business Review (London) 8 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.cleantechnology-business-review.com/news/uk_signs_deal_on_offshore_wind_grid_091208.

expert direction” to efforts by the UK to “work with other countries in the EU” in the field of clean energy development.²⁹⁸

Thus, the UK was awarded a score of +1 for providing provided public investment, creating incentives for private investment, and cooperating with other countries on clean energy technology research and development.

Analyst: Maša Kovič

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on climate change. It has provided investment for research and development of new clean energy technologies and has engaged in global cooperation initiatives in this field. The US invested public resources and established incentives for private investment in clean energy technology research and development.

On 26 October 2009 the US Secretary of Energy Steven Chu announced the award of USD151 million for “transformational” energy research projects.²⁹⁹ The grants are available for research projects that meet the Department of Energy (DOE) standard of being “not merely better than current technologies” but “significantly better.”³⁰⁰ The US government is providing this funding through the DOE’s Advanced Research Project Agency-Energy.³⁰¹ The DOE has already granted funding to 37 advanced research projects that include: battery technologies, bacteria for producing biofuels, CO₂ capture with artificial enzymes, and low cost crystals for LED lightning.³⁰² Moreover, on 7 December 2009 US Secretary for energy Steven Chu announced the launch of a second round of the funding for transformational energy research projects.³⁰³ The DOE will make available USD100 million in this second round.³⁰⁴

²⁹⁸ ²⁹⁸ UK signs deal on offshore wind grid, Clean Technology Business Review (London) 8 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.cleantechnology-business-review.com/news/uk_signs_deal_on_offshore_wind_grid_091208.

²⁹⁹ Bold, Transformational Energy Research Projects Win \$151 million in Funding, US Department of Energy (Washington) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.energy.gov/news2009/8207.htm.

³⁰⁰ “Recovery Act” Financial Assistance Funding Opportunity Announcement, Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy, US Department of Energy (Washington) 27 April 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. arpa-e.energy.gov/keydocs/ARPA-E-FOA.PDF.

³⁰¹ Bold, Transformational Energy Research Projects Win \$151 million in Funding, US Department of Energy (Washington) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.energy.gov/news2009/8207.htm.

³⁰² Bold, Transformational Energy Research Projects Win \$151 million in Funding, US Department of Energy (Washington) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.energy.gov/news2009/8207.htm.

³⁰³ Secretary Chu Announces \$100 Million for Advanced Research Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.energy.gov/news2009/8359.htm.

³⁰⁴ Secretary Chu Announces \$100 Million for Advanced Research Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.energy.gov/news2009/8359.htm.

On 15 October 2009 the US Secretary Chu also announced public investment for three wind power research facilities located at American universities.³⁰⁵ According to the DOE, the objective of the funding is to increase the United States' "leadership role in testing and producing the most advanced and efficient wind turbines in the world."³⁰⁶ Each university research facility received USD8 million.³⁰⁷ Additionally, the DOE allocated USD87 million of public funding to research and development projects involving solar power technologies.³⁰⁸ Forty-seven universities, electric utility companies, and laboratories have been awarded this grant to help "accelerate the commercialization of solar power in an effort to achieve cost-competitive solar electricity by 2015."³⁰⁹

On 23 November 2009, Secretary Chu announced that the US has allocated over USD18 million for the funding of research, development and deployment of clean energy technologies for small businesses.³¹⁰ The US government has already awarded 125 grants of up to USD150, 000 each.³¹¹ The DOE will also make additional funding available in spring 2010 for those companies that successfully complete their initial research projects.³¹² Projects in the following areas were funded under the auspices of this project: advanced air conditioning and cooling, water power technology, solar technologies, industrial technologies development, and manufacturing processes.³¹³

On 29 October 2009, the DOE allocated USD338 million of funding under the Recovery Act for exploration and development of new geothermal fields and for research into

³⁰⁵ Secretary Chu Announces New Investments in Cutting-Edge Wind Energy Research Facilities, US Department of Energy (Washington) 15 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/8135.htm.

³⁰⁶ Secretary Chu Announces New Investments in Cutting-Edge Wind Energy Research Facilities, US Department of Energy (Washington) 15 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/8135.htm.

³⁰⁷ Secretary Chu Announces New Investments in Cutting-Edge Wind Energy Research Facilities, US Department of Energy (Washington) 15 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/8135.htm.

³⁰⁸ DOE Announces \$87 Million in Funding to Support Solar Energy Technologies, US Department of Energy (Washington) 8 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/8115.htm.

³⁰⁹ DOE Announces \$87 Million in Funding to Support Solar Energy Technologies, US Department of Energy (Washington) 8 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/8115.htm.

³¹⁰ DOE to Invest \$18 Million in Small Business Clean Energy Innovation Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/8300.htm.

³¹¹ DOE to Invest \$18 Million in Small Business Clean Energy Innovation Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/8300.htm.

³¹² DOE to Invest \$18 Million in Small Business Clean Energy Innovation Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/8300.htm.

³¹³ DOE to Invest \$18 Million in Small Business Clean Energy Innovation Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/8300.htm.

advanced geothermal technologies.³¹⁴ The US government has approved 123 such projects to date.³¹⁵ These grants are designed as an incentive for private funding, as they are to be matched at least one-for-one with private funding.³¹⁶

The US government has also implemented various other incentive programs aimed at encouraging private investment in clean technology. On 7 October 2009, the DOE announced the launch of the Financial Institution Partnership Program (FIPP) that will oversee the DOE's loan guarantees for projects aimed at developing renewable energy generation sources.³¹⁷ The establishment of FIPP will simplify the process of receiving loans for research and development and hence increase the financial investment on the part of private financial institutions.³¹⁸

On 22 July 2009, the Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the DOE jointly announced the recipients of the grants awarded for research and development of technologies for fundamental research in biomass genomics.³¹⁹ The US government has awarded USD6.2 million to seven research projects, with the DOE providing USD4 million and the USDA USD2.3 million.³²⁰ Moreover, on 12 November 2009, the DOE and USDA jointly announced the recipients of the grants awarded for research and development of technologies for production of bio-fuels, bio-energy, and high value bio-based products.³²¹ The DOE will invest USD4.9 million and the USDA will invest USD19.5 million.³²² Secretary for agriculture Todd Vilsack noted that “innovation is crucial to the

³¹⁴ Department of Energy Awards \$338 million to accelerate domestic geothermal energy, US Department of Energy (Washington) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/8233.htm.

³¹⁵ Department of Energy Awards \$338 million to accelerate domestic geothermal energy, US Department of Energy (Washington) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/8233.htm.

³¹⁶ Department of Energy Awards \$338 million to accelerate domestic geothermal energy, US Department of Energy (Washington) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/8233.htm.

³¹⁷ Energy Department Announces New Private Sector Partnership to Accelerate Renewable Energy Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/8108.htm.

³¹⁸ Energy Department Announces New Private Sector Partnership to Accelerate Renewable Energy Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/8108.htm.

³¹⁹ Energy Secretary Chu, Agriculture Secretary Vilsack Announce \$6.3 million for Biofuels Research, US Department of Energy (Washington) 22 July 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/7683.htm.

³²⁰ Energy Secretary Chu, Agriculture Secretary Vilsack Announce \$6.3 million for Biofuels Research, US Department of Energy (Washington) 22 July 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/7683.htm.

³²¹ DOE and USDA select projects for more than \$24 million in Biomass research and development grants, US Department of Energy (Washington) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/8283.htm.

³²² DOE and USDA select projects for more than \$24 million in Biomass research and development grants, US Department of Energy (Washington) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/8283.htm.

advancement of alternative, renewable energy sources, and these awards will spur the research needed to make significant progress in bio-energy development.”³²³

The US government has also engaged in enhancing global cooperation. During his his visit to China in November 2009, President Barack Obama reached an agreement with Chinese President Hu Jintao aimed at strengthening cooperation between the countries in the field of clean energy.³²⁴ One of the measures included in this agreement is the creation of a US-China Clean Energy Research Center, which “will facilitate joint research and development of clean energy technologies.”³²⁵ Other measures include investment in the following areas: development of joint standards for electric vehicles, joint deployment of new energy technologies, and joint improvement of energy efficiency of buildings and industrial facilities.³²⁶

President Obama also discussed cooperation on clean energy technology research and development during the visit by Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh visit to the United States in November 2009.³²⁷ On 24 November 2009, the White House announced the establishment of the Green Partnership between the United States and India, designed to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in the area of clean energy technology research and development.³²⁸ The two countries also committed to encourage the mobilization of private funding for such research and development, and launched an Indo-US Clean Energy Research and Deployment Initiative with a joint research center.³²⁹

Thus, the United States has been awarded the score of +1 for increasing its investment in clean energy technology research and development and for participating in global cooperation efforts in the area of clean energy technology research and development.

Analyst: Maša Kovič

³²³ DOE and USDA select projects for more than \$24 million in Biomass research and development grants, US Department of Energy (Washington) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/8283.htm.

³²⁴ US-China Clean Energy Announcements, US Department of Energy (Washington) 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. www.energy.gov/news2009/8292.htm.

³²⁵ US-China Clean Energy Announcements, US Department of Energy (Washington) 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.energy.gov/news2009/8292.htm.

³²⁶ US-China Clean Energy Announcements, US Department of Energy (Washington) 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.energy.gov/news2009/8292.htm.

³²⁷ Fact Sheets: US-Indian Cooperation, The White House, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheets-us-indian-cooperation.

³²⁸ Fact Sheets: US-Indian Cooperation, The White House, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheets-us-indian-cooperation.

³²⁹ Fact Sheets: US-Indian Cooperation, The White House, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheets-us-indian-cooperation.

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on climate change. It has increased investment in clean energy technology research and development and has participated in activities to enhance global cooperation in this field.

On 7 October 2009, the European Commission³³⁰ announced new investments in research and development of low-carbon technologies.³³⁰ The EU is set to invest an additional EUR50 billion over the next ten years as part of the European Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET).³³¹ The EU Commissioner for Science and Research Janez Potočnik noted that this investment “is urgent if Europe is to make the road to Copenhagen and beyond cheaper.”³³² In order to meet this goal, the EU will have to increase its investment for clean energy technology research and development from EUR3 billion to EUR8 billion a year.³³³ Joaquin Almunia, the Commissioner for Economic and Monetary Affairs, added that while the Commission and the European Investment Bank have already increased funding for SET, more funding will be needed from public and private funds.³³⁴

The EU has also engaged in efforts to promote global policy cooperation in clean energy technology research and development. On 30 November 2009, the EU and Japan signed a Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement to strengthen their cooperation in research of clean energy technologies.³³⁵ According to EU Commissioner for Science and Research Janez Potocnik, the agreement marks the beginning of a “new era of international global cooperation in research” and signals “the opening of the European research area to the world.”³³⁶ The agreement, which will come into effect in spring 2010

³³⁰ Investing in the future: Commission calls for additional €50bn in low carbon technologies IP/09/1431, EU RAPID (Brussels) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1431&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

³³¹ Investing in the future: Commission calls for additional €50bn in low carbon technologies IP/09/1431, EU RAPID (Brussels) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1431&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

³³² Investing in the future: Commission calls for additional €50bn in low carbon technologies IP/09/1431, EU RAPID (Brussels) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1431&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

³³³ Investing in the future: Commission calls for additional €50bn in low carbon technologies IP/09/1431, EU RAPID (Brussels) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1431&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

³³⁴ Investing in the future: Commission calls for additional €50bn in low carbon technologies IP/09/1431, EU RAPID (Brussels) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1431&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

³³⁵ European Community signs a Science & Technology Cooperation Agreement with Japan IP/09/1844, EU RAPID (Brussels) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1844&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

³³⁶ European Community signs a Science & Technology Cooperation Agreement with Japan IP/09/1844, EU RAPID (Brussels) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

following ratification by all EU members, will ensure cooperation in research projects and exchange of researchers.³³⁷

Moreover, on 9 October 2009 the European Commission organized the EU-Mediterranean-Gulf Conference in Brussels.³³⁸ According to EU Energy Commissioner Andris Piebalgs, the aim of the conference was to take advantage of “major opportunities for international cooperation” between the EU and countries in the Mediterranean and Gulf regions in the area renewable energy research and development.³³⁹

On 23 November 2009, the EU became the first inter-governmental organization to join the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), an organization designed to enhance global cooperation of renewable energy development.³⁴⁰ The main objective of IRENA is the dissemination of information about the development and deployment of new renewable energy technologies.³⁴¹

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for increasing investment in research and development of clean energy technologies and for participating in global policy cooperation activities in this field.

Analyst: Maša Kovič

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1844&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

³³⁷ European Community signs a Science & Technology Cooperation Agreement with Japan IP/09/1844, EU RAPID (Brussels) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1844&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

³³⁸ Address by Andris Piebalgs, Energy Commissioner Renewable Energy, Developing a green energy market, Speech at the EU-Mediterranean-Gulf Conference SPEECH/09/457, EU RAPID (Brussels) 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/457&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

³³⁹ Address by Andris Piebalgs, Energy Commissioner Renewable Energy, Developing a green energy market, Speech at the EU-Mediterranean-Gulf Conference SPEECH/09/457, EU RAPID (Brussels) 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/457&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

³⁴⁰ Commission and Swedish Presidency sign EU's accession to the International Renewable Energy Agency, IP/09/1804, EU RAPID (Brussels) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1804&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

³⁴¹ Commission and Swedish Presidency sign EU's accession to the International Renewable Energy Agency, IP/09/1804, EU RAPID (Brussels) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1804&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

6. Climate Change: Financing [66]

Commitment

“[To promote concerted efforts on technology and financing, we] call for the elaboration and implementation of an effective financial arrangement to support the post-2012 regime.”

G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.78

Background

The G8 has identified climate change as a risk for present and future prosperity.³⁴² At the same time the Kyoto Protocol has failed to produce necessary reductions of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the atmosphere. Before the first commitment period of the Protocol expires in 2012, nations need to agree upon, and ratify, a new international framework that can meet the stringent emission reductions indicated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The Government of Denmark hoped that such an agreement would be reached at the COP15 conference in Copenhagen.³⁴³

In order to achieve these reductions, the Bali Action Plan, which resulted from the COP13 conference in Bali, outlined four building blocks: increased mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions; adaptation to climate change; technology transfers and development; and financing.³⁴⁴ Financing is a particularly crucial building block as the level and form of financial support for developing countries has been a central question in the negotiations.

The G8 has recently begun to focus on its commitment to garner financial support for developing countries. Although G8 Leaders called “all parties” to move towards a

³⁴²G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009/laquila/2009-declaration.html.

³⁴³ COP15 – the crucial conference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (Copenhagen) Date of Access: 1 November 2009. en.cop15.dk/climate+facts/process/cop15+%e2%80%93+the+crucial+conference.

³⁴⁴ The negotiations in the period up to COP15, Ministry of Climate and Energy of Denmark (Copenhagen) Date of Access: 1 November 2009. en.cop15.dk/climate+facts/process/from+bali+to+copenhagen.

comprehensive post 2012-agreement at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, they did not articulate the need for a financial mechanism to support this agreement.³⁴⁵ The following year, at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the G8 recognized that “substantial finance and investments will be needed to meet the urgent challenges of mitigation and adaptation in developing countries.”³⁴⁶ The G8 leaders further outlined that public resources are essential to leverage private resources and supported the establishment of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), including the Clear Technology Fund (CTF) and the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), administered by the World Bank.³⁴⁷ The funds provide financial assistance for developing countries in their fight against climate change. However, these funds were identified as an “interim measure” that fills the financial gap only until a new financial architecture is made effective for the post-2012 regime.³⁴⁸

At the L’Aquila Summit in July 2009, G8 members articulated that 2009 “is a crucial year for taking rapid and effective global action to combat climate change.”³⁴⁹ Building on its statement at the 2008 summit, the G8 called for the “elaboration and implementation” of a concrete financial arrangement for a post-Kyoto regime and emphasized the importance of assisting developing countries in their “transition to a low-carbon economy.”³⁵⁰

Most recently, G8 members attended the COP15 Conference. Scheduled between 7 and 18 December 2009, the meeting resulted in the publication of the Copenhagen Accord. The document acts as a collective commitment by developed countries to provide USD30 billion in the next three years, and USD100 billion per year by 2020, towards adaptation and mitigation strategies in developing countries.³⁵¹ The “most vulnerable” developing countries, such as small island developing states, will receive priority for adaptation funding.³⁵² The Accord also articulates the establishment of the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund, which aims to support “projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing countries related to mitigation [...] adaptation, capacity-building,

³⁴⁵ Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-economy.html.

³⁴⁶ Environment and Climate Change, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html.

³⁴⁷ Environment and Climate Change, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html.

³⁴⁸ Environment and Climate Change, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html.

³⁴⁹ G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf.

³⁵⁰ G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf.

³⁵¹ Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

³⁵² Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

technology and transfer.”³⁵³ This new fund will be run under the Convention’s financial mechanism.

Commitment Features

The commitment calls on member states to mobilize financial resources, both public and private, in support of a post-2012 regime on climate change. Specifically, the G8 members commit to participate in the design and implementation of an effective financial arrangement that focuses on developing countries.³⁵⁴ An “effective” financial arrangement is understood to be: (a) a long-term funding agreement that (b) contributes towards adaptation and mitigation strategies, and facilitates transition to a low-carbon economy. The IPCC defines adaptation as “adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or either effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.”³⁵⁵ In other words, adaptation systems adjust to climate change to moderate potential damage or convert them to advantageous opportunities. Mitigation strategies, on the other hand, seek to permanently eliminate or reduce long-term risk and dangers of climate change to human life.

With a mind to support a post-Kyoto agreement on climate change, G8 members must take action to mobilize financial resources, both public and private, aimed at aiding developing countries. To register full compliance, a member must also take positive steps (such as participation in formal multilateral talks or signing a multi-lateral framework agreement) towards the creation of an “effective” financial arrangement that is both (a) long-term and (b) contributes to adaptations, mitigation, and the transition to a low-carbon economy. As such, a member can register full compliance even if such an arrangement is not formally completed during the current compliance cycle by participating, for example, in multi-lateral talks on this matter.

³⁵³ Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

³⁵⁴ G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for A Sustainable Future, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 3 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009/laquila/2009-declaration.pdf.

³⁵⁵ Appendix I: Glossary, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Geneva) Date of Access: 2 November 2009. www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar4/wg2/ar4-wg2-app.pdf.

Scoring

-1	Member does not provide any financial assistance to developing countries AND does not contribute to the creation of a long-term financial arrangement that provides support for developing countries.
0	Member takes some steps (such as funding announcements, implementing incentives to encourage private-sector funding, or cooperating with international partners in joint funding initiatives) towards mobilizing financial resources in support of developing countries. However, member does not take positive steps (such as participation in formal multilateral talks or signing a multi-lateral agreement) to contribute to the creation of an “effective” financial arrangement (as defined above) that provides support for developing countries.
+1	Member takes steps (such as funding announcements, implementing incentives to encourage private-sector funding, or cooperating with international partners in joint funding initiatives) to mobilize financial resources in support of developing countries AND member takes positive steps (such as participation in formal multilateral talks or signing a multi-lateral agreement) to contribute to the creation of an “effective” financial arrangement (as defined above) that provides support for developing countries.

Lead Analyst: Denitza Koev

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to work towards an effective financial arrangement for the post-Kyoto era. Canada provided aid contributions to developing countries for adaptation and mitigation strategies and took positive steps towards creating an “effective” financial arrangement.

On 19 October 2009, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced a donation of CAD100 million to developing countries to combat climate change. Prime Minister Harper maintained that developed countries must take a leadership role in helping “poorer nations.”³⁵⁶ Canada plans to direct the funding to “vulnerable countries” in Africa, the Caribbean and the South Pacific.³⁵⁷

On 28 November 2009, the Canadian government agreed to create a fund in tandem with other Commonwealth countries that will have as a mandate the delivery of aid to nations

³⁵⁶ Canada to help poorer nations fight climate change, CBC News (Montreal) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 Nov 2009. www.cbc.ca/canada/montreal/story/2008/10/19/francophonie.html.

³⁵⁷ Canada to help poorer nations fight climate change, CBC News (Montreal) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.cbc.ca/canada/montreal/story/2008/10/19/francophonie.html.

that are “especially vulnerable to climate change.”³⁵⁸ The fund will be worth CAD10 billion per annum by 2012.³⁵⁹

Canada was also one of the first nations to sign the Copenhagen Accord.³⁶⁰ On 18 December 2009, Canada signed the Copenhagen Accord, as presented at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).³⁶¹ The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities.³⁶² The Copenhagen Accord also calls for USD30 billion in the period of 2010 to 2012 and USD100 billion per year by 2020 to the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund for developing countries’ mitigation and adaptation activities.³⁶³ Federal Environment Minister Jim Prentice sees the outcome of those talks as a “positive” step for Canada and hopes that the Accord will be translated into a legally binding agreement by the end of 2010.³⁶⁴

Thus, Canada is awarded a score of +1 for its funding initiatives that will help the most vulnerable developing countries in their fight against climate change and its signing of the Copenhagen Accord.

Analyst: Paul Voinea

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment on climate change. It has mobilized financial resources to assist developing countries and it has participated in the efforts to create a post-2012 climate change regime that includes developing countries.

On 3 October 2009, Finance Minister Christine Lagarde pledged EUR2 billion to the International Monetary Fund to assist poor countries, particularly Africa, in their efforts to counteract climate change.³⁶⁵ Minister Lagarde stated that this loan is part of France’s

³⁵⁸ Commonwealth countries to start climate change fund, CTV News (Toronto) 28 November 2009. Date of access: 5 December 2009. www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20091128/commonwealth_climatechange_091128/20091128?hub=TopStoriesV2.

³⁵⁹ Commonwealth countries to start climate change fund, CTV News (Toronto) 28 November 2009. Date of access: 5 December 2009. www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20091128/commonwealth_climatechange_091128/20091128?hub=TopStoriesV2.

³⁶⁰ Pressures mount on India to formalize Copenhagen pact, Times of India (New Delhi) 14 January 2010. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Pressure-mounts-on-India-to-formalize-Copenhagen-pact/articleshow/5442382.cms.

³⁶¹ Canada Signs Copenhagen Pact, The Gazette (Montreal) 8 January 2010. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. www.montrealgazette.com/technology/Canada+signs+Copenhagen+pact/2418235/story.html.

³⁶² Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

³⁶³ Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

³⁶⁴ Climate Accord Works for Jim Prentice, The Star (Montreal) 20 December 2009. Date of Access: 13 January 2010. www.thestar.com/news/sciencetech/environment/copenhagensummit/article/741087--climate-accord-works-for-jim-prentice.

³⁶⁵ Britain, France to lend \$4b for poor countries, The Star (Istanbul) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. biz.thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2009/10/4/business/20091004075836&sec=business.

efforts to “arrive at real progress” with regards to development and climate change in developing countries.³⁶⁶

On 13 November 2009, the French government proposed a “justice-climate” plan to help break the deadlock between rich and poor countries ahead of the Copenhagen climate talks, to help developing countries finance renewable energy projects including hydraulic dams, solar energy stations and wind turbines.³⁶⁷ The plan would require financing by revenues from financial transactions, which could amount to EUR20 billion a year.³⁶⁸

On 3 December 2009, the French government also proposed a World Environment Organization to be headed by the UN, to monitor financial and technological aspects of emissions reduction.³⁶⁹ The French government has also indicated that it would favour trade sanctions for any country that refused to comply with this regulatory body.³⁷⁰

On 8 December 2009, Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner announced that France will push for a political agreement at Copenhagen to include “a tax on financial transactions to help developing countries.”³⁷¹ The proposal suggests that a 0.005% tax on financial transactions will be “impossible to feel” but will provide much needed support for developing countries in their fight against poverty and climate change.³⁷²

On 11 December 2009, French President Nicolas Sarkozy announced a EUR1.26 billion three-year contribution to the EUR7.2 billion “fast-start” fund created by the European Union to help developing nations fight climate change.³⁷³ The fund is geared towards short-term financial assistance from 2010 to 2012.

On 16 December 2009, at the UN climate talks in Copenhagen, France took part in a USD3.5 billion financing scheme for developing countries that aims to slow down and

³⁶⁶ Britain, France to lend \$4b for poor countries, The Star (Istanbul) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009.

biz.thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2009/10/4/business/20091004075836&sec=business.

³⁶⁷ France proposes 'justice-climate' plan for poor countries (Chennai) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. sify.com/news/France-proposes-39-justice-climate-39-plan-for-poor-countries-news-jlntOccdagd.html.

³⁶⁸ France proposes 'justice-climate' plan for poor countries (Chennai) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. sify.com/news/France-proposes-39-justice-climate-39-plan-for-poor-countries-news-jlntOccdagd.html.

³⁶⁹ India's no to French proposal on emission (New Delhi) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. indiatoday.intoday.in/site/Story/73309/World/India's+no+to+French+proposal+on+emission.html.

³⁷⁰ India's no to French proposal on emission (New Delhi) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. indiatoday.intoday.in/site/Story/73309/World/India's+no+to+French+proposal+on+emission.html.

³⁷¹ France wants financial tax in climate accord, Taiwan News (Copenhagen) 8 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.etaiwannews.com/etn/news_content.php?id=1127026&lang=eng_news.

³⁷² France wants financial tax in climate accord, Taiwan News (Copenhagen) 8 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.etaiwannews.com/etn/news_content.php?id=1127026&lang=eng_news.

³⁷³ EU pledges annual €2.4bn to climate fund, Financial Times (London) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.ft.com/cms/s/0/2a203b04-e65a-11d1-bcbe-00144feab49a.html.

eventually reverse deforestation.³⁷⁴ The move will help tackle deforestation, which is estimated to account for 20 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions.

On 18 December 2009, France also expressed support for the Copenhagen Accord presented at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.³⁷⁵ The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities.³⁷⁶ The Copenhagen Accord also calls for an investment of USD30 billion in the period of 2010 to 2012 and USD100 billion per year by 2020 to the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund for developing countries’ mitigation and adaptation activities.³⁷⁷

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts to raise funds for developing countries’ fight against climate change and for participating in the creation of a post-2012 climate change regime that addresses the needs of developing countries.

Analyst: Vanessa Cheng

Germany: +1

Germany fully complied with its commitment on climate change financing. Germany has contributed both short-term financial aid and actively participated in the efforts to create a post-2012 regime that will account for the needs of developing countries. Moreover, it has taken steps to support the Adaptation Fund in its functions.

On 11 December 2009, German Chancellor Angela Merkel pledged EUR1.26 billion as part of the EUR7.26 billion European Union contribution to “fast-start funding” for developing countries between 2010 and 2012.³⁷⁸ Chancellor Merkel also emphasized that “Germany will contribute in the short term and the long term to ensure that poorer countries have the chance to adjust to climate change.”³⁷⁹ On the same day, during the Copenhagen talks, Development Minister Dirk Niebel signed an agreement under which

³⁷⁴ U.S. joins \$3.5 bln scheme to fight deforestation, Thomson Reuters News (Copenhagen) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BF48L20091216.

³⁷⁵ Sarkozy wants global carbon talks in Paris, Reuters (Paris) 22 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE5BL1HB.

³⁷⁶ Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

³⁷⁷ Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

³⁷⁸ Germany supports developing countries in climate protection, German Information Centre Pretoria (Berlin) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria_dz/en/_PR/2009_PR/12/12_BMZ_Developing_Countries_Climate.archiveCtx=2076568.html.

³⁷⁹ Germany supports developing countries in climate protection, German Information Centre Pretoria (Berlin) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria_dz/en/_PR/2009_PR/12/12_BMZ_Developing_Countries_Climate.archiveCtx=2076568.html.

Germany will provide EUR50 million for a World Bank pilot project for adaptation to climate change.³⁸⁰

Germany has also actively supported the activities of the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB), an organization geared towards assisting developing countries fight climate change. On 18 November 2009, the AFB announced that it had accepted Germany's offer to grant it legal capacity and act as a host the Board.³⁸¹ The AFB will have the capacity to disburse funds over the long term to developing countries to assist them adapt climate change.³⁸² Frank Fass-Metz, of the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, stated that "Germany fully supports the speedy operationalization of the Fund and starting of concrete actions in vulnerable developing countries."³⁸³

Germany also played an active role in the COP15 Conference, held in December 2009 in Copenhagen. On 17 December 2009, unsatisfied with the way the COP15 Conference was evolving, Chancellor Merkel suggested that an "international mechanism" be devised under the auspices of the UNFCCC to monitor the results of Copenhagen.³⁸⁴ She argued that making promises regarding a financial arrangement was "not enough."³⁸⁵ Moreover, on 21 December 2009, Chancellor Merkel expressed her support for the Copenhagen Accord, suggesting that it represents a "breakthrough [that] lays the foundation for international action in the years to come."³⁸⁶

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its short-term contributions and its efforts towards the creation of a post-2012 financial regime.

Analyst: Emily Evangelista

Italy: 0

Italy partially complied with its commitment to implement an effective financial arrangement to aid developing countries in their fight against climate change. It has recognized the need for an increase in funding and has contributed to short-term funds, but has yet to take concrete steps towards a long-term funding mechanism.

³⁸⁰ Germany supports developing countries in climate protection, German Information Centre Pretoria (Berlin) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria_dz/en/PR/2009_PR/12/12_BMZ_Developing_Countries_Climate.archiveCtx=2076568.html.

³⁸¹ Germany to Host the Adaptation Fund Board, Adaptation Fund (Bonn) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.adaptation-fund.org/pressreleases.html.

³⁸² Germany to Host the Adaptation Fund Board, Adaptation Fund (Bonn) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.adaptation-fund.org/pressreleases.html.

³⁸³ Germany to Host the Adaptation Fund Board, Adaptation Fund (Bonn) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.adaptation-fund.org/pressreleases.html.

³⁸⁴ Merkel concerned over Copenhagen pace, Cop15 Website (Copenhagen) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. en.cop15.dk/news/view+news?newsid=3001.

³⁸⁵ Merkel concerned over Copenhagen pace, Cop15 Website (Copenhagen) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. en.cop15.dk/news/view+news?newsid=3001.

³⁸⁶ World leaders welcome the Copenhagen Accord, Government of Denmark (Copenhagen) 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. www.denmark.dk/en/menu/Climate-Energy/COP15-Copenhagen-2009/Selected-COP15-news/World-leaders-welcome-the-Copenhagen-Accord.htm.

On 11 December 2009, as part of a EUR7.2 billion European Union climate aid fund for developing countries, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi announced that Italy will contribute EUR600 million over the next three years.³⁸⁷ The fund is geared towards short-term financial assistance from 2010 to 2012.

On 12 November 2009, Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini stated that Italy is committed to aiding developing countries to increase climate protection through Italian industrial investment.³⁸⁸ Italian firms are currently working with China to help promote their development of solar energy. Frattini called upon developed countries to aid developing nations in using green technology.³⁸⁹

Thus, Italy has been awarded a 0 for its contribution to the short-term fund for developing countries.

Analyst: Emily Evangelista

Japan: +1

Japan has met its commitment to assist developing countries in their efforts against climate change.

On 26 June 2009, Environment Minister Tetsuo Saito stated that Japan will cooperate actively with developing countries in making efforts to reduce emissions. He stated that Japan will “extend the hand of assistance to developing countries suffering climate change impacts... give aid and implement other actions for global warming and local environmental problems, such as air and water pollution” under the Cool Earth Partnership.³⁹⁰

On 16 December 2009, at the UN climate talks in Copenhagen, Japan announced that it would be allocating approximately JPY1.75 trillion (USD15 billion) to assist developing countries fight climate change as part of the “Hatoyama Initiative.”³⁹¹ These funds, which include approximately JPY1.3 trillion of public funds, are scheduled to be disbursed progressively until 2012.³⁹² The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that these

³⁸⁷ EU agrees on climate aid for developing countries, European Voice (Brussels) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. www.europeanvoice.com/article/2009/12/eu-agrees-on-climate-aid-for-developing-countries/66704.aspx.

³⁸⁸ Interview with Minister Frattini: “Global Cooperation Key to Success of Copenhagen Summit,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interviste/2009/11/20091113_frattinixinhua.

³⁸⁹ Interview with Minister Frattini: “Global Cooperation Key to Success of Copenhagen Summit,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interviste/2009/11/20091113_frattinixinhua.

³⁹⁰ Japan to Take Leadership Role toward Copenhagen, IPSNews (Rome) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 21 January 2010. ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=47382.

³⁹¹ Japan Pledges \$11 Billion of Public Money for Assistance Up To 2012, Office the Japanese Prime Minister (Tokyo) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/topics/2009/1216initiative_e.pdf.

³⁹² Japan Pledges \$11 Billion of Public Money for Assistance Up To 2012, Office the Japanese Prime Minister (Tokyo) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/topics/2009/1216initiative_e.pdf.

funds will establish “a new framework...to support a broad range of developing countries which are taking measures of mitigation, as well as those which are vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change.”³⁹³

On the same day, Japan pledged USD3.5 billion along with five other countries for developing countries aiming to slow and eventually reverse deforestation.³⁹⁴ The move is important as it will help tackle deforestation, which is estimated to account for 20 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions.

Furthermore, on 18 December 2009, a spokesperson for Japanese Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama expressed Japan’s support for the Copenhagen Accord, stating that a failure to reach a binding agreement would be a “disgrace to the world.”³⁹⁵ The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.³⁹⁶

On 17 July 2009, Japanese Senior Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Official Makota Shiotoa pledged USD1.3 million to be distributed throughout the Asia Pacific region towards energy efficient activities that prevent climate change. This is a follow up to the 2007 Sydney APEC Leaders Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development. The funds will be distributed through the APEC Support Fund.³⁹⁷

Japan has also begun to disburse the funds pledged under the “Hatoyama Initiative.” On 10 December 2009, Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama met with Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and signed an agreement for a JPY37.4 billion Climate Change Program Loan to Indonesia, the world’s third largest air polluter, to tackle climate change.³⁹⁸ This loan is part of the “Hatoyama Initiative,” first introduced on 22 September 2009 at the New York UN Climate Change Summit, where Hatoyama proposed global environmental and economic compatibility, and a low carbon society.³⁹⁹ Moreover, on 21 February 2010, Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama announced that Japan

³⁹³ Japan Pledges \$11 Billion of Public Money for Assistance Up To 2012, Office the Japanese Prime Minister (Tokyo) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010.

www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/topics/2009/1216initiative_e.pdf.

³⁹⁴ U.S. joins \$3.5 bln scheme to fight deforestation, Thomson Reuters News (Copenhagen) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BF48L20091216.

³⁹⁵ Japan’s PM to Leave Copenhagen on Friday, Reuters (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 January 2010. www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BH41S20091218.

³⁹⁶ Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

³⁹⁷ Japanese contribute USD 1.3 million to APEC Climate Change Initiatives, APEC Secretariat (Singapore) 17 July 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009.

www.apec.org/apec/news_media/media_releases/20090717_japan_contributes.html.

³⁹⁸ Signing Ceremony for the Exchange of Notes for Japanese ODA Loan and Grant Aid to the Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 10 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010.

www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1210_02.html.

³⁹⁹ Japan offers 400 million Climate Change Loan to Indonesia, Thomson Reuters News (Hua Hin) 25 October 2009 Date of Access: 13 November 2009.

www.reuters.com/article/environmentNews/idUSTRE59O0JQ20091025.

would provide Kenya with a loan of JPY29 billion to finance the construction of several thermal power plants that would help the African nation in its efforts to combat harmful emissions.⁴⁰⁰

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its continued financial backing of developing countries fighting against climate change and for its contributions to the creation of a post-2012 financial mechanism.

Analyst: Vincent Eagan

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to take positive steps towards the elaboration of an effective post-2012 financial arrangement.

On 17 December 2009, Aide to Russian President Arkady Dvorkovich said that Russia was ready to contribute USD200 million to support developing nations after 2012.⁴⁰¹ On 20 December 2009, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev expressed his support for the Post-Kyoto agreement, suggesting that “we need to put a more modern and effective mechanism in place, a working legal agreement that will regulate international cooperation.”⁴⁰² The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.⁴⁰³ On 27 November 2009, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, at the 14th meeting of the Russian-French Commission on Bilateral Cooperation, stated that “Russia has always contributed and will continue to contribute to the common efforts to resolve the problems associated with climate change.”⁴⁰⁴

Russia has also taken some positive steps at the international level. On 15 November 2009, President Medvedev took part in an informal APEC Summit meeting on preparation for the December conference on climate change in Copenhagen. President Medvedev proposed adoption of a ‘roadmap’ for drafting a new universal agreement to succeed the Kyoto Protocol.⁴⁰⁵

⁴⁰⁰ Kenya to Get 29 Billion Yen for Power Plants, Japan Times (Tokyo) 21 February 2010. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20100221a5.html.

⁴⁰¹ Russia is ready to allocate USD200 million to help developing countries, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 February 2010. eco.rian.ru/business/20091217/199792099.html.

⁴⁰² Speech at Climate Change Conference Plenary Session, President of Russia (Moscow) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 February 2010. eng.kremlin.ru/speeches/2009/12/18/1840_type82912type82914_223431.shtml.

⁴⁰³ Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

⁴⁰⁴ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and French Prime Minister Francois Fillon attended the 14th meeting of the Russian-French Commission on Bilateral Cooperation held at the level of Prime Ministers, Prime Minister of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. premier.gov.ru/eng/visits/world/143/4242.html.

⁴⁰⁵ Dmitry Medvedev took part in an informal summit meeting on preparing for the December conference on climate change in Copenhagen, President of Russia (Moscow) 15 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. eng.kremlin.ru/text/news/2009/11/222799.shtml.

On 2 November 2009, at the joint press-conference with Danish Prime Minister Lars Lokke Rasmussen, Russian Prime Minister confirmed Russia's readiness to cooperate with many European countries in the framework of the Kyoto Protocol and support Danish efforts to promote the ideas of the post-Kyoto period. "The cooperation must have a practical economic character", he added.⁴⁰⁶

On 27 October 2009, at the meeting of Foreign Ministers of China, Russia and India in Bangalore the three countries agreed to strengthen international cooperation and make active effort to jointly tackle climate change.⁴⁰⁷

On 18 August 2009, the Ministry of Natural Resources discussed a range of potential areas for future joint efforts with Libya, and considered options for providing training for Libyan students and environmental specialists.⁴⁰⁸ Solar photovoltaics and other innovative technologies were pointed out as a priority field for cooperation with South Africa, but no funding announcements have been made thus far.⁴⁰⁹

Russia has participated in formal multilateral talks on post-Kyoto agreement, and expressed its readiness to provide financial help and cooperate with developing countries. However, more concrete steps to mobilize funds for developing countries are necessary. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Ekaterina Maslovskaya

United Kingdom: + 1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on climate change financing. It has mobilized funds for developing countries in the short-term and it has contributed to the creation of a post-2012 financial mechanism that will assist developing countries in their plight against climate change.

On 11 December 2009, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced a three-year GBP1.5 billion contribution to the EU's EUR7.2 billion fast-start fund for developing countries.⁴¹⁰ The fund will help nations finance adaptation and mitigation efforts against

⁴⁰⁶ Following their talks, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and Danish Prime Minister Lars Lokke Rasmussen held a joint press conference, Prime Minister of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 2 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. premier.gov.ru/eng/events/news/8038/.

⁴⁰⁷ Joint Communiqué of the 9th Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Russia, India and China in Bangalore, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 2 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/384B96CE1E6DEC94C3257662004B9409.

⁴⁰⁸ The Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia seeks to enhance environmental cooperation with Libya, Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 18 August 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6054&pid=11.

⁴⁰⁹ On 26-27 October 2009 the 8th meeting of Joint Intergovernmental Committee on trade and economic cooperation between the Russian Federation and South African Republic took place in Capetown, Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 28 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6268&pid=11.

⁴¹⁰ UK giving £1.5bn to climate fund, The Independent (London) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.independent.co.uk/environment/climate-change/uk-giving-pound15bn-to-climate-fund-1838482.html.

climate change in the next three years. According to Prime Minister Brown, GBP500 million will be allocated each year from 2010 through 2012.⁴¹¹

On 4 October 2009, Britain pledged USD2 billion to the International Monetary Fund to assist developing countries in their efforts to counteract the effects of climate change.⁴¹² Moreover, on 27 November 2009, Prime Minister Brown announced a proposal to create a USD10 billion per year fund under the auspices of the Commonwealth, aimed at providing funds to help developing countries battle climate change.⁴¹³ The UK has already allocated USD1.31 billion over three years towards this fund that would be geared towards helping poor countries until a long-term mechanism can be created.⁴¹⁴ These funds will help developing countries cope with ocean flooding, drought, and other effects of climate change, while also helping them cut down on greenhouse gas emissions.⁴¹⁵

The UK participated actively in the COP15 Conference held in Copenhagen in December 2009. On 16 December 2009, at the UN climate talks in Copenhagen, Britain was one of six countries to pledge USD3.5 billion for developing countries, a fund that is designed to slow and eventually reverse deforestation.⁴¹⁶

On 17 December 2009, Prime Minister Brown pleaded with world leaders at the UN conference on climate change to “overcome obstacles.”⁴¹⁷ He then proceeded to conduct a series of bilateral negotiations with leaders in an effort to break the deadlock on talks for a new climate pact.

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for mobilizing funds to assist developing countries and for taking part in the creation of a post-2012 financial regime that will account for the needs of developing countries.

Analyst: Vincent Eagan

⁴¹¹ UK giving £1.5bn to climate fund, The Independent (London) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.independent.co.uk/environment/climate-change/uk-giving-pound15bn-to-climate-fund-1838482.html.

⁴¹² Britain, France to lend 4 billion to Developing Countries, The Star Online (Malaysia) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. biz.thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2009/10/4/business/20091004075836&sec=business.

⁴¹³ UK's Brown backs \$10 billion Climate Change Fund, Thomson Reuters News (New York) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5AQ31220091127.

⁴¹⁴ UK's Brown backs \$10 billion Climate Change Fund, Thomson Reuters News (New York) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5AQ31220091127.

⁴¹⁵ Upfront money needed to ease UN climate deal, Yahoo News (New York) 29 November 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20091129/ap_on_bi_ge/climate_follow_the_money_2.

⁴¹⁶ U.S. joins \$3.5 bln scheme to fight deforestation, Thomson Reuters News (Copenhagen) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BF48L20091216.

⁴¹⁷ Brown urges Copenhagen to overcome obstacles to a deal, Department of Energy and Climate (London) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. www.actoncopenhagen.decc.gov.uk/en/ambition/achievements/december/17-dec-brown-overcome-obstacles.

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize financial resources to developing countries and contribute to creating a post-2012 regime on climate change.

The United States has provided funds to assist developing countries to deal with the problem of climate change. On 17 December 2009, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton announced that the United States would contribute a portion of the projected USD100 billion needed in “long-term financing” to assist adaptation efforts in developing countries.⁴¹⁸ Clinton stated that the money would come from both public and private sources, including “alternative sources of finance.”⁴¹⁹ The U.S. share of the USD100 billion total remains unclear, although it is expected to be approximately 20 per cent.⁴²⁰

Moreover, the US government has allocated approximately USD1.2 billion toward international climate programs as part of its proposed fiscal 2010 budget.⁴²¹ The US government is also currently considering further financial measures. On 4 December 2009, US Senate Foreign Relations Chairman John Kerry introduced an 81-page financial package authorizing funding and technical assistance to help developing countries build and implement programs to fight climate change, including adaptation, deployment of clean energy technologies, and reducing deforestation and forest degradation.⁴²²

On 16 December 2009, at the UN climate talks in Copenhagen, the United States was one of six nations to pledge USD3.5 billion for developing countries aiming to slow and eventually reverse deforestation.⁴²³ The move is important as it will help tackle deforestation, which is estimated to account for 20 per cent of emissions.

President Barack Obama also played a central role at Copenhagen through his negotiations with China, India, Brazil and South Africa, which ultimately led to the Copenhagen Accord.⁴²⁴ Although the agreement is not legally binding, it is seen as a

⁴¹⁸ U.S. Offer of Long-Term Aid Pushes Climate Talks Forward, New York Times (New York) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009.

www.nytimes.com/2009/12/18/science/earth/18climate.html?_r=1&hp.

⁴¹⁹ U.S. Offer of Long-Term Aid Pushes Climate Talks Forward, New York Times (New York) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009.

www.nytimes.com/2009/12/18/science/earth/18climate.html?_r=1&hp.

⁴²⁰ U.S. Offer of Long-Term Aid Pushes Climate Talks Forward, New York Times (New York) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009.

www.nytimes.com/2009/12/18/science/earth/18climate.html?_r=1&hp.

⁴²¹ Climate talks remain alive, but so do many obstacles, Washington Post (Washington D.C.) 29 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/11/28/AR2009112802453.html.

⁴²² Kerry Unveils Foreign Relations' Contribution to Senate Climate Bill, New York Times (New York) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.nytimes.com/cwire/2009/12/04/04climatewire-kerry-unveils-foreign-relations-contribution-44894.html.

⁴²³ U.S. joins \$3.5 bln scheme to fight deforestation, Thomson Reuters News (Copenhagen) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BF48L20091216.

⁴²⁴ Obama Negotiates ‘Copenhagen Accord’ With Senate Climate Fight in Mind, New York Times (New York) 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.nytimes.com/cwire/2009/12/21/21climatewire-obama-negotiates-copenhagen-accord-with-senat-6121.html.

positive step by the United States.⁴²⁵ Specifically, regarding funding developing countries, the Accord establishes a short-term USD30 billion fund and promises USD100 billion per year by 2020.⁴²⁶ The Copenhagen Accord also calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities.⁴²⁷

The United States was also active in the lead-up to Copenhagen. On 24 November 2009, President Obama and Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh signed cooperation agreements to launch a US-India “Green Partnership” on energy security, climate change, and food security. Both countries agreed that an outcome from Copenhagen “must be comprehensive and cover mitigation, adaptation, finance, and technology.”⁴²⁸

On 3 November 2009, President Obama also met with a series of EU representatives, resulting in an EU-US Summit Declaration. The United States committed to enhanced cooperation in promoting an ambitious and comprehensive international climate change agreement in the upcoming climate conference in Copenhagen. In particular, the declaration aims to increase efforts to mobilize “substantial financial resources” to support adaptation by the “most vulnerable” and enhanced mitigation actions by developing countries.⁴²⁹

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for both its long-term and short-term financial contributions to developing countries, as well as its continued efforts to contribute to the creation of an effective long-term financial agreement.

Analyst: Vanessa Cheng

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize resources to create an effective financial arrangement to support the post-2012 regime.

On 11 December 2009, the EU pledged EUR7.2 billion to finance developing countries fight against climate change for the next three years.⁴³⁰ The initiative has surpassed the European Council’s initial stipulation, in October 2009, that it would fund a portion of

⁴²⁵ Obama Negotiates ‘Copenhagen Accord’ With Senate Climate Fight in Mind, New York Times (New York) 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.nytimes.com/cwire/2009/12/21/21climatewire-obama-negotiates-copenhagen-accord-with-senat-6121.html.

⁴²⁶ Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

⁴²⁷ Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

⁴²⁸ New U.S.-India Green Partnership improves prospects for global climate deal, The Energy Collective (Washington D.C.) 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 27 November 2009. theenergycollective.com/TheEnergyCollective/52287.

⁴²⁹ EU-US Summit Declaration, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 3 November 2009. Date of Access: 12 January 2010. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/er/110929.pdf.

⁴³⁰ EU pledges annual €2.4bn to climate fund, Financial Times (London) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.ft.com/cms/s/0/2a203b04-e65a-11de-bcbe-00144feab49a.html.

the estimated EUR5-7 billion necessary for developing countries from 2010-2012.⁴³¹ All 27 EU countries will contribute to the overall sum which will be part of the USD30 billion short-term fund of the Copenhagen Accord.⁴³²

On 7 September 2009, a draft EU report proposed a UN war chest for climate funds to help process the flow of funds aimed at compensating developing countries for curbing their greenhouse gas emissions.⁴³³ The paper is one of the first attempts to deal with the practicalities of collecting and distributing the billions of dollars developing nations say they will need before signing a climate change pact.⁴³⁴

On 30 October 2009, EU leaders announced that a yearly EUR100 billion in aid will be necessary for developing nations by 2020 to cope climate change.⁴³⁵ EU Commission Chief Jose Manuel Barroso stated, “We Europeans have done our job” when it comes to pooling resources for developing nations.⁴³⁶ The exact amount of the funding that will come from the EU is still unknown. The EU maintains that their contribution “will be between EUR2 billion and 15 billion” per annum by 2020.⁴³⁷

On 9 November 2009, a memo was released stating that the “EU is pressing for a global [...] legally binding international treaty” whose purpose is to “prevent global warming.”⁴³⁸ To do so, the EU Council of 29-30 October stated that they will “contribute a fair share” of the funding needed by developing countries to reduce their emissions.⁴³⁹

Furthermore, on 21 December 2009, President of the European Commission Jose Manuel Durao Barroso expressed the EU’s support for the Copenhagen Accord, noting in

⁴³¹ European leaders edge closer to agreement on global climate change fund, Times UK Edition (Brussels) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010.

www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/environment/article6896774.ece.

⁴³² European leaders edge closer to agreement on global climate change fund, Times UK Edition (Brussels) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010.

www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/environment/article6896774.ece.

⁴³³ EU proposes U.N. war chest for climate funds, Thomson Reuters News (Brussels) 7 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE58636M20090907.

⁴³⁴ EU proposes U.N. war chest for climate funds, Thomson Reuters News (Brussels) 7 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE58636M20090907.

⁴³⁵ EU countries strike groundbreaking climate deal but skimp on details, Deutsche Welle (Brussels) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,4841061,00.html.

⁴³⁶ EU countries strike groundbreaking climate deal but skimp on details, Deutsche Welle (Brussels) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,4841061,00.html.

⁴³⁷ EU Strongly supports new climate funds for vulnerable nations, The Daily Star (Brussels) 5 December 2009. Date of access: 5 December 2009. www.thedailystar.net/newDesign/news-details.php?nid=116453.

⁴³⁸ The Copenhagen Climate Change Negotiations: EU positions and state of play, EUROPA press release (Brussels) 9 November 2009. Date of access: 4 December 2009.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/09/493&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁴³⁹ The Copenhagen Climate Change Negotiations: EU positions and state of play, EUROPA press release (Brussels) 9 November 2009. Date of access: 4 December 2009.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/09/493&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

particular the EU's "commitment regarding the support to developing countries."⁴⁴⁰ The Copenhagen Accord calls for the "immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries" to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.⁴⁴¹

On 8 January 2010, undeterred by the shortcomings of the Copenhagen conference, the European Union announced that it will seek a new deal on global warming at the G20 Summit. One main focus of this deal will be on the economic issues of climate change.⁴⁴² Until a legally-binding accord is achieved, the European Commission will seek swift implementation of the Copenhagen Accord by the European Union and other nations.⁴⁴³

Thus, the EU is awarded a score of +1 for its short-term funding initiatives towards the adaptation and mitigation strategies for developing nations, as well as its proposal for a long-term fund.

Analyst: Paul Voinea

⁴⁴⁰ Statement of President Barroso on the Copenhagen Climate Accord, COP15, EU Press Release (Copenhagen) 19 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/588&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁴⁴¹ Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

⁴⁴² EU to pursue climate deal through G-20, Associated Press (Madrid) 8 January 2010. Date of Access: 9 January 2010. news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20100108/ap_on_re_eu/eu_climate_change.

⁴⁴³ Commission wants quick follow-up on Copenhagen, EurActiv (London) 15 January 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. www.euractiv.com/en/climate-change/commission-wants-quick-follow-copenhagen/article-188908.

7. Climate Change: Forest and Land Degradation [73]

Commitment

“We will support the development of positive incentives in particular for developing countries to promote emission reductions through actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.”

G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.67

Background

Deforestation and forest degradation account to nearly 20 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions.⁴⁴⁴ The majority of deforestation and forest degradation is taking place in developing countries through conversion of forests into agricultural land and pastureland, through infrastructural development, and through logging for industrial development.⁴⁴⁵ Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, commonly abbreviated as REDD, is gaining attention in the international community. REDD is an effort to provide incentives for developing countries to decrease deforestation by assigning financial value to the carbon stored in forests.⁴⁴⁶

G8 members have continuously committed to reduce greenhouse gases. At the 1989 Paris Summit the G8 members for the first time committed to limit emissions of greenhouse gases and to adopt sustainable forest management practices.⁴⁴⁷ However, the G8 members discussed the issue of greenhouse gases in connection with deforestation for the first time at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit.⁴⁴⁸

⁴⁴⁴ About REDD, UN-REDD Programme (Geneva). Date of Access: 10 November 2009. www.un-redd.org/AboutREDD/tabid/582/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

⁴⁴⁵ About REDD, UN-REDD Programme (Geneva). Date of Access: 10 November 2009. www.un-redd.org/AboutREDD/tabid/582/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

⁴⁴⁶ About REDD, UN-REDD Programme (Geneva). Date of Access: 10 November 2009. www.un-redd.org/AboutREDD/tabid/582/language/en-US/Default.aspx.

⁴⁴⁷ Economic Declaration 1989 Paris Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 1989. Date of Access: 10 November 2009. www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1989paris/communique/environment.html.

⁴⁴⁸ Gleneagles Plan of Action, Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf.

The 2005 Gleneagles Summit represents an important mark with the adoption of the Gleneagles Plan of Action. In the Gleneagles Plan of Action the G8 members committed to taking a variety of actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, recognized the importance of forests as carbon sinks, and recognized “the impacts that illegal logging has on the livelihoods of many in the poorest countries in Africa and elsewhere, on environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and deforestation and hence global sustainable development.”⁴⁴⁹

At the St. Petersburg Summit in 2006, the G8 members reiterated the need to take action in addressing deforestation and illegal logging.⁴⁵⁰ The G8 members recognized that deforestation has a significant impact on the global greenhouse gas emissions.⁴⁵¹

Since the Heiligendamm Summit in 2007, the G8 leaders have actively promoted assistance for the developing countries to reduce emissions through actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.⁴⁵² At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the G8 members confirmed their commitment to provide assistance to developing countries to reduce emissions through deforestation.⁴⁵³

G8 members also participated in discussions on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change taking place from 7-18 December 2009 in Copenhagen.

Commitment Features

To comply with the commitment, the member must take steps to support the development of positive incentives for developing countries to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. “Support” for the development of positive incentives will be defined as positive action to provide technical assistance and funding targeted at combating forest degradation to developing countries. Technical assistance can be in the form of providing technology or science to developing countries. In order to register full compliance, the member must take steps to provide both funding and technical assistance to developing countries.

Positive incentives for developing countries must promote programs aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. Examples of such programs

⁴⁴⁹ Gleneagles Plan of Action, Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf.

⁴⁵⁰ Global Energy Security, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html.

⁴⁵¹ Global Energy Security, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html.

⁴⁵² Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-economy.pdf.

⁴⁵³ Environment and Climate Change, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html.

include: establishing favourable environmental loans for activities that support reduced deforestation; setting up licensing programs for forest protection; adopting regulations for setting up a mechanism for trading the emission reductions from reduced deforestation; establishing programs that promote agriculture instead of the forest industry; and adopting policies and regulations for forest protection.

Scoring

-1	Member does not provide technical assistance to developing countries AND does not provide funding to promote programs aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries.
0	Member provides technical assistance to developing countries OR commits funds to promote programs aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries.
+1	Member provides technical assistance to developing countries AND commits funds to promote programs aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries.

Lead Analyst: Maša Kovič

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to promote emissions reduction through actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. Canada has provided technical assistance to developing countries, but has not committed any funding during the current compliance cycle.

During the XIII World Forestry Congress in Buenos Aires, Argentina, held on 18-23 October 2009, the Canadian Model Forest Network and the Argentine Model Forest Network presented their program on cooperation in sustainable forest management.⁴⁵⁴ Canada has provided technical assistance to Argentina since 2007 through a set of workshops.⁴⁵⁵ In 2010, Canada plans to offer its workshop program to several developing countries through the Ibero-American Model Forest Network.⁴⁵⁶

While Canada has expressed its support for financial contributions to developing countries, it has yet to commit any new funds during the current compliance cycle. On 18 December 2009, Canada expressed support for the Copenhagen Accord presented at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).⁴⁵⁷ On 7 January 2010, Member of the Parliament Steven Blaney also confirmed that Canada had notified the UNFCCC Secretariat of its emission reduction

⁴⁵⁴ Model forest local level indicators project to be highlighted at World Forestry Congress 2009, Canadian Model Forest Network (Kemptonville) 17 August 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. www.modelforest.net/cmfn/en/news_events/news_features/news_record.aspx?title_id=5013.

⁴⁵⁵ Model forest local level indicators project to be highlighted at World Forestry Congress 2009, Canadian Model Forest Network (Kemptonville) 17 August 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. www.modelforest.net/cmfn/en/news_events/news_features/news_record.aspx?title_id=5013.

⁴⁵⁶ Model forest local level indicators project to be highlighted at World Forestry Congress 2009, Canadian Model Forest Network (Kemptonville) 17 August 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. www.modelforest.net/cmfn/en/news_events/news_features/news_record.aspx?title_id=5013.

⁴⁵⁷ Canada signs Copenhagen Pact, The Gazette (Montreal) 8 January 2010. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. www.montrealgazette.com/technology/Canada+signs+Copenhagen+pact/2418235/story.html.

targets, which was its obligation under the Copenhagen Accord.⁴⁵⁸ The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.⁴⁵⁹ The Copenhagen Accord also calls for USD30 billion in the period of 2010 to 2012 and USD100 billion per year by 2020 to the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund for developing countries’ mitigation and adaptation activities.⁴⁶⁰ However, Canada has not committed any financial resources to the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund.

In September 2008, Canada pledged CAD100 million to the Strategic Climate Fund’s “Pilot Program for Climate Resistance.”⁴⁶¹ While the fund includes also the Forest Investment Program, Canada has not pledged any new financial resources for this program during the current compliance cycle.⁴⁶² Moreover, as of 13 October 2009, Canada has not yet fulfilled its pledge from 2008, as it has only contributed CAD85 million of the CAD100 million total.⁴⁶³

Thus, Canada has a score of 0 for offering technical assistance to developing countries to reduce emissions through actions to reduce deforestation and degradation.

Analyst: Ahad Ahmed

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries promote emission reductions through actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. France has committed to provide both financial and technical assistance to programs under the auspices of the REDD initiative.

France has taken steps to provide financial support to developing countries in their efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. On 16 December 2009, during the Copenhagen Conference, France together with United States, United Kingdom, Australia, Japan and Norway committed USD3.5 billion over three years as early funding for

⁴⁵⁸ Canada signs Copenhagen Pact, *The Gazette* (Montreal) 8 January 2010. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. www.montrealgazette.com/technology/Canada+signs+Copenhagen+pact/2418235/story.html.

⁴⁵⁹ Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

⁴⁶⁰ Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

⁴⁶¹ Funding, Climate Investment Funds (Washington) 31 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/funding-basics.

⁴⁶² Funding, Climate Investment Funds (Washington) 31 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/funding-basics.

⁴⁶³ Trustee report, Financial Status of the Strategic Climate Fund SCF/TFC.4/4, SCF Trust Fund Committee (Washington) 13 October 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/sites/climateinvestmentfunds.org/files/scf_trustee_report_101309_0.pdf.

reducing emissions through reducing deforestation.⁴⁶⁴ The financial contributions will begin in 2010.⁴⁶⁵

Moreover, on 27 November 2009, French President Nicolas Sarkozy expressed full support for the launch of a USD22 billion Copenhagen Launch Fund.⁴⁶⁶ The establishment of this fund was proposed by the British Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Trinidad and Tobago.⁴⁶⁷ The fund, which will start in 2010, will focus on emission reductions through reduced deforestation in developing countries.⁴⁶⁸ Under the fund, the pledging countries will also provide technical assistance to ensure its success.⁴⁶⁹

On 22 December 2009, President Sarkozy also expressed his support for the Copenhagen Accord presented at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.⁴⁷⁰ The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.⁴⁷¹ The Copenhagen Accord also calls for an investment of USD30 billion in the period of 2010 to 2012 and USD100 billion per year by 2020 to the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund for developing countries’ mitigation and adaptation activities.⁴⁷²

France has also provided technical assistance to developing countries. On 4 December 2009, France established the “Comité de place France Carbone”, an instrument to combat

⁴⁶⁴ UK Government Press Release, Agreement on \$3.5bn initial funding for deforestation, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx.

⁴⁶⁵ UK Government Press Release, Agreement on \$3.5bn initial funding for deforestation, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx.

⁴⁶⁶ Gordon Brown unveils fund to tackle ‘climate emergency,’ The Guardian (London) 27 November 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund.

⁴⁶⁷ Gordon Brown unveils fund to tackle ‘climate emergency,’ The Guardian (London) 27 November 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund.

⁴⁶⁸ Gordon Brown unveils fund to tackle ‘climate emergency,’ The Guardian (London) 27 November 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund.

⁴⁶⁹ Gordon Brown unveils fund to tackle ‘climate emergency,’ The Guardian (London) 27 November 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund.

⁴⁷⁰ Sarkozy wants global carbon talks in Paris, Reuters (Paris) 22 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE5BL1HB.

⁴⁷¹ Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

⁴⁷² Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

climate change issues.⁴⁷³ Minister of State Jean-Louis Borloo said that the committee represented a “challenge in terms of emission regulation.”⁴⁷⁴ The committee will provide technical assistance to developing countries through a forum for the public and private sector to discuss carbon markets.⁴⁷⁵ Minister of State Jean-Louis Borloo also called upon investors to allocate “direct funds towards developing countries.”⁴⁷⁶

Thus, France has been awarded the score of +1. It has committed financial and technical assistance to developing countries in order to promote emission reductions through reducing deforestation.

Analyst: Roshan Muralidhar

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support emission reductions in developing countries through reducing deforestation. It has provided both funding and technical assistance to developing countries.

Germany has taken steps to provide funds to developing countries aimed at reducing deforestation. On 15 October 2009, the Federal Environment Ministry announced a donation of EUR1.6 million to aid Rwanda with the protection of one of its national parks.⁴⁷⁷ The German government aims to protect forests from logging and reduce emissions in Rwanda through the International Climate Initiative.⁴⁷⁸ Germany identified Rwanda as a partner in this initiative due to its high population density and its use of wood to sustain its economy.⁴⁷⁹

Furthermore, on 21 December 2009, German Chancellor Angela Merkel expressed her support for the Copenhagen Accord presented at the Conference of the Parties to the

⁴⁷³ Jean-Louis BORLOO et Christine LARGARDE annoncent la création du « Comité de place France Carbone » à la veille de la Conférence de Copenhague 4 December 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=6432.

⁴⁷⁴ Jean-Louis BORLOO et Christine LARGARDE annoncent la création du « Comité de place France Carbone » à la veille de la Conférence de Copenhague 4 December 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=6432.

⁴⁷⁵ Jean-Louis BORLOO et Christine LARGARDE annoncent la création du « Comité de place France Carbone » à la veille de la Conférence de Copenhague 4 December 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=6432.

⁴⁷⁶ Jean-Louis BORLOO et Christine LARGARDE annoncent la création du « Comité de place France Carbone » à la veille de la Conférence de Copenhague 4 December 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=6432.

⁴⁷⁷ Federal Environment Ministry supports national park in Rwanda, Federal Environment Ministry (Berlin) 15 October 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.bmu.de/english/press_releases/archive/16th_legislative_period/pm/45096.php.

⁴⁷⁸ Federal Environment Ministry supports national park in Rwanda, Federal Environment Ministry (Berlin) 15 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.bmu.de/english/press_releases/archive/16th_legislative_period/pm/45096.php.

⁴⁷⁹ Federal Environment Ministry supports national park in Rwanda, Federal Environment Ministry (Berlin) 15 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.bmu.de/english/press_releases/archive/16th_legislative_period/pm/45096.php.

UNFCCC.⁴⁸⁰ The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.⁴⁸¹ The Copenhagen Accord also calls on developed countries to contribute USD30 billion in the period of 2010 to 2012 and USD100 billion per year by 2020 to the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund for developing countries’ mitigation and adaptation activities.⁴⁸²

Germany has also provided technical assistance to developing countries. On 3 December 2009, German Minister for Economic Co-operation and Development Dirk Niebel and Brazilian President Lula da Silva launched several “joint projects for the protection of tropical forests.”⁴⁸³ As part of these initiatives, Germany will provide technical assistance to Brazil for forest conservation, deforestation controls, and “sustainable forest management.”⁴⁸⁴

Thus, Germany has been awarded the score of +1. It has both increased funds to other states for protection of their forests and provided technical assistance.

Analyst: James Monteith

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to provide support to developing countries to reduce emissions through reducing deforestation. It has committed to provide funding for developing countries to reduce deforestation.

On 12 December 2009, Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi participated in a European initiative to provide financial resources to developing countries to deal with climate change, including efforts to reduce deforestation.⁴⁸⁵ Italy pledged to allocate EUR600 million over a period of three years to the Copenhagen Launch Fund, which will come into effect in 2010.⁴⁸⁶

⁴⁸⁰ World leaders welcome the Copenhagen Accord, Government of Denmark (Copenhagen) 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. www.denmark.dk/en/menu/Climate-Energy/COP15-Copenhagen-2009/Selected-COP15-news/World-leaders-welcome-the-Copenhagen-Accord.htm.

⁴⁸¹ Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

⁴⁸² Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

⁴⁸³ Germany supports Brazil’s program on climate change, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm_20091203_106.html.

⁴⁸⁴ Germany supports Brazil’s program on climate change, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm_20091203_106.html.

⁴⁸⁵ EU Agrees to 7.2-billion Euro Climate Fund, Earth Times (New York) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 January 2010. www.earthtimes.org/articles/show/298890_eu-agrees-to-72-billion-euro-climate-fund--summary.html.

⁴⁸⁶ Prestigiacommo: Contributo di 600 milioni per i PSV conferma, Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia_0124.xml.

Moreover, Italy participated at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen, held from 7-18 December 2009. On 18 December 2009, Italian Minister for Environment Stefania Prestigiacomo stressed the importance of rain forest and providing technical assistance to developing countries.⁴⁸⁷ However, Minister Prestigiacomo did not make any concrete pledges with regard to assistance for developing countries and reducing deforestation.⁴⁸⁸

Thus, Italy has been awarded the score of 0 for pledging financial resources to developing countries to reduce deforestation.

Analyst: Maša Kovič

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support developing countries in their efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. Japan has provided both technical assistance and funding to programs aimed at reducing deforestation.

On 7 November 2009, Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the creation of the Mekong-Japan Action Plan 63, a comprehensive technical development assistance initiative in the Mekong region (which includes Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Vietnam).⁴⁸⁹ A substantial portion of pertains to the provision of technical assistance aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation in accordance with the United Nation's Strengthening Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on Sustainable Forest Management.⁴⁹⁰ This action plans builds upon previous initiatives taken by Japan in this region, such as the "Cool Earth Partnership," launched in 2008.⁴⁹¹ On 2 September 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued its annual budget for these ongoing initiatives in Vietnam, which included a "Project for Sustainable Forest Management," scheduled to last until 2015.⁴⁹²

Japan has also pledged funds for developing countries. At the Copenhagen Conference, on 16 December 2009, Japan joined with the United States, United Kingdom, France, Australia and Norway to commit USD3.5 billion over three years towards financing

⁴⁸⁷ Copenhagen: Prestigiacomo "Basta tattiche: serve un accordo", Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2010. www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia_0144.xml.

⁴⁸⁸ Copenhagen: Prestigiacomo "Basta tattiche: serve un accordo", Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2010. www.minambiente.it/opencms/opencms/home_it/showitem.html?lang=it&item=/documenti/notizie/notizia_0144.xml.

⁴⁸⁹ Mekong-Japan Action Plan 63, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 7 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/mekong/summit0911/action.html.

⁴⁹⁰ Mekong-Japan Action Plan 63, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 7 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/mekong/summit0911/action.html.

⁴⁹¹ Japan's Official Development Assistance: Rolling Plan for Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/rolling_plans/region/vietnam.pdf.

⁴⁹² Rolling Plan for Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 January 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/rolling_plans/region/vietnam.pdf.

“actions to reduce emissions from forests [that] can help stabilize [the global climate].”⁴⁹³
These financial contributions will begin in 2010.⁴⁹⁴

Furthermore, on 18 December 2009, a spokesperson for Japanese Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama expressed Japan’s support for the Copenhagen Accord, stating that a failure to reach a binding agreement would be a “disgrace to the world.”⁴⁹⁵ The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.⁴⁹⁶

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for providing both technical assistance and funding aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries.

Analyst: Andrew Do

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to develop positive incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions through reducing deforestation and forest degradation. It has taken steps to provide technical assistance to developing countries to reduce deforestation, but has not provided any direct funding during the current compliance cycle.

On 29 October 2009, Russian Head of the Federal Forestry Agency A.I. Savinov met with the Chinese Head of the State Forestry Administration Jia Zhibang at the Sixth Meeting of the Permanent Russia-China Working Group on Forestry.⁴⁹⁷ At this meeting, Russia and China discussed bilateral support and assistance in forest policy development in the fields of forest fire protection, protection against pests and diseases, and cooperation in fighting against illegal logging and trade of illegally procured wood.⁴⁹⁸

Moreover, at the XIII World Forest Congress, held on 18-23 October 2009 in Buenos-Aires, Argentina, Russia approved the Declaration of the Congress that calls for strategic actions in developing “climate change related mechanisms ... with particular attention to

⁴⁹³ UK Government Press Release, Agreement on \$3.5bn initial funding for deforestation, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx.

⁴⁹⁴ UK Government Press Release, Agreement on \$3.5bn initial funding for deforestation, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx.

⁴⁹⁵ Japan’s PM to Leave Copenhagen on Friday, Reuters (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 January 2010. www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5BH41S20091218.

⁴⁹⁶ Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

⁴⁹⁷ 6th Meeting of Permanent Russia-China Working Group on Forestry, Federal Forestry Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.rosleshoz.gov.ru/english/media/news/55.

⁴⁹⁸ 6th Meeting of Permanent Russia-China Working Group on Forestry, Federal Forestry Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.rosleshoz.gov.ru/english/media/news/55.

REDD.”⁴⁹⁹ During the congress, the Russian Deputy Head of Federal Forestry Agency V.N. Maslyakov also met with representatives of Argentina, Brazil and India to discuss bilateral cooperation on technical issues related to sustainable forest management.⁵⁰⁰ However, Russia made no concrete commitments to help developing countries in terms of funding.

On 18 December 2009, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev expressed his support for the Copenhagen Accord, suggesting that “a global agreement must take into account the role played by forests – the main absorbers of greenhouse gases.”⁵⁰¹ The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.⁵⁰²

Russia has also launched several programs on deforestation at the national level.⁵⁰³ During September and October 2009, the Federal Forestry Agency organized workshops on forest reproduction in several federal districts.⁵⁰⁴

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0 for providing technical assistance to developing countries in their fight against deforestation.

Analyst: Darya Frolova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment on climate change. It has provided both technical assistance and funding to developing countries aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries

On 20 October 2009, Secretary of State for the Department for International Development Douglas Alexander pledged approximately GBP100 million to the World

⁴⁹⁹ XIII World Forestry Congress 2009, Forest Development: A Vital Balance, Findings and Strategic Actions (Buenos Aires) 18-23 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. foris.fao.org/meetings/download/2009/xiii_th_world_forestry_congress/misc_documents/wfc_declaration.pdf.

⁵⁰⁰ XIII World Forest Congress, Federal Forestry Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.rosleshoz.gov.ru/english/media/news/56.

⁵⁰¹ Speech at Climate Change Conference Plenary Session, President of Russia (Moscow) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 February 2010. eng.kremlin.ru/speeches/2009/12/18/1840_type82912type82914_223431.shtml.

⁵⁰² Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

⁵⁰³ Rosleskhoz Will Take Part in Workshops on Usage and Reproduction of Forests, Federal Forestry Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 18 August 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.rosleshoz.gov.ru/media/actions/7.

⁵⁰⁴ Rosleskhoz Will Take Part in Workshops on Usage and Reproduction of Forests, Federal Forestry Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 18 August 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.rosleshoz.gov.ru/media/actions/7.

Bank's Forest Investment Program.⁵⁰⁵ The Forest Investment Program includes measures aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation “ranging from training forest rangers to large-scale forest governance reforms.”⁵⁰⁶ The United Kingdom has provided half of this amount up front, with the remainder to be allocated “based on the progress of both the Forest Investment Program itself and wider negotiations on forest finance.”⁵⁰⁷

Furthermore, on 27 November 2009, UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown proposed a Copenhagen Launch Fund at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Trinidad and Tobago.⁵⁰⁸ The UK pledged over GBP800 million to this fund, beginning in 2010.⁵⁰⁹ According to Prime Minister Brown, “a lot of this money would go to deforestation and stopping it.”⁵¹⁰ In order to provide additional incentives to developing countries, the allocation of these financial resources to developing countries is based on their co-financing and on the amount of emissions reduced.⁵¹¹

At the Copenhagen Conference, on 16 December 2009, the UK joined with the United States, France, Australia, Japan, and Norway committed to USD3.5 billion over three years towards as early funding towards the reduction of emissions through reduced deforestation.⁵¹² The UK will provide USD480 million of the total.⁵¹³ These financial contributions will begin in 2010.⁵¹⁴

⁵⁰⁵ Developed and Developing Countries Join Forces to Fight Climate Change with \$350 Million in New Forest Financing, World Bank (Washington) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. go.worldbank.org/PPQU5PPPT0.

⁵⁰⁶ UK Announces £100m to Tackle Poverty and Deforestation, Department for International Development (London) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-announces-100m-to-tackle-poverty-and-deforestation/.

⁵⁰⁷ UK Announces £100m to Tackle Poverty and Deforestation, Department for International Development (London) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-announces-100m-to-tackle-poverty-and-deforestation/.

⁵⁰⁸ Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.number10.gov.uk/Page21503.

⁵⁰⁹ Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.number10.gov.uk/Page21503.

⁵¹⁰ Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.number10.gov.uk/Page21503.

⁵¹¹ Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.number10.gov.uk/Page21503.

⁵¹² UK Government Press Release, Agreement on \$3.5bn initial funding for deforestation, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx.

⁵¹³ UK Government Press Release, Agreement on \$3.5bn initial funding for deforestation, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx.

⁵¹⁴ UK Government Press Release, Agreement on \$3.5bn initial funding for deforestation, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx.

The UK has also provided technical assistance to developing countries. On 4 December 2009, Minister of State for the Department of International Development Gareth Thomas announced that the UK had allocated GBP40 million towards a new “Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation Programme.”⁵¹⁵ According to Minister Thomas, this program will provide “accurate, detailed information that governments in the developing world can use to make decisions that safeguard the ecosystems that sustain their countries.”⁵¹⁶ A substantial portion of this initiative tackles the issue of deforestation in developing countries.⁵¹⁷

On 21 December 2009, Prime Minister Brown also expressed his commitment to the process that resulted in the Copenhagen Accord, vowing that the UK would do its part in finding “a way of moving this process forward.”⁵¹⁸ The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.⁵¹⁹

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded the score of +1 for providing technical assistance and funding to promote programs aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation to developing countries.

Analyst: Andrew Do

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment on climate change. It has provided both technical assistance and funding to help developing countries reduce emissions through actions that reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

On 16 December 2009, the United States – along with the United Kingdom, France, Australia, Japan and Norway – committed to create a three-year, USD3.5 fund that will

⁵¹⁵ Multi-million Boost in Ecosystem Research, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/New-40-million-research-investment-to-make-ecosystem-services-work-for-the-poor-in-the-face-of-climate-change/.

⁵¹⁶ Multi-million Boost in Ecosystem Research, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/New-40-million-research-investment-to-make-ecosystem-services-work-for-the-poor-in-the-face-of-climate-change/.

⁵¹⁷ Multi-million Boost in Ecosystem Research, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/New-40-million-research-investment-to-make-ecosystem-services-work-for-the-poor-in-the-face-of-climate-change/.

⁵¹⁸ UK says “handful” of states wrecked climate talks, Reuters (London) 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE5BK1A2.

⁵¹⁹ Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

help developing countries reduce emissions through reducing deforestation.⁵²⁰ These financial contributions will begin in 2010.⁵²¹

Moreover, on 27 November 2009, US President Barack Obama expressed his support for the creation of a USD22 billion Copenhagen Launch Fund, which was proposed by the British Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Trinidad and Tobago.⁵²² The fund, which will start in 2010, will focus on emission reductions through reduced deforestation in developing countries.⁵²³ The terms of the fund also call on the pledging countries will also provide technical assistance to developing countries in order to ensure its success.⁵²⁴

The United States has also provided technical support to developing countries. On 23 July 2009, United States Secretary of State Hillary Clinton – along with the foreign ministers of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam – announced the launch of the “Lower Mekong Initiative.”⁵²⁵ Under the auspices of this initiative, the United States initiated several projects to assist in the management of the natural resources, including forests, of the Mekong River system.⁵²⁶ The United States have also developed a program designed to educate forest rangers in “land management, stewardship, and law enforcement.”⁵²⁷

Moreover, the United States has initiated domestic legislation aimed at supporting developing countries in their fight against forest degradation. On 26 June 2009 the US House of the Representatives passed the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009.⁵²⁸ A similar bill, The Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act of 2009, is

⁵²⁰ UK Government Press Release, Agreement on \$3.5bn initial funding for deforestation, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx.

⁵²¹ UK Government Press Release, Agreement on \$3.5bn initial funding for deforestation, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009.

www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pndeforest/pndeforest.aspx.

⁵²² Gordon Brown unveils fund to tackle ‘climate emergency,’ The Guardian (London) 27 November 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund.

⁵²³ Gordon Brown unveils fund to tackle ‘climate emergency,’ The Guardian (London) 27 November 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund.

⁵²⁴ Gordon Brown unveils fund to tackle ‘climate emergency,’ The Guardian (London) 27 November 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/nov/27/gordon-brown-unveils-climate-fund.

⁵²⁵ Joint press statement of the US-Lower Mekong Ministerial Meeting, US Bureau of Public Affairs (Washington) 23 July 2009. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/july/126377.htm.

⁵²⁶ The US and the Lower Mekong: Building Capacity to Manage Natural Resources, US Bureau of Public Affairs (Washington) 6 January 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. www.state.gov/documents/organization/135020.pdf.

⁵²⁷ The U.S. and the Lower Mekong: Building Capacity to Manage Natural Resources, Bureau of Public Affairs (Washington) 6 January 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. www.state.gov/documents/organization/135020.pdf.

⁵²⁸ US Government Funding for Forests in Developing Countries and the new REDD+ Landscape, Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions, Duke University (Durham) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. nicholas.duke.edu/institute/REDD+landscape.memo.pdf.

currently being debated in the US Senate.⁵²⁹ If this legislation becomes law, it will establish REDD programs in developing countries and allocate approximately USD18-25 billion per year to developing countries for these programs.⁵³⁰

On 14 January 2009, the United States expressed its continued support for the Copenhagen Accord, signed at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2009.⁵³¹ The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.⁵³²

Thus, the United States have been awarded the score of +1 for providing both financial and technical assistance to developing countries in their efforts to reduce emissions through measures to curb deforestation.

Analyst: Roshan Muralidhar

European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) has fully complied with its commitment on climate change. It has provided financial investment and technical assistance to developing countries for reducing emission through reducing deforestation.

On 11 December 2009, the European Union committed EUR2.4 billion annually to a “fast-start” fund for climate change adaptation and mitigation, which will start in 2010.⁵³³ This funding, which specifically targets “vulnerable and least developed countries,” will be available for projects that reduce deforestation.⁵³⁴

The EU has also concluded agreements that provide incentives for developing countries to control deforestation. On 19 November 2009, EU signed a voluntary partnership agreement with Ghana to import only legally harvested timber to the EU market.⁵³⁵

⁵²⁹ US Government Funding for Forests in Developing Countries and the new REDD+ Landscape, Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions, Duke University (Durham) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. nicholas.duke.edu/institute/REDD+landscape.memo.pdf .

⁵³⁰ US Government Funding for Forests in Developing Countries and the new REDD+ Landscape, Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions, Duke University (Durham) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. nicholas.duke.edu/institute/REDD+landscape.memo.pdf .

⁵³¹ US climate envoy urges nations pledge carbon cuts, Reuters (United Nations) 14 January 2010. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. www.reuters.com/article/idUSN14537668.

⁵³² Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

⁵³³ European Council 10/11 December Conclusions EUCO6/09, General Secretariat of the Council (Brussels) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/111877.pdf.

⁵³⁴ European Council 10/11 December Conclusions EUCO6/09, General Secretariat of the Council (Brussels) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/111877.pdf.

⁵³⁵ Ghana to Sign First Voluntary Partnership Agreement With EU on Legal Timber Exports, European Union (Brussels) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1744&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

Environment Commissioner Stavros Dimas noted that “this will improve forest governance in Ghana and ensure that timber imports from Ghana are not linked to illegal logging.”⁵³⁶ In order to assist Ghana in the implementation of this agreement, the European Commission has set up a “multi-donor programme” that will provide both technical assistance and funding to Ghana.⁵³⁷

Furthermore, on 21 December 2009, President of the European Commission Jose Manuel Durao Barroso expressed the EU’s support for the Copenhagen Accord, noting in particular the EU’s “commitment regarding the support to developing countries.”⁵³⁸ The Copenhagen Accord calls for the “immediate establishment of a mechanism to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries” to developing countries for emission reduction activities aimed at reducing deforestation.⁵³⁹

Thus, EU has been rewarded the score of +1 for providing both funding and technical assistance to developing countries to support their efforts to reduce emissions through reducing deforestation.

Analyst: Ahad Ahmed

⁵³⁶ Ghana to Sign First Voluntary Partnership Agreement With EU on Legal Timber Exports, European Union (Brussels) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1744&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁵³⁷ Ghana to Sign First Voluntary Partnership Agreement With EU on Legal Timber Exports, European Union (Brussels) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1744&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁵³⁸ Statement of President Barroso on the Copenhagen Climate Accord, COP15, EU Press Release (Copenhagen) 19 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/588&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁵³⁹ Decision -/CP.15, Copenhagen Accord, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 January 2010. unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

8. Biodiversity [81]

Commitment

“We will reinforce our efforts to meet the 2010 Biodiversity Target to significantly reduce the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level.

G8 Leaders Declaration on the Climate Change and Environment

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Average Score			+0.55

Background

In 2002, all parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity agreed to “achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss” at the regional, national and international levels (the 2010 Biodiversity Target)⁵⁴⁰. The Convention on Biological Diversity entered into force on 29 December 1993 and now has 192 parties⁵⁴¹. Consequently, the Target was endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the United Nations General Assembly, and it was also incorporated into the Millennium Development Goals in 2006⁵⁴². Moreover, the United Nations pronounced the year 2010 the International Year for Biological Diversity⁵⁴³.

The Potsdam Initiative - Biological Diversity 2010 was agreed upon at a 2007 G8 Environment Ministers Meeting in Potsdam, 15 – 17 March, 2009. Some of the topics discussed here were the possibility of establishing a Global Species Information System, cooperation in battling illegal trade in wildlife, battling alien species, addressing species loss in the high seas, and considering how biodiversity will be affected by climate policies⁵⁴⁴. Germany suggested a study of the economic impact of biodiversity and

⁵⁴⁰ 2010 Biodiversity Target, Convention on Biological Diversity 28 October 2009. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. www.cbd.int/2010-target/

⁵⁴¹ List of Parties, Convention on Biological Diversity. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. www.cbd.int/convention/parties/list/

⁵⁴² 2010 Biodiversity Target, Convention on Biological Diversity 28 October 2009. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. www.cbd.int/2010-target/

⁵⁴³ The 2010 Biodiversity Target, Countdown 2010. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. www.countdown2010.net/biodiversity/the-2010-biodiversity-target

⁵⁴⁴ The 2007 Potsdam Initiative on Biodiversity by G8, European Community Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism, 21 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 November 2009. biodiversity-chm.eea.europa.eu/convention/F1125911898/2007-03-18-potsdam-erklaerung.pdf Postdam Initiative – Biological Diversity 2010, G8 2007 Environment Ministers Meeting (Potsdam) 15-

ecosystem loss, which has been endorsed by the G8+5 at the Heiligendamm Summit in 2007⁵⁴⁵. It is now called “The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity”, and its goal is to “initiate the process of analyzing the global economic benefit of biological diversity, the costs of the loss of biodiversity and the failure to take protective measures versus the costs of effective conservation”⁵⁴⁶. In 2008, the “Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity” was adopted by the G8 Environment Ministers. It urges countries to follow the 10 activities recommended in the “Potsdam Initiative - Biological Diversity 2010”⁵⁴⁷.

In April 2009, the Ministers for the Environment of the G8 and 11 other countries adopted the “Carta di Siracusa”⁵⁴⁸. They call for synergies of policies to protect biodiversity and those to prevent climate change. They also call for a strengthening of the economic incentives in preserving wildlife, for effective communication of different sectors and levels of government to achieve this goal, and for a reform of environmental governance “at all levels”⁵⁴⁹.

Commitment Features

Essentially this commitment can be seen as members of the G8 reaffirming a commitment that they have been making since 2007. ‘Reinforce’ can thus be taken to mean a commitment to keep in place current programs and to add additional programs that will reduce the rates of biodiversity loss. Since this is a commitment to an international target, compliance will be scaled to note the different levels of commitments a member can take to specifically reduce the rate of biodiversity loss and full compliance will entail members forging both domestic and international partnerships to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss.

17 March 2007. Date of Access: 31 October, 2009. biodiversitychm.

eea.europa.eu/convention/F1125911898/2007-03-18-potsdamer-erklaerung.pdf/download.

⁵⁴⁵ The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity, 8 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/economics/index_en.htm

⁵⁴⁶ The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity, 8 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/economics/index_en.htm

⁵⁴⁷ www.countdown2010.net/biodiversity/the-2010-biodiversity-target

⁵⁴⁸ Biodiversity Elevated to the Top of the G8 Environmental Dialogue, Convention on Biological Diversity (Montreal). Date of Access: 31 October 2009. www.cbd.int/doc/press/2009/pr-2009-04-23-g8-en.pdf accessed 31 October 2009.

⁵⁴⁹ Biodiversity Elevated to the Top of the G8 Environmental Dialogue, Convention on Biological Diversity (Montreal). Date of Access: 31 October 2009. www.cbd.int/doc/press/2009/pr-2009-04-23-g8-en.pdf accessed 31 October 2009.

Scoring

-1	Member DOES NOT implement additional measures OR fund new programs to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss on a national level OR on a regional level OR on an international level OR retracts previous commitments that reduce the rate of biodiversity. Additionally, does not cooperate with other governments, non-governmental organizations, or international organizations to reduce biodiversity loss.
0	Member takes additional measures OR funds new programs to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss on the national level OR on a regional level OR on an international level. Additionally, member cooperates with other governments, non-governmental organizations, or international organizations to reduce biodiversity loss.
1	Member takes additional measures OR funds new programs to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss on a national level AND on a regional level AND on an international level. Additionally, member cooperates with other governments, non-governmental organizations, or international organizations to reduce biodiversity loss.

Lead Analyst: Olga Tonkonojenkova

Canada: +1

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to reduce its current rate of biodiversity loss. Canada has funded new conservation efforts to protect sensitive Canadian ecosystems and species at risk.

On 10 December 2009, Environment Minister Jim Prentice announced an investment worth CAD194,000 for shore restoration and wildlife protection in the Îles-de-la-Paix Archipelago. The Archipelago is a national wildlife area and is inhabited by sensitive wildlife and plant species.⁵⁵⁰

On 2 December 2009, Canada signed onto the Jakarta Charter on Business and Biodiversity, which aimed to better coordinate state and business activities to promote biodiversity. The Charter was the outcome of the Third Business and 2010 Biodiversity Challenge Conference held in Jakarta, Indonesia from 30 November to 2 December 2009 and was convened by the Convention on Biological Diversity.⁵⁵¹

On 16 July 2009, Member of Parliament Gord Brown, together with the representatives from the Canadian Biosphere Reserve Association and the Frontenac Arch Biosphere Reserve, announced a contribution of CAD5 million over five years to support 14

⁵⁵⁰ Government of Canada invests \$194,000 for Shore Protection and Wildlife Habitat Restoration in the Îles-de-la-Paix Archipelago, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 10 January 2010. Date of Access: 12 January 2010. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=699D7A26-4AD1-4CB4-949D-53A678F224BB.

⁵⁵¹ Third Business and the 2010 Biodiversity Challenge Conference, Convention on Biological Diversity (Jakarta) 2nd December 2009. Date of Access: 4th December 2009. www.cbd.int/business3/.

biosphere reserves across Canada and the Canadian Biosphere Reserve Association.⁵⁵² These reserves are designated by UNESCO. This monetary injection will contribute to natural conservation, sustainable development, and capacity building. It will also help spread awareness of the Biosphere Reserve Association among Canadians.⁵⁵³

On 8 November 2009, at the international World Wildlife Congress in Merida, Mexico, Environment Minister Jim Prentice announced a Memorandum of Understanding with the United States and Mexico. This is the first intergovernmental agreement on wilderness preservation in the world.⁵⁵⁴ It commits the three countries to cooperate on wilderness conservation across North America.⁵⁵⁵

On 30 October 2009, Environment Minister Jim Prentice signed the first ever Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Nunavut's Environment Minister Daniel Shewchuk and Greenland's Minister of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture, Ane Hansen, to ensure the protection of shared polar bear populations.⁵⁵⁶ The MOU proposes a joint commission that would include representatives from Canadian Inuit organizations and would be used to establish the allowable harvest size for polar bears as well as to coordinate traditional knowledge, science, and management and outreach activities.

From 14-15 September 2009, Canada participated in a two day conference in Montreal to discuss a framework of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Business and Biodiversity on engagement with the private sector. Representatives from business, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international organizations were present at the meeting as well.⁵⁵⁷

Because Canada has taken additional measures to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss at the national, regional and international levels Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Igor Gontcharov

France: +1

⁵⁵² Government of Canada Invests in Canadian Biosphere Reserve, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 16 July 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=705216D2-C028-439D-B126-A8E6F8E8919C.

⁵⁵³ Government of Canada Invests in Canadian Biosphere Reserve, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 16 July 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=705216D2-C028-439D-B126-A8E6F8E8919C.

⁵⁵⁴ World Wilderness Congress (WILD9) [Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation for Wilderness Conservation], Parks Canada (Ottawa) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. www.pc.gc.ca/apps/cp-nr/release_e.asp?bgid=1240&andorl=bg.

⁵⁵⁵ Canada Signs Historic Agreement on Wilderness Protection with the U.S.S. and Mexico, Parks Canada (Ottawa) 8 November 2009. Date of Access: 17 November 2009. www.pc.gc.ca/apps/cp-nr/release_e.asp?id=1452&andorl=nr.

⁵⁵⁶ Canada Takes Another Major Step Forward on Polar Bear Conservation, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=CB28FD19-07D9-446E-8DD9-899E38E8F5C5.

⁵⁵⁷ Brainstorming Session on Business and Biodiversity, Convention on Biological Diversity (Montreal) 16 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.cbd.int/doc/press/2009/pr-2009-09-16-business-en.pdf.

France has fully complied with its commitments to act on biodiversity loss. France has worked with a variety of actors on the national, regional and international levels to help reduce the rate of biodiversity loss.

On 18 September 2009, the Government of France and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) signed an agreement to support sustainable management of biodiversity.⁵⁵⁸ The agreement pledges EUR8 million over four years to support a variety of biodiversity conservation projects established in 2009 in Africa, the Mediterranean and some of the overseas EU areas.

In October 2009, the French Senate passed into law the Grenelle II Environment action plan after rigorous debate.⁵⁵⁹ Among other measures, the law set up a steering committee to help implement a national biodiversity strategy.

On 16 December 2009 with several African presidents to discuss measures to prevent the deforestation of the Congo basin,⁵⁶⁰ and was also planning to discuss the issue of deforestation with the President of Indonesia⁵⁶¹.

Thus, for its work with other governments, non-governmental organizations and local partners on the national, regional, and international levels to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss, France has been awarded a +1.

Analyst: Igor Gontcharov

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to reinforce efforts to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss at the international level. Germany has supported initiatives to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss through initiatives and partnerships with a variety of institutions

On 2 December 2009, Germany signed onto the Jakarta Charter on Business and Biodiversity, which aimed to better coordinate state and business activities to promote biodiversity. The Charter was the outcome of the Third Business and 2010 Biodiversity Challenge Conference held in Jakarta, Indonesia and was convened by the Convention on Biological Diversity.⁵⁶²

⁵⁵⁸ The French Government Signs an Agreement with the IUCN on Biodiversity Conservation and Bushmeat Monitoring, International Union for Conservation of Nature (Paris) 18 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 November 2009. www.traffic.org/home/2009/9/18/french-government-supports-bushmeat-monitoring-in-central-af.html.

⁵⁵⁹ Le Sénat Adopte le Projet de Loi Grenelle 2, Le Grenelle Environnement (Paris) 8 October 2009. Date of Access : 29 November 2009. www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/spip.php?article1307.

⁵⁶⁰ Communiqué annonçant la rencontre avec les représentants des pays de la Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC), Présidence de la République (Paris) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. www.elysee.fr/documents/index.php?lang=fr&mode=view&cat_id=8&press_id=3197.

⁵⁶¹ Rencontre avec M. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Président de la République d'Indonésie, Présidence de la République (Paris) 13 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. www.elysee.fr/documents/index.php?lang=fr&mode=view&cat_id=8&press_id=3185.

⁵⁶² Third Business and the 2010 Biodiversity Challenge Conference, Convention on Biological Diversity (Jakarta) 2nd December 2009. Date of Access: 4th December 2009. www.cbd.int/business3/.

From 14 - 15 September 2009, Nicola Breir, the representative of the German presidency, chaired a meeting in Montreal to discuss a framework of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Business and Biodiversity on engagement with the private sector.⁵⁶³ The two-day informal brainstorming session on business and biodiversity recognized the economic values of biodiversity and ecosystems services in preparation for the “Third Business and 2010 Biodiversity Challenge Conference” in Jakarta, Indonesia from 30 November to 3 December 2009.⁵⁶⁴ In addition to this, representatives from businesses, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international organizations were present during the second day of the brainstorming session.

On 21 September 2009, Ilse Aigner, Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, called for the fishing industry to be placed on a more environmentally sound footing in order to manage fish stocks sustainably.⁵⁶⁵

On 13 November 2009 Ursula Heinen-Esser, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Federal Environment Ministry, stated her support for the latest report of the study The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study. The report stressed the importance of government efforts to honor the services and goods nature provides for society, the importance of giving the issue of biodiversity the appropriate priority, and the need for financial incentives for biodiversity and ecosystem protection.⁵⁶⁶

Germany has undertaken initiatives at mostly the international level to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss. While it has suggested it may take some action at the domestic level, it has yet to follow up on these suggestions. As well, it has not taken any action on the regional front. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Alexandra Sewell

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss by acting on the national and regional level, but not the regional level

On 25 - 27 September 2009, The Italian Association for Biodiversity and Conservation (ABC) presented a collection of rare and threatened plants in an exhibit funded by the Ministry of Agriculture. The exhibition was displayed in several Italian cities during in an

⁵⁶³ Brainstorming Session on Business and Biodiversity, Convention on Biological Diversity (Montreal) 16 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.cbd.int/doc/press/2009/pr-2009-09-16-business-en.pdf.

⁵⁶⁴ Brainstorming Session on Business and Biodiversity, Convention on Biological Diversity (Montreal) 16 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.cbd.int/doc/press/2009/pr-2009-09-16-business-en.pdf.

⁵⁶⁵ Protecting Fish Stocks, The Press and Information Office of the Federal Government (Berlin) 21 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 November 2009. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_919412/Content/EN/Artikel/2009/09/2009-09-21-aigner-fischkonferenz_en.html.

⁵⁶⁶ Ursula Heinen-Esser: Investments in Ecosystems Pay Off, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45220.php.

attempt to educate the public on the dangers of the loss of plant biodiversity and illegal plant harvesting.⁵⁶⁷

In addition to this, under the LIFE+2008 initiative, the European Union funded 40 projects proposed by Italy. Some of those deal with the conservation of species and habitats listed in the Birds and Habitats Directives and with preventing biodiversity loss in Italy.⁵⁶⁸

Despite efforts to increase awareness of the dangers of biodiversity loss on the national and regional level, Italy has not engaged on the international and thus it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Kimberly Innes

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to reinforce efforts to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional, and national levels. The Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOE) has facilitated international cooperation through the “Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity”, and reinforced efforts at the national and regional levels through increased transparency and encouragement of biodiversity protection.

From December 15-17, 2009, The MOE and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity co-hosted the “Regional Workshop for East, South and Southeast Asia on Updating the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the post-2010 period.”⁵⁶⁹

On December 4 2009, The MOE held an international meeting to promote biodiversity for the Asia-Pacific region. The Ministry stated the official purpose of the meeting was “to review the existing biodiversity observation activities and to promote those networking in Asia-Pacific region among researchers and relevant organizations, in order to achieve a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss.”⁵⁷⁰

On 2 December 2009, Japan signed onto the Jakarta Charter on Business and Biodiversity, which aimed to better coordinate state and business activities to promote

⁵⁶⁷ Endangered Succulent Plants on Display, International Union for Conservation of Nature (), 16 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009.

www.countdown2010.net/article/endangered-succulent-plants-on-display.

⁵⁶⁸ Forty Italian Projects Funded Under the LIFE + 2008, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of the Environment (Rome), 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009.

translate.google.ca/translate?hl=en&sl=it&u=www.minambiente.it/&ei=lfonS5ORH9XAIAe7qomUDQ&a=X&oi=translate&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CBAQ7gEwAQ&prev=/search%3Fq%3Ditaly%2Bministry%2Bof%2Bthe%2Benvironment%26hl%3Den.

⁵⁶⁹ Regional Workshop for East, South and Southeast Asia on Updating the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity for Post-2010 Period, Ministry of the Environment (Tokyo) 10 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009.

www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1209.

⁵⁷⁰ International Meeting for Promoting Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network (AP-BON), Ministry of the Environment Government of Japan (Tokyo) 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1187.

biodiversity. The Charter was the outcome of the Third Business and 2010 Biodiversity Challenge Conference held in Jakarta, Indonesia from 30 November to 2 December 2009 and was convened by the Convention on Biological Diversity.⁵⁷¹

From 15 to 16 October 2009, The MOE hosted the “Kobe Biodiversity Dialogue 2009.”⁵⁷² Japan committed herself to organizing such a forum when the Kobe Call for Action was adopted in 2008 by the G8+5 Environment Ministers Meeting. The Kobe Biodiversity Dialogue in Japan aimed at facilitating key biodiversity-related discussions in preparation for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to be held in Nagoya, Japan in October 2010.⁵⁷³ This meeting stressed the importance of integrating consciousness of biodiversity into business, addressing climate change, enhancing the conservation of marine ecosystems, and using ecosystem services in a sustainable manner.⁵⁷⁴

On 13 November 2009, over 200 participants attended a conference on biodiversity management for local authorities in Nagoya. Out of these participants, about 100 were representatives from Japanese local governments. In

On 20 August 2009, The Ministry of the Environment issued the “Guidelines for Private Sector Engagement in Biodiversity”, which provide guidance for voluntary actions taken towards the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use by the private sector.⁵⁷⁵ Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for reinforcing efforts to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss at the international, regional, and national levels.

Analyst: Alexandra Sewell

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss.

On 2 December 2009, acting head of the International Cooperation department of the Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology Vladimir Ivlev held a meeting with the head of the Federal Environment Agency of Germany Beate Essel. During this meeting they discussed results and prospects of bilateral cooperation in the field of environmental protection. They also set mutual objectives to carry out joint projects in the field of environmental protection and conservation of biodiversity. *Moreover, the*

⁵⁷¹ Third Business and the 2010 Biodiversity Challenge Conference, Convention on Biological Diversity (Jakarta) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.cbd.int/business3/.

⁵⁷² Japan Hosts International Multi-stakeholder Dialogue for COP 10, Convention on Biological Diversity (Kobe) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.cbd.int/doc/press/2009/pr-2009-10-16-kobe-en.pdf.

⁵⁷³ Japan Hosts International Multi-stakeholder Dialogue for COP 10, Convention on Biological Diversity (Kobe) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.cbd.int/doc/press/2009/pr-2009-10-16-kobe-en.pdf. Date of Access: 2 December 2009.

⁵⁷⁴ Japan Hosts International Multi-stakeholder Dialogue for COP 10, Convention on Biological Diversity (Kobe) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.cbd.int/doc/press/2009/pr-2009-10-16-kobe-en.pdf. Date of Access: 2 December 2009.

⁵⁷⁵ “Guidelines for Private Sector Engagement in Biodiversity,” Ministry of the Environment Government of Japan (Tokyo) 20 August 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1106.

parties emphasized that several working meetings, joint research work, scientific events, exchanges of specialists, advanced training of staff, and transmission of scientific and technical information (including exchange of results of scientific research) were planned.⁵⁷⁶

On 17 November 2009, a meeting of Amur Oblast authorities and Heyhe (China) authorities took place in order to exchange their experience in the sphere of conservation of biodiversity of border territories. The participants agreed a plan to found jointly protected special natural areas on the banks of the Amur.⁵⁷⁷

On 5 November 2009 the Baltic Sea action plan for the year of 2009 was approved by the Russian Government.⁵⁷⁸

On 29 October 2009, in Vladivostok, an agreement on cooperation was signed in the sphere of Amur Tigers and Far Eastern Leopards preservation between the Forestry Department of Jilin Province and Primorskiy Kray administration of hunting inspection together with the administration of Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resource Usage of Primorskiy Kray.⁵⁷⁹

In September 2009, a plan to create a new special protected natural area in the Muezersky region of Karelia was announced. This area called Vottovaara mountain represents a highly valuable cultural and nature object.⁵⁸⁰

On 22 September 2009, several leopards were moved into Sochi National Park as part of a species reintroduction programme implemented by the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the Russian Government. This project is financed within the Environment Program for Sochi 2014.⁵⁸¹

Russia has undertaken a wide variety of measures on biodiversity protection at the national, regional and international levels and cooperates with external partners on this issue. Thus Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Darya Frolova

⁵⁷⁶ Acting head of the International Cooperation department of the Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology Vladimir Ivlev held a meeting with the head of the Federal Environment Agency of Germany Beate Essel, The Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation 2 December 2009. Date of access: 4 December 2009. www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6509&pid=11.

⁵⁷⁷ Priamurie's authorities and Heyhe's (China) authorities have discussed a possibility to create jointly protected special natural areas. REGNUM Information Agency 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.regnum.ru/news/1225682.html.

⁵⁷⁸ Government Order No. 1640-p of 5 November 2009. The Government of the Russian Federation 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 February 2010. government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=55361

⁵⁷⁹ Experts call for urgent action to save tigers. Wild Life.by 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. wildlife.by/index.php/world-news/1078-news-4-30-10-2009.

⁵⁸⁰ A new special protected natural area will be created in the Muezersky region of Karelia, The Centre of Nature Protection 24 September 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009. oopt.info/index.php?news=192

⁵⁸¹ Leopards will inhabit Sochi outskirts The Centre of Nature Protection 22 September 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009. oopt.info/index.php?news=188.

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has complied with its commitment to work towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target. It has engaged in an array of initiatives on national, regional and international levels.

On 12 November 2009, the UK passed the Coastal Access Act, meant to protect the marine environment.⁵⁸² This Act pledges that a new planning system will be put in place to better coordinate the social, the economic and conservation needs of marine areas and will establish Marine Conservation Zones to protect rare species and habitats. Four regional projects working on Marine Conservation Zones are already underway.

On 12 November 2009, Environment Secretary Hilary Benn signed the order to designate South Downs, an area of over 632 square miles, as England's ninth national park.⁵⁸³

On 5 November 2009, the UK government the farming industry and conservation organizations launched the Campaign for the Farmed Environment.⁵⁸⁴ This measure promotes existing agri-environment policies in addition to new ones. DEFRA-funded Local Groups and exhibitions will be put in place to provide advice to farmers about practices they could adopt in their local areas.

On 27 October 2009, the British Ecological Society (BES) and the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (IEEM) held a reception in London to underline the importance of biodiversity loss for Members of the UK Parliament, Peers and policy-makers.⁵⁸⁵ Countdown 2010, the Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology and the UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum all supported the meeting. Over 120 academics, representatives of NGOs, government departments, agencies, businessmen and politicians attended the event.

On 26 October 2009, Hilary Benn – secretary of state for the environment – urged global cooperation to fight biodiversity loss.⁵⁸⁶ Among other things, he encouraged the international community to establish an Intergovernmental Science-policy Platform on

⁵⁸² England's Seas Get Better Protection after Marine and Coastal Access Bill Receives Royal Assent, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: November 14 2009. www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/091112c.htm.

⁵⁸³ South Downs Becomes England's Ninth National Park, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/091112a.htm.

⁵⁸⁴ Groundbreaking Farming Agreement Launched to Protect Countryside, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/091105c.htm.

⁵⁸⁵ Raising the Profile of Biodiversity at the UK Parliament, Countdown 2010 (Brussels) 2 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.countdown2010.net/article/raising-the-profile-of-biodiversity-at-the-uk-parliament.

⁵⁸⁶ Benn Calls for Action of Biodiversity Loss, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/091026b.htm.

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and advocated that the United States join the UN Convention on Biological Diversity.⁵⁸⁷

On 11 October 2009, Fisheries Minister Huw Irranca-Davies announced new permit controls for English, Welsh and Northern Irish fishing boats in hopes of strengthening shark-finning regulations.⁵⁸⁸

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its commitment to promote biodiversity through several national, regional and international channels and its partnerships with numerous other organizations.

Analyst: Luca Sarcanin

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with commitment to reduce biodiversity loss. Even though it has taken some initiatives to decrease biodiversity loss, it has failed to significantly increase the protection of endangered species, compared to the years before.

On 3 December 2009, the White House Council on Environmental Quality released a proposal to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) suggesting some amendments to the way it plans its resources. One of the proposals includes considering biodiversity as a non-monetary factor in such planning.⁵⁸⁹

On 8 November 2009, at the international World Wildlife Congress in Merida, Mexico, the United States announced the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Canada and Mexico on wilderness preservation. This is the first intergovernmental agreement on wilderness preservation in the world.⁵⁹⁰ It commits the three countries to cooperate on wilderness conservation across North America.⁵⁹¹

There is evidence of some collaboration on the part of the American government with other governments. On 29 September 2009, the Under-Secretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs Maria Otero held a round-table discussion on the Congo Basin Forest Partnership along with several heads of states from Central African nations. The goal of the roundtable, which was also attended by business and community leaders, was to explore new ways to preserve and protect the world's second largest rainforest.

⁵⁸⁷ Benn Calls for Action of Biodiversity Loss, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009.

www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/091026b.htm.

⁵⁸⁸ UK Announces Stronger Controls on Shark Finning, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (London) 11 October 2009. Date of Access: November 14 2009.

www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/091011a.htm.

⁵⁸⁹ Updated Principles and Guidelines for Water and Land Related Resources Implementation Studies, Council on Environmental Quality (Washington) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: December 9 2009.

www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ceq/initiatives/PandG.

⁵⁹⁰ NPS signs Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation for Wilderness Conservation, National Park Services (Washington) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009.

home.nps.gov/news/release.htm?id=931.

⁵⁹¹ NPS signs Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation for Wilderness Conservation, National Park Services (Washington) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009.

home.nps.gov/news/release.htm?id=931.

The USA has pursued initiatives to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss at mostly the international and regional level. However, it has not pursued initiatives at the domestic level. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Kimberly Innes

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to reinforce its efforts to meet the 2010 Biodiversity Target through domestic and regional initiatives.

On 29 October 2009, it has pledged to provide EUR207.5 million for 196 LIFE+ projects – the European Fund for the Environment.⁵⁹² Among others, these projects cover actions in the fields of nature conservation and environmental policy. The EU will contribute EUR107 million for the conservation of endangered species and their habitats. Additionally, a New Amphibian Survival Alliance, which aims to protect Red List species from natural hazards and habitat destruction, was established with the participation of the EU.⁵⁹³

Speaking at the High Level Conference European Economic and Social Committee Brussels on 28 September 2009, Stavros Dimas – European Commissioner for the Environment – commended the Spring Alliance for suggesting a “biodiversity rescue plan”, and he expressed his support for making biodiversity a top political priority during the year 2010.⁵⁹⁴

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for its commitment to promote biodiversity on a national level and regional level but for neglecting an effort on an international level.

Analyst: Luca Sarcanin

⁵⁹² Commission to Provide €200 Million for Nearly 200 New LIFE+ Projects, EUROPA: Gateway to the European Union (Brussels) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1646&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁵⁹³ LIFE-EU Funds Start Making a Difference in Amphibian Conservation, European Community Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism (Brussels) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. biodiversity-chm.eea.europa.eu/stories/life-eu-funds-starts-making-difference-amphibian.

⁵⁹⁴ Stavros Dimas: Putting People and Planet First, EUROPA: Gateway to the European Union (Brussels) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/416&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

9. Energy Efficiency [87]

Commitment

“We commit to design and implement effective policies to improve energy efficiency in all the main sectors of our economies, and to actively promote conservation and energy efficiency among consumers .”

*G8 Leaders Declaration on the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources:
Climate Change, Clean Energy and Technology*

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score			+0.44

Background

Most frequently discussed as cost-effective options for decreasing climate change and improving development, issues of energy diversification and energy efficiency have retained considerable importance throughout the G8 summits.

At the Gleneagles Summit in 2006, the G8 countries agreed upon a Plan of Action on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, wherein countries pledged to promote efficiency and innovation, and to improve “policy, regulatory and financing frameworks”⁵⁹⁵. They also reaffirmed their commitment to working closely with the International Energy Agency (IEA) throughout this process⁵⁹⁶.

Importantly, the Gleneagles Summit also launched the Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development.⁵⁹⁷ To date, these four Dialogue meetings have been attended by ministers, senior officials involved with energy and environment

⁵⁹⁵ G8 Document from the G8 Information Centre Website: Declaration of the Leaders (The Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate), G8 Information Centre (Toronto). Date of Access: 26 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-mef.pdf

⁵⁹⁶ G8 Document from the G8 Information Centre Website: Declaration of the Leaders (The Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate), G8 Information Centre (Toronto). Date of Access: 26 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-mef.pdf

⁵⁹⁷ G8 Document from the G8 Information Centre Website: Chair’s Report to the G8 Hokkaido Toyako, G8 Information Centre (Toronto). Date of Access: 26 October 2009. www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-ged.pdf

policies, G8 and other countries, the IEA, World Bank, regional bank officials, non-governmental organizations (NGO) and other business groups⁵⁹⁸.

At the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate in L'Aquila, Italy on July 9, 2009, the G8 countries agreed to establish a Global Partnership to coordinate efforts on low-carbon, friendly technologies and increase investments in their research and development. The Forum also welcomed any action undertaken by individual countries to spearhead research in energy efficiency⁵⁹⁹.

Commitment Features

There are two key parts to the commitment:

- 1) To design and implement policies that will increase energy efficiency in all the major sectors of member economies.
- 2) To actively promote conservation and energy efficiency among (domestic or international) consumers.

Scoring

-1	The member fails to design or implement new policies to increase energy efficiency in major sectors of economic activity AND fails to promote conservation and energy efficiency among consumers
0	The member designs new policies to increase energy efficiency OR implements policies to some sectors of economic activity OR the government increases, above inflation, its funding for the promotion of conservation and energy efficiency among consumers
1	The member designs new policies to increase energy efficiency AND the government implements these policies in all major sectors of the economic activity AND the government increases, above inflation, its funding for promotion of conservation and energy efficiency among consumers.

Lead Analyst: Olga Tonkonojenkova

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to increase domestic energy efficiency. While Canada has instituted programs to increase energy efficiency and has promoted these programs among consumers, the majority of these initiatives were started prior to the L'Aquila Summit.

The EcoENERGY program for Aboriginal and Northern Communities, which began in 2007 and is due to end in 2011, will provide CAN15 million to these communities in order to generate new renewable energy projects, improve energy efficiency and facilitate

⁵⁹⁸ G8 Document from the G8 Information Centre Website: Chair's Report to the G8 Hokkaido Toyako, G8 Information Centre (Toronto). Date of Access: 26 October 2009.

www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-ged.pdf

⁵⁹⁹ G8 Document from the G8 Information Centre Website: Declaration of the Leaders (The Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate), G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 July 2009. Date of Access: 26 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-mef.pdf

further adoption of alternative energy sources.⁶⁰⁰ Additionally, the Government of Canada's EcoREBATE program provides financial rewards to small and medium-size buildings practicing energy-efficient policies⁶⁰¹, while its EcoENERGY Retrofit grant helps Canadian home owners implement energy-efficient home improvements.⁶⁰² These mechanisms were created before the beginning of the L'Aquila Summit, however, and thus do not meet the threshold set out in this compliance cycle.

While Canada has maintained pre-existing programs and initiatives to improve its domestic energy efficiency, it has failed to create new policies since the L'Aquila Summit. Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Simon Bredin

France: 0

France has partially complied with its domestic energy commitment as assessed in this report. The Government of France has introduced measures to actively promote conservation and energy efficiency among consumers, but it has neither designed, nor implemented, policies addressing energy efficiency across major sectors of its economy.

On 12 November 2009, State Secretary to the Minister of State, Minister for Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Sea, Valerie Letard announced an increase in the number of energy consultants available through the Les Espaces INFO-ENERGIE program; a program which is logistically and technologically supported by the French energy management agency, ADEME.⁶⁰³ The network informs and advises the public on all matters relating to energy efficiency, ranging from how best to update households for greater energy efficiency to finding appropriate funding sources to do so. The French Government seeks to increase the number of network advisors to 500 by the year 2010 and immediately increased funding to the agencies responsible for recruiting the new advisors.⁶⁰⁴

Additionally, the reduction in the quantity of incandescent light bulbs sold – in accordance with the Grenelle Environment Agreement – has continuing throughout this

⁶⁰⁰ EcoEnergy for Aboriginal and Northern Communities, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 6 January 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009.

www.ecoaction.gc.ca/ecoenergy-ecoenergie/aborignorth-autochnord-eng.cfm.

⁶⁰¹ EcoAuto Rebate Program, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.ecoaction.gc.ca/ecotransport/ecoauto-eng.cfm.

⁶⁰² The Changing Climate and Canadian Realities, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 5 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.theglobeandmail.com/news/opinions/the-changing-climate-and-canadian-realities/article1389967/.

⁶⁰³ Press Release: Energy Consultants Info: Valerie Letard Announced an Increase in the Number of Advisers that the State Serves the Citizens, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de la Mer (Paris) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=6288.

⁶⁰⁴ Press Release: Energy Consultants Info: Valerie Letard Announced an Increase in the Number of Advisers that the State Serves the Citizens, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de la Mer (Paris) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=6288.

commitment cycle as 75 and 60 watt models were slated to be withdrawn from the market on 31 December 2009 and 30 June 2010 respectively.⁶⁰⁵

While government measures encourage conservation and energy efficiency among consumers, the lack of energy efficiency promotion throughout its major industries has left France short of full compliance. Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Erin Troy

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its domestic energy commitments. While the German Government has undertaken substantial initiatives to improve energy efficiency within industry and among general consumers, it has failed to implement these energy efficiency measures across major sectors of its economy.

On 18 September 2009, the Federal Environment and State Ministry announced a funding increase worth EUR28 million for the agricultural and horticultural sectors of the economy under the National Climate Protection Initiative.⁶⁰⁶ This new program seeks to provide funding for improvements in energy efficiency in the hopes of reducing energy consumption and heat loss in these sectors.

On 19 November 2009, Germany agreed to improve the labelling of energy-using products and increase the energy efficiency of buildings in conjunction with the European Commission, the European Parliament and its Member States. These measures are intended to increase the energy efficiency across economic sectors, as well as for individual consumers.⁶⁰⁷ On 10 August 2009 the Federal Environment Ministry and the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce announced a new joint initiative which will focus on energy coaching and funding improvements for energy efficiency within domestic industries.⁶⁰⁸

On 18 August 2009, Parliamentary State Secretary of the Federal Environment Ministry, Michael Müller announced the launch of an extensive field test of smart meters in Bochum.⁶⁰⁹ The smart meter initiative would allow consumers to monitor their energy usage and better recognize opportunities for energy reduction. The field test seeks to

⁶⁰⁵ Press Release: Withdrawal From the Sale of Incandescent Bulbs 100W and More, Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de la Mer (Paris) 1 July 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=5303.

⁶⁰⁶ Press Release: More Energy Efficiency in Agriculture and Horticulture, Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, und Reaktorsicherheit (Berlin) 18 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.bmu.de/pressearchiv/16_legislaturperiode/pm/44982.php.

⁶⁰⁷ Press Release: European Agreement on Building Efficiency and Energy Labelling, Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, und Reaktorsicherheit (Berlin) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/aktuelle_pressemitteilungen/pm/45230.php.

⁶⁰⁸ Press Release: Federal Government and DIHK Together for Climate and Energy Efficiency, German Chamber of Industry and Commerce (Berlin) 10 August 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.dihk.de/inhalt/informationen/news/meldungen/meldung011935_main.html.

⁶⁰⁹ Press Release: What Opportunities Do Smart Meters Have to Reduce Energy Consumption, Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, und Reaktorsicherheit (Berlin) 18 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.bmu.de/pressearchiv/16_legislaturperiode/pm/44866.php.

assess how much energy can be saved by this comprehensive initiative, and serves as a follow-up to the governmental effort undertaken in 2008, which called for smart meters to be installed in all new and renovated buildings as of 2010.

While Germany has made strides to create new energy efficiency initiatives and has shown considerable effort to promote energy conservation and efficiency among consumers, it has failed to adequately promote these energy efficiency programs across all major sectors of its economy. Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Erin Troy

Italy: 0

The Italian government has partially complied with its commitment to design, implement, and promote energy efficient policies within the major sectors of economic activity. While it has made inroads in the nuclear energy sector, Italy has failed to address energy efficiency in other sectors of its economy.

On 29 September 2009, Italy's Economic Development Minister, Claudio Scajola signed a nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States that will rebuild the Italian nuclear energy sector. The agreement calls for the design and construction of modern nuclear reactors "with improved security and efficiency."⁶¹⁰

According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), Italy started two programs targeting energy efficiency in 2009. Announced on 7 February 2009, the Cleaner Vehicle Purchase Incentives provides rebates to car owners who decide to replace older vehicles with new, environmentally-friendly models. This initiative expired on 31 December 2009 and there are no indications that this temporary program will be renewed.⁶¹¹ Also in February 2009, a tax rebate program was instituted for buildings undergoing refurbishment which chose to install high-efficiency appliances.⁶¹² This program also expired on 31 December 2009.

While Italy has already made strides to promote energy efficiency among its consumers, many of these initiatives were established before the G8 Summit in L'Aquila and do not qualify for inclusion in this compliance cycle.

Despite Italy's promotion of energy efficiency in some sectors of its economy, it has failed to create new policies for energy conservation, promote energy efficiency across all major sectors of its economy and has ineffectively addressed energy efficiency initiative for domestic consumers. Thus, the Italian government has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Lauren Perruzza

⁶¹⁰ US, Italy Sign Pact to Build Nuclear Power Stations, Reuters (Washington) 29 September 2009. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. www.forbes.com/feeds/afx/2009/09/29/afx6946310.html.

⁶¹¹ Cleaner Vehicle Purchase Incentives, International Energy Agency (Paris) 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. www.iea.org/Textbase/pm/?mode=pm&action=view&country=Italy.

⁶¹² Tax Reduction for High Efficiency Appliances, International Energy Agency (Paris) 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. www.iea.org/Textbase/pm/?mode=pm&id=4377&action=detail.

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to increase domestic energy efficiency.

On 5 December 2009, the Japanese government passed an USD81 billion economic recovery package, which included USD9 billion dollars for energy efficiency projects. The aim of this funding is to provide incentives for purchasing more efficient cars and appliances in an effort to reduce the energy used by domestic consumers. Additionally, an incentive structure was established to motivate industry to reduce emissions.⁶¹³

On 8 November 2009, Japan held the fourth Forum on Energy Conservation and Efficiency with China, wherein the two countries decided to cooperate on 42 projects in the field of energy saving and environmental protection.⁶¹⁴

On 13 October 2009, Japan began marketing products with the Carbon Footprint label displayed, denoting the quantity of CO₂-equivalent emissions generated throughout product life cycles.⁶¹⁵ This initiative was part of the Government of Japan's program to increase awareness of energy efficiency issues among its domestic consumers.

On 26 August 2009, The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) announced that 5 September 2009 would be "Clean Coal Day", during which a variety of events, including a lobby exhibition, would promote clean coal use.⁶¹⁶

Recognizing Japan's new initiatives to increase awareness of energy-efficiency among its consumers, as well as its efforts to motivate energy efficient policies in all major areas of its economy, Japan had demonstrated full compliance with respect to its energy efficiency commitment. Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Simon Bredin

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to increase domestic energy efficiency.

On 23 November 2009, the President of Russia signed the Law on Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency which introduces restrictions on the sale of incandescent light bulbs, sets requirements for providing energy efficiency information on goods' labeling, also introduces energy evaluations for the most energy-intensive organisations, brings in

⁶¹³ Japan Offers \$81 Billion Stimulus Package, New York Times (New York City) 8 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. www.nytimes.com/2009/12/09/business/global/09yen.html?_r=1.

⁶¹⁴ China and Japan See Expanding Co-op on Energy Conservation: Official, People's Daily Online, 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. english.people.com.cn/90001/90776/90883/6803833.html.

⁶¹⁵ Start of the Marketing of the Carbon Footprint Label, Ministry of Environment, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20091013_01.html.

⁶¹⁶ More Clean, More Environmental Friendly, Coal Makes Our Future, Ministry of Environment, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 26 August 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20090824_02.html.

provisions on mandatory commercial inventories of energy resources, new buildings' energy efficiency, and reductions in budget spending on purchasing energy resources.⁶¹⁷

On 1 December 2009, the Russian Government approved the Action Plan on Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency.⁶¹⁸ This initiative includes 91 measures to increase energy efficiency by: providing energy measurement equipment for consumers, increasing energy efficiency of goods and services and improving energy efficiencies in industries including – but not limited to – transport, metallurgy and housing. Moreover, the plan specified that each ministry's budget for financing energy consumption will be reduced by three per cent per year, forcing the quick implementation of energy efficient policies and initiatives.⁶¹⁹

The Energy Strategy of Russia, which will address large-scale development and changes in the energy sector, was approved by the Government of Russia on 13 November 2009 and is expected to remain in effect until 2030. The new strategy calls for a twofold decrease in the energy intensity of the Russian economy. In effect, this program seeks to reduce Russian energy intensity in an effort to match the intensity patterns of Canada and other Scandinavian countries with similar climate conditions.⁶²⁰

On 30 September 2009, at the joint meeting of the Commission for Modernisation and Technological Development of Russia's Economy and the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Science, Technology and Education, the President of Russia called for the implementation of several projects to spread energy efficient technologies throughout different sectors of the Russian economy and social sphere. Some of the projects discussed include: installing instrument gages to allow energy saving consumers to save on energy costs; replacing old light bulbs with more efficient energy saving models; and implementing energy efficient technologies in public and government facilities.⁶²¹

Russia has designed an energy saving policy that addresses all major sectors of economy, it has implemented projects to realize many of these proposed measures and it has earmarked considerable funding to increase energy efficiency, including promotion of conservation and among consumers. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina

⁶¹⁷ Dmitry Medvedev signed a law on energy saving and energy efficiency, President of Russia 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. eng.kremlin.ru/text/news/2009/11/222959.shtml.

⁶¹⁸ Government Order of 1 December 2009 No. 1830-p, Government of the Russian Federation 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 29 December 2009. government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=55891.

⁶¹⁹ Prime Minister Vladimir Putin met with Deputy Prime Minister Sergei Ivanov, Prime Minister of the Russian Federation 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 16 February 2009. premier.gov.ru/eng/events/4262.html.

⁶²⁰ Energy Strategy of Russia till 2030, Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. minenergo.gov.ru/upload/iblock/1d8/1d8da7a12da6763836d026999edab09e.doc.

⁶²¹ Comments by Presidential Aide Arkady Dvorkovich to Media Representatives following a Joint Meeting of the Commission for Modernisation and Technological Development of Russia's Economy and the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Science, Technology and Education, President of Russia 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. eng.kremlin.ru/text/docs/2009/09/221955.shtml.

United Kingdom: +1

The UK has fully complied with its commitment to increase energy efficiency and has undertaken numerous initiatives to promote energy efficiency among domestic consumers and across major sectors of its economies.

On 2 December 2009, the Department of Energy and Climate Change reaffirmed their commitment to equip roughly 26 million properties with smart meters by 2020.⁶²² This program will allow home owners to monitor their energy usage more effectively. Moreover, in an effort to further promote energy efficiency among consumers and cut carbon emissions, the UK's General Electric Company announced the opening of Europe's first Smart Center which will showcase to visitors new technologies aimed at energy-management and carbon footprint-reduction.⁶²³

On 5 November 2009, the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) reaffirmed its commitment to cut its own carbon emissions by ten per cent in 2010 as part of the 10:10 Campaign.⁶²⁴ In addition, to further promote energy efficiency within the education sector, a new DECC Energy Award is being introduced to the 1995 Eco Schools Campaign in recognition of the work schools have done to reduce their energy consumption.⁶²⁵

On 21 October 2009, it was announced that GBP20 million will be invested in innovative energy efficiency measures in central government departments.⁶²⁶

On 7 October 2009, the Department of Energy and Climate Change unveiled the details of a plan aimed at increasing energy efficiency of large public and private sector organizations, which will be mandatory for large energy users in both sectors starting 1 April 2010.⁶²⁷ The plan is expected to “help organizations to become more energy efficient, to save significant sums of money on fuel bills, and to show customers, clients and competitors that their organization is a leader in climate change”.⁶²⁸

⁶²² UK Energy Smart Meter Roll-out is Outlined, BBC News (London) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/8389880.stm.

⁶²³ UK Energy Minister Opens Europe's First Smart Grid Center at GE Energy's UK Headquarters, SmartGridNews. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. www.smartgridnews.com/artman/uploads/1/GE.pdf.

⁶²⁴ DECC Signs Up to 10:10 Campaign, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn128/pn128.aspx.

⁶²⁵ DECC Signs Up to 10:10 Campaign, Department of Energy and Climate Change, (London) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn128/pn128.aspx.

⁶²⁶ 21 October 2009 - Press Release - Public Sector Gets Energy Saving Example., Department of Energy and Climate Change. (London) 21 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn123/pn123.aspx.

⁶²⁷ Energy Efficiency Scheme Will Save Cash and Carbon, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn112/pn112.aspx.

⁶²⁸ Energy Efficiency Scheme Will Save Cash and Carbon, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn112/pn112.aspx.

The United Kingdom has implemented new initiatives to promote energy efficiency among all major sectors of its economy, as well as among its domestic consumers. Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Samantha Trope

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to increase domestic energy efficiency. The United States has increased funding on energy efficiency projects and has undertaken new initiatives to promote energy efficiency domestically.

On 23 November 2009, Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced the allocation of USD45 million to Clemson University for the construction of a new wind turbine testing facility. According to Secretary Chu, this new facility will improve the country's capability to test wind turbines domestically.⁶²⁹

On 24 November 2009, the US Department of Energy (DOE) awarded 32 smart grid grants worth USD620 million in an effort to improve the reliability and efficiency of the United States' power grid.⁶³⁰ Secretary Chu stated the funding "will be used to show how Smart Grid technologies can be applied to whole systems to promote energy savings for consumers, increase energy efficiency, and foster the growth of renewable energy sources like wind and solar power."⁶³¹

On 19 October 2009, USD338 million was allocated for the research and development of new geothermal technologies to increase the capture of carbon free energy more cheaply and efficiently.⁶³² Furthermore, the Department of Energy (DOE) announced three new steps to strengthen regulations to enforce energy efficiency standards as part of its ongoing effort to reduce energy consumption among consumers and businesses.⁶³³

On 2 December 2009, Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced the launch of the Save Energy Now LEADER Program, which will provide resources and technical assistance to companies who pledge significant improvements in industrial energy efficiency. Thirty-two companies representing a broad spectrum of the US industrial sector signed a pledge to reduce their industrial energy by 25 per cent over the next ten years.⁶³⁴

⁶²⁹ Secretary Chu Announces \$45 Million to Support Next Generation of Wind Turbine Designs, US Department of Energy (Washington) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.energy.gov/news2009/8303.htm.

⁶³⁰ Boeing, Duke Energy Win Smart Grid Stimulus Grants, CNBC News (New Jersey) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.cnbc.com/id/34131382.

⁶³¹ Secretary Chu Announces \$620 Million for Smart Grid Demonstration and Energy Storage Projects, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.energy.gov/news2009/8305.htm

⁶³² Department of Energy Awards \$338 Million to Accelerate Domestic Geothermal Energy, US. Department of Energy (Washington) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.energy.gov/8233.htm.

⁶³³ Department of Energy Announces Steps to Strengthen Enforcement of Energy Efficiency Standards, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington). Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.energy.gov/news2009/8129.htm.

⁶³⁴ DOE Launches Save Energy Now LEADER Program, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 2

The United States has demonstrated significant commitment to the creation of energy efficiency policies and has effectively implemented these initiative to further support and promote energy efficiency for consumers and across major sectors of the economy. Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Samantha Trope

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to design, implement, and promote energy efficiency within all major sectors of economic activity. It has also worked to promote conservation and energy efficiency among its consumers.

On 1 September 2009, the EU ruled that lamp producers were now required to follow specific energy-efficiency and performance standards. The producers will no longer be allowed to manufacture traditional fluorescent and incandescent light bulbs, and the existing stock of these bulbs shall be phased out by 2012. The move is anticipated to “lead to a reduction of up to 15 million tons of CO2 emissions annually”.⁶³⁵⁶³⁶

On 15 September 2009, the EU launched the European Local Energy Assistance (ELENA) facility with a budget of EUR15 million, which aims to help local and regional authorities implement investment projects related to energy efficiency. In addition, European Investment Bank President, Philippe Maystadt, expects to lend more than EUR1 billion to energy efficiency related projects throughout the European Union, providing additional funding for ELENA projects.⁶³⁷

On 29 October 2009, the EU Commission and the Unites States Environmental Protection Agency agreed upon a bi-lateral energy agreement in which energy specifications, product labelling and increased coordination regarding the issue of energy conservation and emission reductions will be more effectively facilitated between the two parties.⁶³⁸

On 19 November 2009, the EU approved a tire labelling regulation that will require the display of the fuel efficiency, wet grip, and external rolling noise performance on all tires

December 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.energy.gov/news2009/8328.htm.

⁶³⁵ European Lamps Become More Energy Efficient, European Commission (Brussels) 1 September 2009. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/ecodesign/lumen/doc/incandescent-bulbs-en.pdf.

⁶³⁶ Berlin’s Electronics Fair Pushes Greener Future, Reuters (Berlin) 9 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.reuters.com/article/idUSL918003020090909?pageNumber=1&virtualBrandChannel=11617.

⁶³⁷ European Commission and European Investment Bank launch European Local Energy Assistance (ELENA) Facility, Europa (Brussels) 15 September 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1922&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

⁶³⁸ New EU-US Energy Council to Boost Transatlantic Energy Cooperation, Europa (Brussels) 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1674&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

by 1 November 2012. The requirement is expected to increase the use of fuel-efficient tires and, in turn, promote fuel reductions from 2.4 to 6.6 million tonnes by 2020.⁶³⁹

While the European Union has taken steps to design and promote new energy efficiency policies, it has failed to implement policies across all major sectors of its economy. Thus, the European Union is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Lauren Perruzza

⁶³⁹ Commissioner Piebalgs Welcomes the Adoption of the Tyre Labelling Regulation by Council and Parliament, Europa (Brussels) 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1820&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

10. Energy: Clean Technology Transfer [91]

Commitment

“We will improve policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investments in renewable energies, and promote their deployment and diffusion also in emerging and developing countries”

G8 Leaders’ Declaration on Energy Efficiency, Diversification of the Energy Mix and Technology

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France	-1		
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.44

Background

According to the International Energy Association, renewable energies “could make important contributions to sustainable development”, as they help both reduce global greenhouse gas emissions, and “meet specific user and infrastructure needs, particularly in rural areas and in newly industrializing and developing countries”.⁶⁴⁰ Presently, non OECD countries consume more renewable energy than their OECD counterparts.⁶⁴¹ Types of renewable energy include geothermal power, solar power, wind power, hydropower, and energy from biomass.⁶⁴²

The G8 has not previously undertaken commitments regarding clean technology transfer specifically, but they have made commitments regarding renewable energy. At the 2005 Summit, the G8 created the Gleneagles Plan of Action, in which members pledged to take action towards “financing the transition to clean energy”.⁶⁴³ The group reaffirmed its support for the Gleneagles Plan of Action at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit.⁶⁴⁴

⁶⁴⁰ Renewable Energy, International Energy Agency (Paris) 23 August 2004. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. www.iea.org/papers/2002/renewable.pdf.

⁶⁴¹ Renewable Energy, International Energy Agency (Paris) 23 August 2004. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. www.iea.org/papers/2002/renewable.pdf.

⁶⁴² Renewable Energy, International Energy Agency (Paris) 23 August 2004. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. www.iea.org/papers/2002/renewable.pdf.

⁶⁴³ Gleneagles Plan of Action - Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development (Gleneagles) 2005. Date of Access: 29 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf.

⁶⁴⁴ St. Petersburg Summit Documents – Global Energy Security (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 29 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html.

During the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 also pledged to “promote wider use of renewable and alternative energy sources”.⁶⁴⁵ Members also acknowledged the role of renewable energy in combating climate change, during the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.⁶⁴⁶

The G8 has expressed support for the “work of interested parties in international mechanisms and programs dealing with renewable energy”.⁶⁴⁷ Such bodies include the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Program, which strives to disseminate renewable energy to developing countries.⁶⁴⁸

Essentially, the G8 has previously committed to increase the use of renewable energy, but has not yet undertaken a commitment related to improving policy and regulatory frameworks surrounding investments in green energy; or a commitment related to clean technology transfer.

Commitment Features

This commitment features two aspects. The first is improving policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investment in renewable energy. Compliance with this aspect of the commitment would therefore not include creating specific renewable energy projects. It may, however, include policy and regulatory frameworks designed to boost investment in renewable energy both within the member state, and in developing countries. The word ‘improve’ means that old policies and regulatory frameworks will be updated and strengthened, and not that new policies and regulatory frameworks will be created.

The second aspect of this commitment is the promotion of deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in emerging and developing countries. Promoting deployment and diffusion could be accomplished via policies, monetary instruments, technology grants or other specific programs.

Full compliance would encompass taking action towards both aspects of the commitment.

⁶⁴⁵ St. Petersburg Summit Documents – Global Energy Security (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 29 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html.

⁶⁴⁶ Hokkaido Official Documents -- Environment and Climate Change (Hokkaido) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 29 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html.

⁶⁴⁷ St. Petersburg Summit Documents – Global Energy Security (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 29 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html.

⁶⁴⁸ St. Petersburg Summit Documents – Global Energy Security (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 29 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html.

Scoring

-1	Member does not improve existing policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investment in renewable energy AND does not promote the deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in emerging and developing countries.
0	Member improves existing policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investment in renewable energy OR promotes the deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in emerging and developing countries.
+1	Member improves existing policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investment in renewable energy AND promotes the deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in emerging and developing countries.

Lead Analyst: Natalie Antonowicz

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to boost investment in renewable energy through improved policy and regularly frameworks, and to promote the diffusion and deployment of renewable energies emerging and developing countries.

In a meeting on 10 November 2009, Canada's Minister of International Trade and Minister for the Asia-Pacific Gateway, Stockwell Day, and Wannarat Channukul, Thailand's Minister of Energy agreed to develop a Canada-Thailand strategic energy partnership.⁶⁴⁹ According to Minister Day, "this agreement will help Canadian companies take advantage of opportunities in the Thai market, particularly in oil and gas exploration and production, natural gas vehicles, biomass energy, and wind, solar and nuclear energy."⁶⁵⁰ In addition to promoting technology transfer in non-renewable forms of energy, the agreement also promotes diffusion of renewable energy. Thus, the agreement complies with the commitment to diffuse renewable energy in emerging and developing countries.

On 16 September 2009, the Minister of Natural Resources pledged an investment of CAD8 million to support the St. Lawrence Wind Project.⁶⁵¹ Similar announcements in two other provinces were made. On 23 July 2009, the government invested CAD24.3 million in the West Cape Wind Farm project in Prince Edward Island.⁶⁵² On 10 September 2009, the Minister of Natural Resources pledged CAD59 million to support the Wolfe Island EcoPower Centre wind project in Ontario⁶⁵³ This boost in investment

⁶⁴⁹ Canada-Thailand Strategic Energy Partnership, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 10 November 2009. Date Accessed: 3 December 2009.

www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communiques/2009/337.aspx?lang=eng.

⁶⁵⁰ Canada-Thailand Strategic Energy Partnership, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 10 November 2009. Date Accessed: 3 December 2009.

www.international.gc.ca/media_commerce/comm/news-communiques/2009/337.aspx?lang=eng.

⁶⁵¹ Government of Canada Invests in Clean Energy for Newfoundland and Labrador, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 16 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.nrcan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2009/200988-eng.php.

⁶⁵² Government of Canada Invests in Renewable Power for Prince Edward Island, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 23 July 2009. Date Accessed: 3 December 2009.

www.nrcan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2009/200970-eng.php.

⁶⁵³ Government of Canada Invests in Clean Energy for Ontario, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 10 September 2009. Date Accessed: 3 December 2009.

www.nrcan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2009/200985-eng.php.

was part of the ecoEnergy for Renewable Power plan to invest CAD1.5 billion over nine years starting in 2008.⁶⁵⁴ While these actions demonstrate that Canada is taking action to implement its renewable energy legislation, they do not indicate that the country is improving existing policy or regulatory frameworks to boost investment. It is merely acting on existing policy.

On 10 November 2009, Ray Boughen, Member of Parliament for Palliser, on behalf of the Lisa Raitt, Canada's Minister of Natural Resources announced an investment of CAD77.75 million over seven years to support the production of ethanol (biofuels) in Saskatchewan.⁶⁵⁵ Similar announcements in two other provinces were made. On 2 December 2009, the government invested CAD109.97 million to support the production of ethanol in Ontario.⁶⁵⁶ On 25 September 2009, the government invested CAD5.4 million to support the Methes Energies' biodiesel plant in Mississauga, Ontario.⁶⁵⁷ These investments are part of the ecoEnergy for Biofuels programs, which will invest a total of CAD1.5 billion to support biofuels production in Canada from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2017.⁶⁵⁸ Therefore, because these actions are in accordance with a previous policy, and not an improvement to an existing policy, they do not constitute improvement in existing policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investment in renewable energy.

Thus, Canada is awarded a score of 0 for promoting the deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in emerging and developing countries, without improving existing policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investment in renewable energy.

Analyst: Mina Akrami

France: -1

France has not complied with its commitment to improve policy and regulatory frameworks to boost investment in renewable energies and promote their deployment and diffusion in emerging and developing countries.

As the world's second largest producer of nuclear energy, eighty per cent of France's energy is derived from nuclear power.⁶⁵⁹ France has been less successful in adopting other sources of renewable energy. France's current goals have focused more on the

⁶⁵⁴ Government of Canada Invests in Clean Energy for Newfoundland and Labrador, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 16 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.nrcan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2009/200988-eng.php.

⁶⁵⁵ Government of Canada Invests in Saskatchewan Biofuels, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.nrcan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2009/2009112-eng.php.

⁶⁵⁶ Government of Canada Invests in Ontario Biofuels, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 2 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.nrcan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2009/200996-eng.php.

⁶⁵⁷ Government of Canada Invests in Mississauga Biofuels, Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 25 September 2009. Date Accessed: 3 December 2009.

www.nrcan-nrcan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2009/200995-eng.php.

⁶⁵⁸ ecoEnergy for Biofuels, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.ecoaction.gc.ca/ECOENERGY-ECOENERGIE/biofuelsincentive-incitatifsbiocarburants-eng.cfm.

⁶⁵⁹ Balancing Energy Needs and Material Hazards. Date Accessed. 4 December 2009.

www.nytimes.com/2009/11/09/business/energy-environment/09iht-green09.html?scp=1&sq=france%20renewable%20energy%20goals&st=cse

reduction of carbon emissions and less on investment in renewable sources of energy.⁶⁶⁰ The country has not taken any additional action on renewable energy since the 2009 L'Aquila Summit.

Thus, France has been assigned a score of -1 for its lack of improvements to policy and regulatory frameworks for the boosting of investment in renewable energy, and its lack of action for the deployment and diffusion of renewable energy in developing countries.

Analyst: Poorva Misra

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to improve existing policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investment in renewable energy and promote its deployment and diffusion in developing and emerging countries.

On 3 December 2009, Germany and Brazil launched “nine joint projects”⁶⁶¹, costing EUR295 million. These projects aim to safeguard rainforests and encourage renewable energy development in the Brazil. As part of these projects, the German government will provide Brazil with investment loans for renewable energy. For the 2014 FIFA World Cup, Germany will also provide Brazil with solar roofs for two soccer stadiums, in order to introduce solar energy use in public spaces, and to make the world cup less environmentally damaging.⁶⁶²

On 30 September 2009, the German government articulated its partnership with Senegal, which will focus on “renewable energies and energy efficiency.”⁶⁶³ Germany will aid Senegal in developing a rural electrification scheme, along with an initiative to “provide electricity from renewable energy sources” to the country.⁶⁶⁴

On 26 August 2009, The Act to Accelerate the Expansion of Extra High Voltage Transmission Network went into effect. According the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, “The act speeds up the realization of 24 high-priority grid construction projects involving extra-high voltage transmission networks (380 kV). These projects are necessary both for EU-wide electricity trading and for the integration of power generated from wind energy and from new, highly efficient conventional power plants.”

⁶⁶⁰France Renewable Energy Fact Sheet. Date Accessed. 4 December 2009

ec.europa.eu/energy/energy_policy/doc/factsheets/renewables/renewables_fr_en.pdf

⁶⁶¹ Germany supports Brazil’s program on climate change, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm_20091203_106.html

⁶⁶²Germany supports Brazil’s program on climate change, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm_20091203_106.html

⁶⁶³Renewable energy for Senegal, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009.

www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/september/pm_20090930_88.html

⁶⁶⁴ Renewable energy for Senegal, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 25 November 2009.

www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/september/pm_20090930_88.html

On 19 August 2009, Germany enacted its National Development Plan for Electric Mobility, which aims to boost research and development funding, “as well as implementing market preparation strategies to facilitate the implementation of electric vehicles”.⁶⁶⁵ In total, the government has allotted EUR500 million to research for electric vehicles.⁶⁶⁶ This research is related to renewable energy, as Germany aims to “foster the close connection between electric mobility and renewable energies”.⁶⁶⁷

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1, as it has undertaken action to both improve existing policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investment in renewable energy, and to promote the deployment and diffusion of renewable energy in developing and emerging countries.

Analyst: Edil Kassim

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to improve policy and regulatory frameworks to boost investments in renewable energies, or to promote their deployment and diffusion in developing and emerging countries.

On 3 December 2009, Italy has said that it aims to boost the capacity of solar photovoltaic installations to 16,000 megawatts in 2020, from about 280 MW.⁶⁶⁸

In 2010, Italy will be the European Union Focus Country in the establishment of partnerships for technology transfers and investment energy efficiency and renewable energy sources, particularly in Eastern Europe.⁶⁶⁹ However there has not yet been any concrete investment action taken in such plans.

Thus, Italy has been assigned a score of 0 working towards the improvement of existing policy and regulatory frameworks to boost investments and renewable energy; but for failing to promote the deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in emerging and developing countries.

Analyst: Joelle Westlund

Japan: +1

⁶⁶⁵ Germany Boosts its Global Market Position for Electric Vehicles. 19 August 2009. (Berlin) Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.gtai.com/homepage/info-service/press-releases/jul-aug-09/germany-boosts-its-global-market-position-for-electric-vehicles/?backlink=0.

⁶⁶⁶ Germany Boosts its Global Market Position for Electric Vehicles. 19 August 2009. (Berlin) Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.gtai.com/homepage/info-service/press-releases/jul-aug-09/germany-boosts-its-global-market-position-for-electric-vehicles/?backlink=0.

⁶⁶⁷ Germany Boosts its Global Market Position for Electric Vehicles. 19 August 2009. (Berlin) Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.gtai.com/homepage/info-service/press-releases/jul-aug-09/germany-boosts-its-global-market-position-for-electric-vehicles/?backlink=0.

⁶⁶⁸ Italy aims to fifty-fold the capacity of photovoltaic installations by 2020, Europe’s Energy Portal, 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

[www.energy.eu/news/Italy_aims_to_boost_capacity_of_photovoltaic_\(PV\)_installations.pdf](http://www.energy.eu/news/Italy_aims_to_boost_capacity_of_photovoltaic_(PV)_installations.pdf)

⁶⁶⁹ 6th International Congress on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Sources for South-East Europe, Cordis [Bulgaria] 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

cordis.europa.eu/wire/index.cfm?fuseaction=article.Detail&ren=20289

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to improve existing policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investment in renewable energy and promote renewable energy deployment and diffusion in developing countries.

On 3 December 2009, the Japanese government granted Sri Lanka JPY860 million to build a “400 KW grid connected solar power generation plant at Baruthandanda, Hambantota.”⁶⁷⁰

On 2 December 2009, the Japanese government proposed fiscal grant aid to the Republic of Djibouti in the amount of JPY610 million. The monetary aid will be used to install solar panels at the Djibouti Centre for Research and Studies. The two countries will also begin to lay the groundwork for future deployment of solar power facilities in Djibouti.⁶⁷¹

On 26 October 2009, Prime Minister Hatoyama articulated his “Hatoyama Initiative”, revealing his commitment to aiding developing countries to transition to “a low-carbon society”.⁶⁷²

On 8 October 2009, an agreement was signed between Ocean Power Technologies, Inc., and a conglomerate of three Japanese companies to establish a demonstration wave power station.⁶⁷³ Both parties will work in partnership with the Government of Japan to boost wave power status in the country’s energy policy.⁶⁷⁴ This demonstrates a pending improvement to the country’s policy regarding investment in wave power.

On 17 September 2009, Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama pledged a 25 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels by 2020.⁶⁷⁵ This target will be achieved by introducing a renewable energy feed-in tariff to foster capacity expansion for “clean energy sources”.⁶⁷⁶ Also, Japan’s energy minister Masayuki Naoshima articulated his

⁶⁷⁰ Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System, The Official Government News Portal of Sri Lanka 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

news.lk/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=12631&Itemid=51

⁶⁷¹ Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid for the Republic of Djibouti (the Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1197722_1148.html.

⁶⁷² Policy Speech by Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama at the 173rd Session of the Diet, Office of the Prime Minister of Japan (Tokyo) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009.

www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/hatoyama/statement/200910/26syosin_e.html

⁶⁷³ Ocean Power Technologies Signs Agreement for Development of Wave Power Station in Japan, Business Wire (Pennington, N.J.) 8 October 2009. Date Accessed: 29 November 2009.

www.businesswire.ca/portal/site/ca-en/

permalink/?ndmViewId=news_view&newsId=20091007006492&newsLang=en

⁶⁷⁴ Ocean Power Technologies Signs Agreement for Development of Wave Power Station in Japan, Business Wire (Pennington, N.J.) 8 October 2009. Date Accessed: 29 November 2009.

www.businesswire.ca/portal/site/ca-en/

permalink/?ndmViewId=news_view&newsId=20091007006492&newsLang=en

⁶⁷⁵ RPT-Q+A-How will Japan’s new govt tackle climate change, Reuters (Tokyo) 17 September 2009. Date Accessed: 15 November 2009. www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/T104080.htm

⁶⁷⁶ RPT-Q+A-How will Japan’s new govt tackle climate change, Reuters (Tokyo) 17 September 2009. Date Accessed: 15 November 2009. www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/T104080.htm

plan to extend Japan's feed-in tariff for electricity to energy sources other than solar power, within two years.⁶⁷⁷ Finally, Japan aims to increase renewable energy sources to approximately 10 per cent "of primary energy supply by 2020."⁶⁷⁸

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for ameliorating existing renewable energy policy for boosting of investment in renewable energy, and for its promotion and diffusion of renewable energies in developing countries.

Analyst: Edil Kassim

Russia: 0

Russia has fulfilled this commitment partially as it developed policy and regulatory frameworks in order to develop renewable energies, but has not realized projects on promotion of deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in other emerging and developing countries.

On 12 November 2009, President of Russia Dmitry Medvedev in his Presidential Address to the Federal Assembly stated that Russia has to strive for leadership not just in traditional, but also in the renewable energy.⁶⁷⁹

Previously, on 30 September 2009, at the joint meeting of the Commission for Modernisation and Technological Development of Russia's Economy and the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Science, Technology and Education President of Russia the necessity of biofuel development was emphasized.⁶⁸⁰ Following this joint meeting Presidential Aide Arkady Dvorkovich informed that the project on promotion of innovative, breakthrough technologies based on the use of biofuel, as well as the development of solar and hydrogen energy, had been approved.⁶⁸¹

On 13 November 2009, the Energy Strategy of Russia till 2030 was approved by the Russian Government. According to the Strategy Russia will implement measures on producing equipment for tidal power plants, developing other technologies of renewable energy, particularly wind and geothermal energy and biofuel. State incentives for renewable energy will include providing of the access of such energy to the electrical grids, support of industrial and scientific institutes, participation in transfer of technologies to the enterprises. As a result, the share of renewable energy (excluding

⁶⁷⁷ UPDATE 1-Japan energy min aims to expand power feed-in tariff, Reuters (Tokyo) 17 September 2009. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. www.reuters.com/article/idUST4085720090917

⁶⁷⁸ RPT-Q+A-How will Japan's new govt tackle climate change, Reuters (Tokyo) 17 September 2009. Date Accessed: 15 November 2009. www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/T104080.htm

⁶⁷⁹ Presidential Address to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, President of Russia 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. eng.kremlin.ru/speeches/2009/11/12/1321_type70029type82912_222702.shtml

⁶⁸⁰ Dmitry Medvedev held a joint meeting of the Commission for Modernisation and Technological Development of Russia's Economy and the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Science, Technology and Education, President of Russia 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. eng.kremlin.ru/text/news/2009/09/221946.shtml

⁶⁸¹ Comments by Presidential Aide Arkady Dvorkovich to Media Representatives following a Joint Meeting of the Commission for Modernisation and Technological Development of Russia's Economy and the Presidium of the Presidential Council for Science, Technology and Education, President of Russia 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. eng.kremlin.ru/text/docs/2009/09/221955.shtml

hydropower plants) in the national energy balance should increase from 0.5 per cent to 4.5 per cent till 2020 and not to decrease in 2020-2030.⁶⁸²

According to the draft of the State Program of the Ministry of Energy of Russia on Energy Saving and Enhancing Energy Efficiency till 2020 the development of renewable energy will allow to reduce 185.7 million ton GHG emissions in 2010-2020.⁶⁸³

Thus the score for compliance with this commitment is 0 as Russia has acted to boost development of clean energy technologies at home and has not undertaken measures to promote their development in developing countries.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to improve policy and regulatory frameworks to boost investment in renewable energy and to promote its diffusion and deployment in emerging and developing countries.

Released on 15 July 2009, the Renewable Energy Strategy 2009 sets up the Office for Renewable Energy Deployment (ORED), which will work with Department for Communities and Local Government “on planning and stimulating greater investment” in renewable energies.⁶⁸⁴ The strategy also introduced plans of supporting “large-scale investment in the UK renewables sector by working with the financial sector, major manufacturers, and financial sectors to communicate UK energy policy and sell the strengths of the UK as a manufacturing base, and providing direct financial support for major investment in offshore wind manufacturing”.⁶⁸⁵ These plans are therefore improvements in existing renewable energy investment policy in the United Kingdom.

On 22 September 2009, wave and tidal developers were invited to bid for the Marine Renewable Proving Fund of GBP22 million.⁶⁸⁶ This investment would help boost the amount of renewable energy Britain gains from wave and tides.

From 23 November 2009 on farmers, foresters, and local authorities could apply for the GBP1.5 million to help develop the supply of biomass through round three of the Bio-

⁶⁸² Energy Strategy of Russia till 2030, Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

minenergo.gov.ru/upload/iblock/1d8/1d8da7a12da6763836d026999edab09e.doc.

⁶⁸³ On draft of the State Program on Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency Increasing till 2020, Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

minenergo.gov.ru/news/min_news/EMBIZ.ppt.pot.

⁶⁸⁴ The UK Renewable Energy Strategy, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 15 July 2009. Date Accessed: 4 December 2009.

filesdown.esecure.co.uk/Gartree/TheUKRenewableEnergyStrategy2009_1_.pdf_17072009-1624-43.pdf.

⁶⁸⁵ The UK Renewable Energy Strategy, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 15 July 2009. Date Accessed: 4 December 2009.

filesdown.esecure.co.uk/Gartree/TheUKRenewableEnergyStrategy2009_1_.pdf_17072009-1624-43.pdf.

⁶⁸⁶ Marine Energy Prototypes Backed with New 22m Proving Fund, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 22 September 2009. Date Accessed: 3 December 2009.

www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn106/pn106.aspx.

energy Infrastructure Scheme.⁶⁸⁷ The Minister of Energy and Climate Change pointed out that the UK government funded 75 projects in round two of the scheme and in this round, it will “continue to ensure that the supply chain is in place to create a thriving bio-energy market in England.”⁶⁸⁸ This investment constitutes compliance with the commitment to improve policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investment in renewable energies because it adds an improvement to the Bio-energy Infrastructure Scheme.

On 27 November 2009, the UK government committed GBP50 million to help the poorest countries to access the latest climate research.⁶⁸⁹ The Climate and Development Knowledge Network, funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) will enable developing countries to share knowledge on clean technologies such as solar and hydropower generation.⁶⁹⁰ This constitutes as compliance with the commitment to deploy and diffuse renewable energy in developing and emerging countries.

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for compiling both promoting renewable energy at home and abroad.

Analyst: Mina Akrami

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to improve policy and regulatory frameworks to boost investment in renewable energies and to promote their deployment in emerging and developing countries.

On 21 January 2010, U.S. Department of Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced funding for five local projects worth USD20.5 million that focus on biomass, wind and solar installations.⁶⁹¹

On 8 January 2010, U.S. President Barack Obama announced the award of USD2.3 billion in tax credits to promote 180 projects on “advanced clean energy technologies including solar, wind and efficiency and energy management technologies.”⁶⁹²

⁶⁸⁷ DECC invites applicants for £1.5 million Bio-energy infrastructure grants, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 23 November 2009. Date Accessed: 3 November 2009.

www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn136/pn136.aspx.

⁶⁸⁸ DECC Invites Applicants for £1.5 Million Bio-energy Infrastructure Grants, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 23 November 2009. Date Accessed: 3 November 2009.

www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn136/pn136.aspx.

⁶⁸⁹ J50 Million Climate Network To Link Over 60 Developing Countries, Department of International Development (London) 27 November 2009. Date Accessed: 4 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/50-million-climate-network-to-link-over-60-developing-countries/.

⁶⁹⁰ £50 Million Climate Network To Link Over 60 Developing Countries, Department of International Development (London) 27 November 2009. Date Accessed: 4 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/50-million-climate-network-to-link-over-60-developing-countries/.

⁶⁹¹ Secretary Chu Announces More Than \$20.5 million for Community Renewable Energy Deployment Projects, US Department of Energy (Washington) 21 January 2010. Date of Access: 22 January 2010.

www.energy.gov/news/8536.htm.

⁶⁹² President Obama Awards \$2.3 Billion for New Clean-Tech Manufacturing Jobs, US Department of Energy (Washington) 8 January 2010. Date of Access: 10 January 2010. www.energy.gov/news/8501.htm.

On 30 December 2009, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) announced the U.S.-China climate partnership. This initiative, which includes USD6 million of funding from USAID, seeks to increase energy efficiency and reduce Greenhouse gases among major sectors of the Chinese economies. Two notable initiatives of the partnership include peer-to-peer transfers of knowledge between municipal officials in the United States and China in order to promote best practices and an effort to identify and remove major barriers to clean technology implementation.⁶⁹³

On 24 November 2009, Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced that the Department of Energy will award USD620 million for Smart Grid technology demonstration projects.⁶⁹⁴ These projects will serve as models for future large-scale deployment of Smart Grid technology. According to Chu, these projects will “increase energy efficiency, and foster the growth of renewable energy sources like wind and solar power”.⁶⁹⁵

On 29 October 2009, Secretary of State Hilary Clinton announced a USD125 million commitment to increase Pakistan’s electricity output as well as to conserve wasted energy. Key projects include work on a thermal station installation, several upgrades on hydroelectric dams to make them more efficient and an overall upgrade of Pakistan’s electricity grid in order to ensure that less energy is wasted.⁶⁹⁶

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for undertaking significant action regarding its commitment to improve policy and regulatory frameworks for boosting investment in renewable energies and taking action towards the deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in developing and emerging countries.

Analyst: Poorva Misra

European Union: +1

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to improve policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investments in renewable energies.

On 22 November 2009, the EU allocated EUR600,000 to further boost Malaysia-EU business cooperation, with an emphasis on environmental and green technology services.⁶⁹⁷ The European Investment Bank announced its plans to provide EUR100

⁶⁹³ USAID launches US-China Climate Partnership, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 30 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009.

www.usaid.gov/rdma/articles/press_release_924.html.

⁶⁹⁴ Secretary Chu Announces \$620 Million for Smart Grid Demonstration and Energy Storage Projects, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/8305.htm.

⁶⁹⁵ Secretary Chu Announces \$620 Million for Smart Grid Demonstration and Energy Storage Projects, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.energy.gov/news2009/8305.htm.

⁶⁹⁶ The United States Announces The Pakistan Signature Energy Program, United States Agency for International Development (Islamabad) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009

www.usaid.gov/pk/newsroom/news/general/091029a.html.

⁶⁹⁷ EU fund aims to boost business cooperation, The Malaysian Insider (Kuala Lumpur) 22 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.themalaysianinsider.com/index.php/business/44235-eu-fund-aims-to-boost-business-cooperation.

million to Pakistan, to co-finance investment in the renewable energy sector.⁶⁹⁸ The EIB also agreed to provide an EUR40 million loan to South Africa “to increase electricity generation capacity and promote use of renewable energy [to] make a key contribution to sustainable growth in the country.”⁶⁹⁹

In October 2009 the European Commission announced new investments of at least EUR50 billion under its Strategic Energy Technology Plan, which would target six areas: wind, solar, electricity grids, bioenergy, carbon capture and storage and sustainable nuclear fission.⁷⁰⁰

On 9 October 2009, Andris Piebalgs, the European Union Energy Commissioner announced the EU’s contribution of over EUR500 million to offshore wind projects.⁷⁰¹

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for its action towards the deployment and diffusion of renewable energies in emerging and developing countries, and its policy improvement domestically, in the form of further investment in clean technology.

Analyst: Joelle Westlund

⁶⁹⁸ EIB to Loan €100M for Renewable Energy Projects in Pakistan, IHS Renewable Energy News (Englewood) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. energy.ihs.com/News/renewable-energy/2009/eu-pakistan-renewable-energy-projects-eib-120209.htm.

⁶⁹⁹ Address by Chief Executive Officer, FirstRand Bank, European Investment Bank funds for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects across South Africa, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.eib.org/projects/press/2009/2009-239-european-investment-bank-funds-for-renewable-energy-and-energy-efficiency-projects-across-south-africa.htm

⁷⁰⁰ Investing in the future: Commission calls for additional €50bn in low carbon technologies, European Union. 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1431.

⁷⁰¹ Addressed by Energy Commissioner Andris Piebalgs at the EU-Mediterranean-Gulf Conference, European Union (Brussels) 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/457&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

11. Climate Change: Carbon Capture and Storage [98]

Commitment

“We will accelerate the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology”

G8 Leaders’ Declaration on Energy Efficiency, Diversification of the Energy Mix and Technology

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France	-1		
Germany	-1		
Italy	-1		
Japan		0	
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom			+1
United States	-1		
European Union		0	
Average Score			-0.33

Background

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) is a means for mitigating climate change by reducing the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in the earth’s atmosphere.⁷⁰² It is the process by which CO₂ emissions are removed from the atmosphere, at the point of impingement, and stored.⁷⁰³ The point of impingement refers to the site from which emissions are released. This may include various industrial and energy production facilities.⁷⁰⁴ Emissions may be sequestered in geological formations both on land and under water.⁷⁰⁵ The IPCC estimates that a CCS system coupled with secure storage can capture between 80-90 per cent of CO₂ emissions produced by a facility.⁷⁰⁶ It has also been estimated that prompt implementation of CCS projects would reduce worldwide CO₂ emissions by 9-16 billion tonnes by 2050.⁷⁰⁷

⁷⁰² Carbon Capture and Storage, Pembina Institute (Ottawa) 2007. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. climate.pembina.org/solutions/ccs

⁷⁰³ IPCC Special Report on Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage - Summary for Policymakers, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Montreal) 22-24 September 2005. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srccs/srccs_summaryforpolicymakers.pdf

⁷⁰⁴ IPCC Special Report on Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage - Summary for Policymakers, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Montreal) 22-24 September 2005. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srccs/srccs_summaryforpolicymakers.pdf

⁷⁰⁵ IPCC Special Report on Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage - Summary for Policymakers, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Montreal) 22-24 September 2005. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srccs/srccs_summaryforpolicymakers.pdf

⁷⁰⁶ IPCC Special Report on Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage - Summary for Policymakers, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Montreal) 22-24 September 2005. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srccs/srccs_summaryforpolicymakers.pdf

⁷⁰⁷ CO₂ Capture and Storage - A Key Solution for Combating Climate Change (Brussels) Date of Access: 31 October 2009. www.zeroemissionsplatform.eu/the-hard-facts.html

Several small-scale carbon capture and storage projects have been built worldwide.⁷⁰⁸ However, these facilities are largely experimental, and only four full-scale projects exist.⁷⁰⁹ Regulatory activity regarding CCS has been increasing since 2005.⁷¹⁰

Emissions reduction and climate change mitigation via carbon capture and storage has been an important issue for the G8 since the 2003 Evian Summit, at which G8 leaders pledged to “expand significantly the availability of and access to cleaner, more efficient fossil fuel technologies and carbon sequestration systems and pursue joint research and development and expanded international co-operation, including demonstration projects.”⁷¹¹

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 members pledged to “accelerate the development and commercialization of Carbon Capture and Storage technology”, by supporting research on the technical, social, and economic implications of CCS.⁷¹²

G8 members have also supported the development of large-scale CCS demonstration projects. At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Members committed to launching 20 such projects by 2010.⁷¹³

In a Joint Statement by the G8 Energy Ministers on 8 June 2008, members stressed the importance of CCS in mitigating climate change, and maintaining energy security.⁷¹⁴ Further, G8 Environment Ministers stressed the importance of investment in CCS technologies at the Siracusa Environmental Ministerial Meeting, leading up to the 2009 L’Aquila Summit.⁷¹⁵

Overall, G8 members have previously supported the development of CSS technology. They have not, however, previously pledged to develop policies, regulatory frameworks, and incentive schemes to this effect. To date, the focus of the G8 has been on research support and specific project development.

⁷⁰⁸ CO₂ Capture and Storage Projects, European Commission Directorate-General for Research (Brussels) 2007. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. ec.europa.eu/research/energy/pdf/synopses_co2_en.pdf

⁷⁰⁹ CO₂ Capture and Storage: A Global Call to Action, Office of Sustainable Policy and Technology 23 April 2009. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. www.iea.org/speech/2009/Kerr_NCCSA.pdf

⁷¹⁰ CO₂ Capture and Storage: A Global Call to Action, Office of Sustainable Policy and Technology 23 April 2009. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. www.iea.org/speech/2009/Kerr_NCCSA.pdf

⁷¹¹ Science and Technology for Sustainable Development - A G8 Action Plan, the Group of Eight (Evian) 2003. Date of Access: 30 October 2009.

www.g8.fr/evian/english/navigation/2003_g8_summit/summit_documents/science_and_technology_for_sustainable_development_-_a_g8_action_plan.html

⁷¹² Gleneagles Plan of Action - Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, the Group of Eight (Gleneagles) 2005. Date of Access: 31 October 2009.

www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/climatechangeplan.pdf

⁷¹³ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, the Group of Eight (L’Aquila) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.html

⁷¹⁴ Joint Statement by G8 Energy Ministers, G8 Energy Ministers (Aomori) 8 June 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/energy/080608energy.pdf

⁷¹⁵ Chair’s Summary - Siracusa Environmental Ministerial Meeting (Siracusa) 22-24 April 2009. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/env090424-summary.pdf

Commitment Features

This commitment focuses on creating policy, regulatory frameworks and incentives, which would encourage the development of CCS technology and not on the actual creation of such projects; and represents a broader pledge than past statements, as it focuses on measures that would encourage CCS technology development in general, as opposed to developing specific projects. Therefore, a country can be considered in compliance even if no new CCS projects or technologies are developed in this compliance cycle. However, supporting specific projects or technologies does not, on its own, constitute compliance.

The word ‘accelerate’ can be taken to mean increasing the amount and scope of policy, regulatory frameworks, and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology. Therefore, compliance can include creating new policy, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes, or strengthening old ones.

Scoring

-1	Member reduces the scope of existing policy, regulatory frameworks, and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology; OR does not take any action towards creating new policy, regulatory frameworks, and incentive schemes.
0	Member takes some action towards accelerating the design of policies, regulatory frameworks, and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology. This may include releasing whitepapers or draft policies on CCS technology development, or holding legislative committee meetings on the issue.
+1	Member increases the scope of existing policy, regulatory frameworks, and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology; OR creates new policy, regulatory frameworks, and incentive schemes.

Lead Analyst: Natalie Antonowicz

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

On 15 January 2010, the Government of Canada announced a CAD4 million dollar grant for the International Performance Assessment Centre for Geologic Storage of CO₂ (IPAC-CO₂) in Regina, Saskatchewan.⁷¹⁶

As well, the government has promised to consult with stakeholders to identify specific assets used in CCS with a view to provide accelerated capital cost allowance in respect to such investments.⁷¹⁷ A carbon capture and storage system known as ICO₂N has also been

⁷¹⁶ Canadian Government invests \$4 million in Carbon Capture and Storage Research, The Regina Leader-Post (Regina) 15 January 2010. Date of Access: 15 January 2010. www.leaderpost.com/technology/Canadian+government+invests+million+carbon+capture+storage+research/2447550/story.html

⁷¹⁷ Canada’s Economic Action Plan: Budget 2009, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 27 January 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.budget.gc.ca/2009/plan/bpc3e-eng.asp

proposed for Canada. ICO₂N, which consists of numerous corporations such as Shell Canada and Agrium Inc., has been communicating with the federal government and the Government of Alberta to develop a comprehensive regulatory framework for carbon capture and storage.⁷¹⁸

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1 for investment in CCS technology and work towards the enhancement of existing policy, regulatory frameworks, and incentive schemes.

Analyst: Alex Ognibene

France: -1

France has not complied with its commitment to accelerate the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

Although France is introducing a carbon tax in January 2010 as a policy incentive to reduce emissions, it has not put forward a policy to comprehensively move towards carbon capture technology. This year France became the first country to retrofit a power plant with carbon capture and storage technology.⁷¹⁹ However, this individual project cannot be counted as compliance, as it did not come as an increase in scope or creation of a new policy, regulatory framework and incentive scheme focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology. As well, this project occurred well before the L'Aquila summit.

Thus, France has been assigned a score of -1 for failing to accelerate the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

Analyst: Jasmine Hamade

Germany: -1

Germany has not complied with its commitment to accelerate the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

In 2008, Germany became the first country in the world to install a coal power plant that is “ready to capture and store its own carbon dioxide emissions.”⁷²⁰ So far, however, “only demonstration projects are operational.”⁷²¹ Additionally, the German public is

⁷¹⁸ Integrated CO₂ Network: A Canadian CO₂ Capture and Storage Initiative, ICO₂N (Calgary) 2007. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.ico2n.com/index.php

⁷¹⁹ New era for fossil fuels as first carbon capturing power plant begins work, The Guardian (London) 8 April 2009. Date of Access: 17 November 2009. www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/apr/08/first-carbon-capture-power-plant-lacq

⁷²⁰ Carbon Capture Plant Opens in Germany Amid Reservations, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 9 September 2008. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,2144,3628912,00.html

⁷²¹ Carbon Capture courts Copenhagen, United Nations Climate Change Conference (Copenhagen) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. en.cop15.dk/news/view+news?newsid=2354

resisting the use of the plant to store carbon underground⁷²² because they are concerned that the technology will harm crops.⁷²³ As a result, no new policies were planned or implemented.

Therefore, Germany receives a score of -1 for its failure to accelerate the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

Analyst: Jasmine Hamade

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to accelerate the design of policies and regulatory frameworks for the development of CCS technologies.

The National Action Plan for greenhouse gas emission reduction is expiring in 2010 and, for the period of 2010-2020, the only existing legislation is the 2007 Position Paper of the Italian Government, which sets out a number of targets for the next decade but fails to spell out any concrete measures to attain these goals.⁷²⁴ Italy has shown willingness to support many emerging economies, such as China and India, to make the technological ‘leap’ through the diffusion of CCS technologies.⁷²⁵ However, there is no apparent or specific policy strategy for the attainment of these goals.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1, since it has not undertaken any action to accelerate the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology

Analyst: Joelle Westlund

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to accelerate the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes for the development of CCS technology.

On 7 August 2009, Japan’s Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry released guidelines on safety and environmental standards that must be implemented while conducting a number of CCS pilot projects. Under the Government Action Plan for Achieving a Low

⁷²² Not under our backyard, say Germans, in blow to CO2 plans, The Guardian (London) 29 July 2009.

Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/jul/29/germany-carbon-capture

⁷²³ Locals Try Sinking Plan to Store CO2 Underground, Wall Street Journal (Brandenburg) 6 October 2009.

Date of Access: 6 December 2009. online.wsj.com/article/SB125476964655765445.html

⁷²⁴ CCS Deployment in Italy at cross roads of stop-and-go and full-stream ahead in climate change battle, Bellona (Rome) 1 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.bellona.org/articles/articles_2009/italian_ccs

⁷²⁵ Major Interventions, National level actions, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Italy (Rome) Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.esteri.it/MAE/Templates/GenericTemplate.aspx?NRMODE=Published&NRNODEGUID=%7b629813FA-71F8-4BCC-8514-764B7DEF8D54%7d&NRORIGINALURL=%2fMAE%2fEN%2fPolitica_Estera%2fTemi_Globali%2fEnergia%2fInterventi_Importanti&NRCACHEHINT=Guest#3

Carbon Society, carbon capture and storage will be put into use by 2020.⁷²⁶ Furthermore, a report was released by the Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage Study Group examining safety standards, candidate sites for CCS demonstrations, transport, and storage and remedies for potential problems.⁷²⁷

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for taking some plenary actions towards accelerating the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

Analyst: Poorva Misra

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with the commitment on development and deployment of CCS technology.

On 12-14 October 2009, the delegation of the Russian Federal Agency for Science and Innovation (Rosnauka) participated in the meeting of the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF) held in London. The main topic of discussion was methods of accelerating development and commercial adoption of carbon sequestration technologies.⁷²⁸

Russia has not taken steps to accelerate the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes towards the development and deployment of CCS technology during the compliance cycle. Therefore, the score of Russia for the fulfillment of this commitment is -1.

Analyst: Natalia Churkina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to accelerate policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

On 15 July 2009, the Department of Energy and Climate Change published the UK Low Carbon Transition Plan⁷²⁹ and the Low Carbon Industrial Strategy (LCIS).⁷³⁰ The former

⁷²⁶ Report by the Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage (CCS) study Group, Ministry of Environment, Technology and Industry (Tokyo) 7 August 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009
www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20090807_02.html

⁷²⁷ Report by the Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage (CCS) study Group, Ministry of Environment, Technology and Industry (Tokyo) 7 August 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009.
www.meti.go.jp/english/press/data/20090807_02.html

⁷²⁸ Deputy head of Rosnauka A.V. Klimenko participated in the meeting of the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum, Federal Agency for Science and Innovation of the Russian Federation 28 October 2009. Date of access: 30 December 2009. www.fasi.gov.ru/news/press-c/1927/

⁷²⁹ Press Release – UK at forefront of a low carbon economic revolution, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 15 July 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.
www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn081/pn081.aspx

⁷³⁰ The UK Low Carbon Industrial Strategy, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills and Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 15 July 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.
www.berr.gov.uk/files/file52002.pdf

sets out a clear plan for the introduction of a new financial incentive scheme funded by a levy on electricity suppliers and for the government's provision of financial support for up to four commercial-scale CCS demonstrations in Britain.⁷³¹ The LCIS also requires any new coal power station in England and Wales to retrofit CCS to their full capacity within five years of CCS becoming technically and economically viable.⁷³²

The United Kingdom has taken definite action towards accelerating the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes and has thus been assigned a score of +1.

Analyst: Ren Hui Yoong

United States: -1

The United States has failed to comply with its commitment to accelerate policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

On 4 December 2009, the US Department of Energy announced that the American government would contribute USD979 million to co-fund three projects to develop and deploy carbon capture and storage technologies,⁷³³ as part of the Clean Coal Power Initiative.⁷³⁴ However, the Clean Coal Power Initiative is not new and does not increase the scope of the current incentive scheme and, thus, does not constitute new action.

The United States has not taken any new action in creating policies, regulatory frameworks or incentive schemes for CCS technologies. Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Ren Hui Yoong

European Union: 0

The European Union has made various efforts to increase the scope of existing policy, regulatory frameworks, and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of carbon capture and storage technology.

The European Union has made noticeable, but slow, progress towards achieving its carbon capture and storage commitments. The EU has outlined two major tasks for

⁷³¹ Government impose 'carbon capture levy' to fund coal-fired power plants, The Times (London) 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009.

www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/environment/article6910275.ece

⁷³² Clean coal push marks reversal of UK energy policy, The Guardian (London) 23 April 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/apr/23/clean-coal-energy-policy

⁷³³ Secretary Chu Announces \$3 Billion Investment for Carbon Capture and Sequestration, \$979 million to support new commercial-scale CCS technologies, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.energy.gov/news2009/8356.htm

⁷³⁴ Clean Coal Technology & The Clean Coal Power Initiative, U.S. Department of Energy (Washington) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.fossil.energy.gov/programs/powersystems/cleancoal/

deployment of CSS: the demonstration of CCS technology at plants across Europe, and the development of a legal framework and economic incentives.⁷³⁵

Keeping the above objective in mind, on 16 October 2009, the EU pledged to operate at least 12 carbon capture and storage projects by 2015.⁷³⁶

On 3 November 2009, it was announced at the 2009 US-EU Summit that the European Union and United States will establish an Energy Council to foster collaboration in a number of key areas, including CCS development and demonstration.⁷³⁷

Therefore, the European Union receives a score of 0 for its progress towards accelerating the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology.

Analyst: Alex Ognibene

⁷³⁵ CSS in Europe, Europa (Brussels) 20 November 2008. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/ccs/work_en.htm

⁷³⁶ Commission unveils support for European carbon capture and storage schemes, EurActive (Brussels) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. pr.euractiv.com/press-release/commission-unveils-support-european-carbon-capture-and-storage-schemes-11645

⁷³⁷ US, EU to establish Energy Council, Business Standard (Washington) 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.business-standard.com/india/news/us-eu-to-establish-energy-council/77510/on

12. Africa: Official Development Assistance [115]

Commitment

“In particular, despite the severe impact of the crisis on our economies, we reiterate the importance of fulfilling our commitments to increase aid made at Gleneagles, and reaffirmed at Heiligendamm and Toyako. For Africa, this will include increasing, together with other donors ODA by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010, compared to 2004.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union	-1		
Average Score			-0.11

Background

Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa first became a priority for the G8 after the establishment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in September 2000. At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, members agreed to substantially increase ODA in order to provide a funding plan for the MDGs.⁷³⁸ Each of the G8 members committed to different targets to raise development assistance in terms of Gross National Income (GNI), 2004 aid levels, or absolute increase targets.⁷³⁹ Together, the G8 pledged to raise ODA by US\$50 billion per year by 2010, with half of the amount going to Africa.

At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, ODA was once again on the G8 agenda but no clear guidelines emerged for future ODA spending. Many of the members set a 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI target to be reached by 2015, but this was not a joint G8 commitment.⁷⁴⁰ In 2007 at Heiligendamm, the G8 reiterated its commitment set at Gleneagles and agreed to provide an additional US\$60 billion per year to directly address health issues in Africa.⁷⁴¹ At the 2008 Summit, the members of the G8 once again renewed their commitment made at Gleneagles.⁷⁴² Despite the continued reiteration of this

⁷³⁸ Official Development and Assistance, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 June 2006. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-06-g8-f-comp-oda.pdf

⁷³⁹ Africa: Financing Development Annex 1, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html

⁷⁴⁰ Official Development Assistance: Millennium Development Goals, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) August 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2006stpetersburg/2006-issue-objectives.pdf

⁷⁴¹ We need each other- Africa a continent of the future, Heiligendamm Summit Official Website (Heiligendamm) 6 August 2007. Date of Access: 20 October 2009. www.g-8.de/Content/EN/Artikel/g8-summit/2007-06-08-g8-gipfel-abschluss_en.html

⁷⁴² Development and Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html

commitment, NGOs and critics point out the lack of clear timetables to delineate “how the G8 individually and collectively will achieve their 2010 targets.”⁷⁴³

Commitment Features

The commitment calls for aid to be increased by US\$25 billion by the 2010 Huntsville Summit. Commitments were made in local currency, so compliance must be measured in local currency terms, not in US dollars.

Scoring

-1	Member does not increase absolute value of ODA from previous year(s) in local currency terms OR increases only at the rate of inflation in the donor country OR makes a public announcement indicating intentions to decrease ODA.
0	Member increases ODA slightly, at more than the rate of inflation in local currency terms, BUT not enough to reach 0.5 per cent of the member country’s GNI.
+1	Member substantially increases absolute value of ODA to Africa in local currency terms compared to the previous year AND to more than 0.5 per cent of the member country’s GNI. Note that this increase excludes debt relief and it cannot result from a decrease in the local currency value of the US dollar.

Lead Analyst: Sabina Voicu

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to increase official development assistance (ODA) to Africa. Although Canada has fulfilled its commitment made at Gleneagles to double ODA before the L’Aquila Summit, it has not announced any further increases in the total value of ODA since the previous year.

On 26 October 2009, the Canadian International Development Agency reaffirmed the Canadian government’s commitment to aid in African development. Canada announced plans to maintain the same overall commitment of CAD2.1 billion to Africa from 2008-2009 in 2009-10.⁷⁴⁴ This will not increase Canada’s ODA as a share of GNI over the 0.3 per cent level achieved in 2008.⁷⁴⁵

As part of the commitment, Beverly ODA, Minister for International Cooperation, announced that Canada is on track to increase “bilateral funding to basic education in Africa to \$150 million annually by 2010-2011.”⁷⁴⁶ ODA also reaffirmed Prime Minister

⁷⁴³ ONE’s Analysis of the L’Aquila Summit Statements, ONE. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.one.org/c/us/policybrief/2992/

⁷⁴⁴ Speaking Notes for the Honourable Beverley J. Oda Minister of International Cooperation for a Meeting with African Ambassadors to Canada, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/ANN-116113533-MGA.

⁷⁴⁵ 2009 Federal Budget, Canadian Council for International Cooperation (Ottawa) December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.ccic.ca/files/en/what_we_do/002_aid_2008-12_2009_pre_budget_backgrounder.pdf.

⁷⁴⁶ Speaking Notes for the Honourable Beverley J. Oda Minister of International Cooperation for a Meeting with African Ambassadors to Canada, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 26 October

Stephen Harper's pledge to commit "an additional CAD600 million for agricultural development over three years, 50 per cent of which is estimated to go to Africa."⁷⁴⁷

The Government of Canada has stated its intention to focus aid on food security and development. On 3 December 2009, the Ministry of International Cooperation announced its plans to contribute CAD30 million to the World Food Programme in addition to the CAD185 million that has been contributed in 2009. Approximately two thirds of this additional aid will be allocated to seven African countries.⁷⁴⁸ This announcement came in addition to Canada's contribution of CAD30 million to aid in the relief of several African countries adversely affected by drought.⁷⁴⁹

On 24 September 2009, Prime Minister Stephen Harper temporarily made available CAD2.8 billion in callable capital to the African Development Bank to increase its lending capacity.⁷⁵⁰

Canada has already met its commitment on ODA to Africa, and although it has not yet announced increases in ODA since the L'Aquila Summit, it has taken further action on food aid and has made efforts to bolster the lending capacity of the AFB. Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Samir Siddiqui

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to increase Official Development Assistance.

At the Gleneagles Summit, France pledged to increase development aid to at least 0.51 per cent of gross national income by 2010. Of this, USD8.398 billion was pledged to sub-Saharan Africa, an increase from 2004 levels of USD3.192 billion. ONE International reports that France is not yet on track to meet its commitment, having decreased ODA to sub-Saharan Africa from 2007 to 2008. This means that projected ODA levels will increase only enough by 2010 to recover the decreases that occurred in 2008.⁷⁵¹

2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/ANN-116113533-MGA.

⁷⁴⁷ Speaking Notes for the Honourable Beverley J. Oda Minister of International Cooperation for a Meeting with African Ambassadors to Canada, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/ANN-116113533-MGA.

⁷⁴⁸ Canada Announces Additional Support to the World Food Programme, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-12214434-R5G.

⁷⁴⁹ Canada responds to World Food Programme's appeal for drought-stricken countries in sub-Saharan Africa, ReliefWeb (Ottawa) 21 September 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SODA-7W4RAR?OpenDocument.

⁷⁵⁰ G20 nations tentatively agree to limit bankers' bonuses, CBC News, 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/09/24/g20-pittsburgh-economy481.html.

⁷⁵¹ The ONE Data Report: France, ONE International. Date of Access: 17 December 2009. www.one.org/international/datareport2009/france.html.

In November 2009, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced it will increase the ODA budget from EUR8.46 billion in 2009 to at least EUR8.66 billion in 2010. This increase will see France committing an estimated 0.46 to 0.48 per cent of GNI to ODA in the next year.⁷⁵² France will continue to focus 60 per cent of its assistance on sub-Saharan Africa. This concentration of efforts is congruent with the Millennium Development Goals: health, education and vocational training, agriculture and food security, sustainable development and support for growth.⁷⁵³

On 23 November 2009, the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs announced their decision to contribute EUR2 million in food aid to Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia, in response to the food security crisis in the Horn of Africa.⁷⁵⁴

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0. While France has plans to increase ODA, the level of aid is not projected to reach 0.51 per cent of GNI in this compliance cycle.

Analyst: Dylan Matheson and Hallah Akash

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to increase official development assistance to Africa. The Government of Germany has reiterated its intention to continue past development initiatives and has taken an active role in increasing and expanding its aid commitments in Africa.

The Government of Germany has extended its aid to build development relationships with particular African countries. In October 2009, Germany committed nearly EUR22.5 million toward policy reform and the development of water supply and sanitation systems in Burundi.⁷⁵⁵ In addition, Germany has doubled its funding towards sustainable economic development in Namibia over the next two years,⁷⁵⁶ allocated EUR39 million

⁷⁵² ODA Budget: French Official Development Assistance, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) November 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development-and-humanitarian-action_2108/french-development-policy_2589/oda-budget_7134/french-official-development-assistance-november-2009_13395.html.

⁷⁵³ ODA Budget: French Official Development Assistance, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) November 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development-and-humanitarian-action_2108/french-development-policy_2589/oda-budget_7134/french-official-development-assistance-november-2009_13395.html.

⁷⁵⁴ ODA Budget: €2 million in food aid for the Horn of Africa, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development-and-humanitarian-action_2108/french-development-policy_2589/oda-budget_7134/euro2-million-in-food-aid-for-the-horn-of-africa-23.11.09_13406.html.

⁷⁵⁵ Germany supports stabilisation and reconstruction in Burundi, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 8 October 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/october/pm_20091008_92.html.

⁷⁵⁶ Promise redeemed: Germany and Namibia deepen partnership, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 31 July 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/july/pm_20090731_73.html.

towards development issues in Rwanda,⁷⁵⁷ and committed EUR57 million over the next three years to development cooperation with Senegal.⁷⁵⁸

Through 16-18 November 2009, at the World Food Summit in Rome, Parliamentary State Secretary Gudrun Kopp announced that the German Development Ministry plans to commit “an annual [EUR700 million] over the next three years for the improvement of food security in developing countries.” This marks a EUR200 million annual increase from the commitments of previous years.⁷⁵⁹

On 18 November 2009, the German Government committed EUR30 million to “support the efforts of the African Union (AU) to foster progress throughout the whole continent.” This commitment focuses on developing human rights, strengthening “regional policy efforts in the water sector,” and promoting regional investment in Africa.⁷⁶⁰

On 11 November 2009, the Government of Germany reiterated its commitment to allocate EUR48 million in aid towards the Southern African Development Community. This commitment focuses on poverty reduction, and aims to “bring about far-reaching regional integration by creating a common market in southern Africa.”⁷⁶¹

Moreover, Germany committed EUR20 million towards preventing the spread of the H1N1 virus in developing nations, with a focus on Sub-Saharan Africa.⁷⁶² The Ministry of Development also pledged EUR2 million towards fighting famine in areas adversely affected by drought, such as Kenya and Ethiopia.⁷⁶³

Despite the significant action Germany has taken in this area, with numerous funding announcements, it is difficult to determine the level of aid in terms of ODA/GNI, and thus compare these actions to Germany’s G8 commitment. Thus, Germany has been

⁷⁵⁷ Child mortality in Rwanda reduced, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 7 September 2009. Date of Access: 27 November 2009.

www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/september/pm_20090907_81.html.

⁷⁵⁸ Renewable energy for Senegal, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009.

www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/september/pm_20090930_88.html.

⁷⁵⁹ Must not stand by as people are starving, says Kopp World Food Summit in Rome on 16-18 November 2009, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 16 November 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/november/pm_20091116_98.html.

⁷⁶⁰ Focus on Africa taking responsibility for itself Germany gives a boost to the African Union, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/november/pm_20091119_101.html.

⁷⁶¹ Germany strengthens regional cooperation in southern Africa, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009.

www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/november/pm_20091104_95.html.

⁷⁶² 20 million euros to stop the spread of pandemic influenza H1N1 in developing countries, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 22 September 2009. Date of Access: 27 November 2009. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/september/pm_20090922_xx.html.

⁷⁶³ Food aid for the horn of Africa, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 27 November 2009.

www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/september/pm_20090925_87.html.

awarded 0 for its increases in development assistance, in advance of results stating its relative compliance.

Analyst: Samir Siddiqui

Italy: -1

Italy has not yet complied with its commitment to increase official development assistance (ODA) to Africa, as it has not yet announced any solid increase in development funding.

At the G8 L'Aquila Summit, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi reaffirmed Italy's commitment to its aid pledges. Berlusconi confirmed Italy's commitment of EUR130 million to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria by the end of August 2009.⁷⁶⁴ Action Aid reports that Italy plans to maintain aid funding at EUR326 million, of which only EUR173 million can be used for new development initiatives.⁷⁶⁵

In 2008 Italy allocated EUR2.72 billion toward development aid, marking ODA 0.18 per cent of the gross national income (GNI). In order to reach 0.51 per cent of its GNI as ODA by 2010 as promised at the Gleneagles Summit, Italy needs to raise aid levels to EUR3.53 billion.⁷⁶⁶ However, projections estimate that Italian aid will in fact fall to between 0.15 and 0.17 per cent ODA/GNI by the end of 2009.⁷⁶⁷

On 27 October 2009, the Italian government passed a motion to increase development funding by the end of 2010, after cutting out a EUR500 million commitment.⁷⁶⁸ Action Aid reports that if Italy does not announce more funding to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the ministry will face a 33 per cent reduction in 2011, directly impacting the level of ODA available.⁷⁶⁹

Therefore, Italy has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to increase ODA to Africa and maintaining minimum level of aid.

Analyst: Harris Quach

Japan: +1

⁷⁶⁴ Italian ODA in 2009 after G8 Summit, Action Aid (Rome) 5 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2009/08/italian-oda-in-2009-after-g8-summit.html.

⁷⁶⁵ Italian Budget law: no increase to the 2009 minimum aid level, Action Aid (Rome) 6 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2009/10/italian-budget-law-no-increase-to-2009.html.

⁷⁶⁶ ONE Data Report 2009- Italy, ONE International, 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. www.one.org/international/datareport2009/italy.html.

⁷⁶⁷ ODA in 2009 after the G8 Summit, Action Aid (Rome) 5 August 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. www.actionaid.it/filemanager/cms_actionaid/images/Cosa_facciamo_pdf/Governance_pdf/090805_AA_ItalyODA.pdf.

⁷⁶⁸ Government commits to increase in aid allocation before December, Action Aid (Rome) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2009/10/government-commits-to-increase-aid.html.

⁷⁶⁹ Italian ODA in 2009 after G8 Summit, Action Aid (Rome) 5 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. actionaiditaly.blogspot.com/2009/08/italian-oda-in-2009-after-g8-summit.html.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to increase official development assistance to Africa. Japan has continued with its commitment to double aid bilaterally to Africa within three years after reaching its initial commitment in 2008.

In 2008 Japan pledged to double its grant aid by 2012 and free up to USD2 billion of grant and technical assistance in 2009.⁷⁷⁰ To this end, Japan has extended various aid grants to African countries.

On 30 November 2009, Japan extended a grant of JPY1.751 billion to the Democratic Republic of Congo for the rehabilitation and modernization of transportation means. In the same month Japan announced a grant of JPY1.873 billion to Sudan for the construction and rehabilitation of bridges, and JPY990 million in food aid to Burundi and Cote d'Ivoire.⁷⁷¹

Over the last months of 2009, Japan has also extended non-project grants of JPY100 million to Kenya, Tuvalu and JPY3 billion to Pakistan.⁷⁷² Moreover, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs allocated JPY122 million for fighting infectious diseases in Sierra Leone and JPY610 million for the promotion of clean energy in Djibouti.⁷⁷³

Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for substantially increasing ODA to Africa and globally.

Analyst: Harris Quach

Russia: -1

Russia has not fulfilled its commitment on official development assistance. Russia has not increased the absolute value of ODA from the previous period of monitoring.

On 3 October 2009, the Russian Government signed a USD50 million grant with the World Bank to help finance its Rapid Social Response (RSR) Multi-Donor Trust Fund Facility. The Russian grant will be disbursed into the Trust Fund over the course of the next three years.⁷⁷⁴

On 13 November 2009 Russia pledged to provide RUB1.3 million (USD44,500) to regions of Ukraine affected by the H1N1 influenza virus. The Russian Government also

⁷⁷⁰ The Data Report 2009: Monitoring the G8 promise to Africa, ONE International, 19 May 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.one.org/international/datareport2009/downloads.html.

⁷⁷¹ Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2009 Grant Aid by Date, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/POLICY/oda/note/grant-9.html.

⁷⁷² Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2009 Grant Aid by Date, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/POLICY/oda/note/grant-9.html.

⁷⁷³ Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid for the Republic of Djibouti (the Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1197722_1148.html.

⁷⁷⁴ Russia Signs US \$ 50 million grant for World Bank to Help Developing Countries Protect Poor and Vulnerable People During Crisis, World Bank 3 October 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/RUSSIANFEDERATIONEXTN/0,contntMDK:22340498~pagePK:1497618~piPK:217854~theSitePK:305600.00.html?cid=3001.

plans to allocate RUB22 million (USD733,000) to purchase 200,000 sets of arbidol medicine as humanitarian aid to Ukraine.⁷⁷⁵

On 10 November 2009, Russia declared its readiness to grant USD3.3 million to the UN in the form of development assistance. According to Russian representative Alexander Alimov in 2010 Russia plans to contribute USD1.1 million to the UN Development Program (UNDP), USD1 million to the UN Children's fund (UNICEF); USD500,000 to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); USD400,000 to the UN Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT), USD300,000 to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA). Particular volumes and payment schedule will depend on the actual performance of the Russian federal budget.⁷⁷⁶

The Government of the Russian Federation has taken numerous other actions including: allocating through the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees USD500,000 as a humanitarian assistance to Sri-Lanka;⁷⁷⁷ delivering humanitarian aid for the civil population of Sri-Lanka;⁷⁷⁸ providing urgent humanitarian assistance to Zimbabwe by delivering 2,500 tons of wheat flour;⁷⁷⁹ and providing 9,900 tons of flour to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as humanitarian aid.⁷⁸⁰

Since the L'Aquila Summit, the actions taken and funds pledge total USD51.74 million as ODA to developing countries. This, however, is significantly less than the funding commitments made in the interim compliance period for 2008; between July-December 2008 Russia pledged USD1.79 billion.⁷⁸¹ Thus, Russia has not increased the absolute value of its ODA in the interim compliance period, and is therefore awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Yuriy Zaytsev

⁷⁷⁵ Order of 13 November 2009 No. 1706-p, Government of the Russian Federation 13 November 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009. government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=55414.

⁷⁷⁶ 22 states have promised to allocate USD58 million to finance the UN operational activity, United Nations 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. www.un.org/russian/news/fullstorynews.asp?newsID=12637.

⁷⁷⁷ Allocation of humanitarian aid resources to Sri-Lanka, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 29 July 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. [www.ln.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/b2d88a602b733aecc325760300483169/\\$FILE/30.07.2009.doc](http://www.ln.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/b2d88a602b733aecc325760300483169/$FILE/30.07.2009.doc).

⁷⁷⁸ Humanitarian Aid for Sri-Lanka, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 8 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.ln.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/2672d8af61c65bbecc325764d004bbaa4/\\$FILE/12.10.2009.doc](http://www.ln.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/2672d8af61c65bbecc325764d004bbaa4/$FILE/12.10.2009.doc)

⁷⁷⁹ Delivery of humanitarian assistance to Zimbabwe by Russia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 21 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. [www.ln.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/2a6251508ec0177ac3257619004161fc/\\$FILE/21.08.2009.doc](http://www.ln.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/2a6251508ec0177ac3257619004161fc/$FILE/21.08.2009.doc).

⁷⁸⁰ On Russia's humanitarian aid to the DPRK, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation 25 September 2009. Date of access: 4 December 2009. [www.ln.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/8a6bacb05a729398c325763c004315b7/\\$FILE/25.09.2009.doc](http://www.ln.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/8a6bacb05a729398c325763c004315b7/$FILE/25.09.2009.doc).

⁷⁸¹ 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako G8 Summit Interim Compliance Report, G8 Information Center 11 February 2009. Date of access: 10 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008compliance-interim/index.html.

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to increase official development aid to Africa and other regions of the world.

At the Gleneagles Summit, the UK pledged to double African aid between 2004 and 2008. In addition, the UK announced a schedule to reach 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI by 2013 and maintain it at that level thereafter.⁷⁸² The UK has already accomplished the first portion of its commitment by the L'Aquila Summit, and now is focused on staying on track with the ODA increase schedule. If it achieves the level set by 2013, the UK will be the first G8 country to reach the 0.7 per cent ODA/GNI goal set by the UN.⁷⁸³

The Department for International Development (DFID) has reconfirmed in its Annual Report for 2009 that the UK Government is set to increase development aid to GBP9.1 billion between 2010 and 2011. This will enable the UK to reach its interim target of 0.56 per cent ODA/GNI, a 15 per cent increase from 2008.⁷⁸⁴

On 8 October 2009, the DFID released its Statistics on International Development (SID) for 2008/2009. The SID stated that Gross Public Expenditure on development in the UK increased by GPD1.156 billion or 19 per cent over the past fiscal year.⁷⁸⁵ Moreover, on 27 November 2009, the UK pledged GBP50 million toward the development of clean energy in the world's poorest countries, with particular emphasis on Africa.⁷⁸⁶

In September 2009, Prime Minister Gordon Brown addressed the ODA issue in his keynote speech at the Labour Party convention. He stated that the target of 0.7 per cent of national income spent on development aid from 2013 on would "in the future become law."⁷⁸⁷ To this end, a draft bill was announced in the Queen's Speech on 18 November 2009 proposing to legally bind the UK Government to the proposed target.⁷⁸⁸

⁷⁸² The ONE Data Report: The United Kingdom, ONE International. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. www.one.org/international/datareport2009/unitedkingdom.html.

⁷⁸³ The ONE Data Report: The United Kingdom, ONE International. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. www.one.org/international/datareport2009/unitedkingdom.html.

⁷⁸⁴ The 0.7% aid target, the UK & the International Development Spending Draft Bill, Ian Townsend House of Commons Library, 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. www.parliament.uk/commons/lib/research/briefings/snep-03714.pdf.

⁷⁸⁵ Statistical Release: Statistics on International Development 2009, DFID (London) 8 October 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/Aid-Statistics/Statistical-release---Statistics-on-International-Development-2009/.

⁷⁸⁶ Press Release: £50m puts developing countries at the forefront of green energy revolution, DFID (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/50m-puts-developing-countries-at-the-forefront-of-green-energy-revolution/.

⁷⁸⁷ Gordon Brown's Conference Speech in Full, The Guardian (Brighton) 29 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2009/sep/29/gordon-brown-labour-conference-speech-in-full.

⁷⁸⁸ New bill proposed to secure spending on international aid, The UK Committee for UNICEF (London) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. www.unicef.org.uk/press/news_detail_full_story.asp?thesource=rssnews&news_id=1423.

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1. The UK has pursued both its Gleneagles commitment, and broader objectives on ODA.

Analyst: Hallah Akash

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to increase official development assistance to Africa. The US appears to be on track to meeting its growth targets for increasing development aid.

US President Obama's budget for 2010 proposed a 10 per cent increase in foreign aid for Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as another 8 per cent for overall foreign aid.⁷⁸⁹ The President has appealed directly to G8 leaders at the L'Aquila summit in 2009, after which donations to his initiative for African agricultural development rose from USD15 billion to USD20 billion.⁷⁹⁰ The United States will be contributing USD3.5 billion of the aforementioned sum.⁷⁹¹

In September 2009, Neal S. Wolin, deputy treasury secretary, confirmed that the United States is on track to achieve the targeted USD8.7 billion in development assistance to Africa, as pledged at the Gleneagles Summit. In addition, the Deputy Secretary has reiterated the US Administration's intention to double foreign aid globally by 2015.⁷⁹²

On 30 September 2009, the United States Agency for International Development signed an agreement to help the Standard Chartered Bank of Zimbabwe expand its lending capacity to farmers and enterprises by USD20 million.⁷⁹³ Moreover, President Obama requested USD1 billion to fund the Millennium Challenge Corporation in 2010. The Millennium Challenge is currently providing aid to eleven African countries, most successfully in Ghana, that is set to receive USD547 million by 2011.⁷⁹⁴

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for having slightly increased its ODA contributions to Africa.

Analyst: Stefan Hartmann

European Union: -1

⁷⁸⁹ International Donor Report 2009, ONE International 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. one.org/international/datareport2009/unitedstates.html:

⁷⁹⁰ Obama Wins More Food Aid but Presses African Nations on Corruption, New York Times (New York) July 10 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.nytimes.com/2009/07/11/world/europe/11prexy.html.

⁷⁹¹ Press Release: Deputy Secretary Wolin Remarks to the Corporate Council on Africa, U.S. Treasury (Washington D.C.) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.treas.gov/press/releases/tg300.htm.

⁷⁹² Press Release: Deputy Secretary Wolin Remarks to the Corporate Council on Africa, U.S. Treasury (Washington D.C.) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.treas.gov/press/releases/tg300.htm.

⁷⁹³ USAID launches \$20 million Agricultural Support Facility, USAID (Washington D.C.) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2009/pr090930_3.html.

⁷⁹⁴ American Aid to Africa, Los Angeles Times (Los Angeles) 15 July 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. articles.latimes.com/2009/jul/15/opinion/ed-ghana15.

The European Union not yet complied with its commitment to increase official development aid to Africa.

At the Gleneagles Summit the EU pledged to increase its level of aid to 0.56 per cent of GNI by 2010, nearly doubling its 2004 ODA level from EUR34.5 billion. On 20 October 2009, the EU presidency to the United Nations reaffirmed the commitment to double development aid to EUR66 billion by 2010.⁷⁹⁵ The statement specified that support would go primarily toward alleviating “the effects of the global recession on the Least Developed Countries.”⁷⁹⁶

In 2008, the EU countries collectively increased ODA to reach EUR40 billion or 0.4 per cent of GNI. The European Commission is not optimistic that it will meet its 2010 target, citing that the recent increase in EU ODA has only made up for ground lost in 2007, and has brought the EU back in line with its 2006 aid levels.⁷⁹⁷

The European Commission estimates ODA levels will increase to 0.48 per cent of GNI for the European Union by 2010, with several EU member states having already reached their country-specific targets. However, of the USD50 billion promised by the EU at the Gleneagles Summit, USD 20 billion still remains to be disbursed.⁷⁹⁸

Furthermore, the European Commission stated that the decline in debt relief in 2007 negatively affected the EU ODA levels to Africa. By 2009, bilateral aid to Africa has only increased to EUR14.1 billion, an amount still below the 2006 level. Nevertheless the EU remains, in absolute terms, one of the largest contributors to ODA targeting Africa, and the European Commission is encouraging the member states to demonstrate “substantial extra efforts” in achieving their targets within the timeframe.⁷⁹⁹

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to increase ODA contributions above 2006 levels.

Analyst: Stefan Hartman

⁷⁹⁵ EU Presidency Statement to the United Nations Second Committee, United Nations (New York) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_9123_en.htm.

⁷⁹⁶ EU Presidency Statement to the United Nations Second Committee, United Nations (New York) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: www.europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_9123_en.htm.

⁷⁹⁷ Monterrey Report: Where does the EU go from Doha?, Commission of the European Communities (Brussels) 4 August 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009.

ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/COMM_NATIVE_SEC_2009_0444_4_EN_AUTRE_DOCUMENT_TRAVAIL_SERVICE-Where-does-the-EU-go-from-Doha.pdf.

⁷⁹⁸ Monterrey Report: Where does the EU go from Doha?, Commission of the European Communities (Brussels) 4 August 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009.

ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/COMM_NATIVE_SEC_2009_0444_4_EN_AUTRE_DOCUMENT_TRAVAIL_SERVICE-Where-does-the-EU-go-from-Doha.pdf.

⁷⁹⁹ Monterrey Report: Where does the EU go from Doha?, Commission of the European Communities (Brussels) 4 August 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009.

ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/repository/COMM_NATIVE_SEC_2009_0444_4_EN_AUTRE_DOCUMENT_TRAVAIL_SERVICE-Where-does-the-EU-go-from-Doha.pdf.

13. Aid Effectiveness: The Accra Agenda for Action [119]

Commitment

“The financial crisis makes it doubly important that we improve the effectiveness of our aid. We are firmly committed to implement the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), to ensure development effectiveness.”

G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France	-1		
Germany		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan	-1		
Russia		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union	-1		
Average Score			-0.44

Background

Development has long been a cornerstone of G8 policy making, making major strides and beginning to dominate the G8 agenda at the turn of the century, in response to major UN-led international initiatives. The Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for action are accords that work to draw attention to aid efficiency and effectiveness.

The Paris Declaration was first endorsed by the G8 at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, and delineates methods and conventions within which to deliver and manage aid.⁸⁰⁰ In concert with this G8 member countries signing Declaration, they have furthermore pledged to meet a set of implementation goals by 2010.⁸⁰¹

Meanwhile, the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), which was first endorsed by the G8 at the 2009 Italian Summit, adds to the principles of the Paris Declaration, and is designed to help member countries reach the goals of the Paris Declaration within the prescribed timeline.⁸⁰²

The documents call for reform of the financial practices, organizational policies, and aid distribution procedures pertaining to developing nations and donor states. As well, states pledge to provide greater transparency in the way aid is managed. The documents further

⁸⁰⁰ The Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris). Date of Access: 12 January 2010.

www.oecd.org/document/18/0,2340,en_2649_3236398_35401554_1_1_1_1,00.html

⁸⁰¹ Indicators of Progress, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 12 August 2005. Date of Access: 12 January 2010. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/57/60/36080258.pdf

⁸⁰² The Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris). Date of Access: 12 January 2010.

www.oecd.org/document/18/0,2340,en_2649_3236398_35401554_1_1_1_1,00.html

require that donor states make aid relevant to the specific needs of each individual developing country, ensuring that the aid will be used as effectively as possible.

Commitment Features

The commitment calls for an improvement of existing development practices through the full implementation of the Paris Declaration and the AAA. The AAA lists three specific principles of development that are to be adhered to if the international community is to meet the Paris Declaration’s 2010 goals. These principles are as follows:

8. Country ownership is key through the active engagement of country governments and citizens, through the support of country priorities, investment in human resources, and the creation of a system of probable and predictable aid.
9. Building of more effective and inclusive partnerships through the engagement of several development partners including middle-income countries, global funds, the private sector, civil society organizations. All development actors must work together in more inclusive partnerships to enable these efforts to have a greater impact on reducing poverty.
10. Achieving and accounting for development results to citizens and taxpayers of all countries. Accountability to respective parliaments/governing bodies must exist for all outcomes.

Given that these commitments are critical to the implementation of the Paris Declaration, assessing members’ progress in complying with the commitments will be indicative of their overall progress regarding implementation of the Paris Declaration and the AAA.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	The development and aid initiatives of member state have met none of the three core principles outlined in the AAA.
0	The development and aid initiatives of member state have met one or two (of the three) core principles outlined in the AAA.
+1	The development and aid initiatives of member state have met all three core principles outlined in the AAA.

Lead Analyst: Harlan Tufford

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitments to improve aid effectiveness as established by the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action.

On 16 October 2009, Minister of International Cooperation Beverley Oda outlined Canada’s aid agenda, stating that the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) will pursue “projects and programs that are sustainable and include building local capacity, are developed through consultations with government and local communities, projects and programs that are integrated with national or regional poverty reduction strategies and agricultural plans where they exist and clearly identify expected outcomes both quantifiable and qualitative that can be reported to all Canadians.”⁸⁰³ As well, the

⁸⁰³ The Food Security Strategy, CIDA (Ottawa) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. w3.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-1019134236-NS7

minister called for “greater cooperation among governments, donors and NGO organizations.”⁸⁰⁴ Together, these statements reiterate the three core principles of the AAA. However, this declaration itself cannot be considered compliance.

On 3 November 2009, the Auditor General of Canada tabled a report to the federal government recommending several changes to Canada’s aid program. Recommendations included “taking into account recipient country needs and capacities”⁸⁰⁵ and evaluating and monitoring “progress against targets and performance indicators on an annual basis.”⁸⁰⁶ These recommendations echo AAA commitments 8 and 10. CIDA has agreed to implement all recommendations.

Canada first actualized its commitments on 13 November 2009, when Minister of International Trade and Minister for the Asia-Pacific Gateway Stockwell Day declared that Canada would pledge CAD18 million toward local economic development in the Philippines. Minister Day stated “by working together, the government and private sector can build sustainable local economies that result in more jobs.”⁸⁰⁷ This action falls under the auspices of AAA principles 8 and 9.

Thus, for applying AAA principles two of the three principles in practice, Canada has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Harlan Tufford

France: -1

France has not complied with its commitments to improve aid effectiveness as established by the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action, maintaining but not surpassing previous levels of support.

During the 16-18 November 2009 Food and Agriculture Organization Summit, France declared that it would allocate EUR1.5 toward food security over the next three years. However, this is the same amount offered last year, and the pledge does not represent an increase in funding.⁸⁰⁸ As well, on 6 August 2009 French Secretary of State for Cooperation revealed that funds raised for UNITAID via the airline tickets tax,

⁸⁰⁴ The Food Security Strategy, CIDA (Ottawa) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. w3.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-1019134236-NS7

⁸⁰⁵ Government Accepts Auditor General’s Recommendations, CIDA (Ottawa) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. w3.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-11511311-MDF

⁸⁰⁶ Government Accepts Auditor General’s Recommendations, CIDA (Ottawa) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. w3.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-11511311-MDF

⁸⁰⁷ Canada Announces Support for Local Economic Development in the Philippines, CIDA (Ottawa) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/CEC-111394048-K8K

⁸⁰⁸ Press Release: Sommet de la FAO : une occasion manquée contre la crise alimentaire, Oxfam France Agir Ici (Paris) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.oxfamfrance.org/php/cp_crise-alimentaire_181109_ofai_fr.php

previously separate from ODA, would now be incorporated into ODA budget calculations.⁸⁰⁹

On 1 October 2009 the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) pledged EUR230 million to support a range of countries and projects;⁸¹⁰ likewise, they pledged a further EUR500 million on 5 November 2009.⁸¹¹ However, these funds reflect current and scheduled expenditures under existing program commitments, and do not compensate for the overall deficiencies in aid budgeting totals. France also reports various small-scale contributions such as EUR1.06 million on 18 November to support flood relief in Burkina Faso,⁸¹² and on 24 November for EUR2 million in food aid for the Horn of Africa region.⁸¹³

On 17 September 2009 Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner reiterated his proposal for a nominal tax of 0.005 per cent on worldwide financial transactions, projected to generate upwards of EUR30 billion per year in supplemental development funding.⁸¹⁴ As of 2 December 2009, the French Finance Ministry as well as the President were in favour of the programme, and the proposal was widely lauded at the UN General Assembly in New York as well as at the G20 meeting in Pittsburgh.⁸¹⁵

Thus, a failure to realign development aid within the framework of the AAA principles has resulted in a score of -1 for France.

Analyst: Meara Deutsch-Goulet

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitments to improve aid effectiveness as established by the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action.

⁸⁰⁹ Press Release: Reaction d'Oxfam France, Agir Ici la déclaration d'Alain Joyandet: Bingo pour la coopération française, Oxfam France Agir Ici (Paris) 6 August 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.oxfamfrance.org/php/cp_apd_060809.php.

⁸¹⁰ AFD pledges 230 million euros to development at its 1 October 2009 Board of Directors Meeting, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/40900.

⁸¹¹ AFD pledges some 500 million euros for development at its 5 November Board of Directors Meeting, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/44105.

⁸¹² Press Release: Bilan de l'aide française au Burkina Faso, African Press Organization (Lausanne) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. appablog.wordpress.com/2009/11/18/bilan-de-l%e2%80%99aide-fran%e7aise-au-burkina-faso-17-novembre-2009.

⁸¹³ EUR2 million in food aid for the Horn of Africa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/africa_2286/events_4123/euro2-million-in-food-aid-for-the-horn-of-africa-23.11.09_13407.html.

⁸¹⁴ French foreign minister repeats aid tax call, Reuters (New York) 17 September 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.reuters.com/article/idUSLH411580.

⁸¹⁵ Joint article by Bernard Kouchner and Christine Lagarde, Minister for the Economy, Industry and Employment, published in the "Le Monde" newspaper, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development-and-humanitarian-action_2108/innovative-ways-to-fund-development_2109/currency-transaction-tax_7034/joint-article-by-bernard-kouchner-and-christine-lagarde-in-the-monde-newspaper-02.12.09_13434.html.

On 5 October 2009 at the International Monetary Fund (IMF)/World Bank annual meetings in Istanbul, the German Development Ministry (BMZ) executed a Memorandum of Understanding with the IMF pledging funding to assist their joint development of strengthened tax systems in developing countries. Contributions will include EUR9 million to enhance tax structures supporting development and poverty reduction, and a supplementary allocation to the multi-donor Initiative on Tax Policy and Administration. BMZ's funding of EUR3 million to assist regional training centres in Africa for public finance sector development will be expanded to include Central America.⁸¹⁶

On 16 October 2009 in Phnom Penh, Germany pledged EUR34 million to Cambodia for 2009-10, to help improve rural road networks, support social protection mechanisms, re-establish lawful land ownership regulations, and create a court of auditors to foster decentralization and improved administration.⁸¹⁷

On 18 November 2009 in Addis Ababa, Germany pledged EUR30 million to the African Union (AU), double the level of previous commitments and including EUR16 million for human rights promotion and EUR10 million for regional and AU priority infrastructure projects.⁸¹⁸ Germany remains the biggest bilateral donor to the water sector in sub-Saharan Africa, and both parties placed particular emphasis on water resource management activities.⁸¹⁹

In November 2009 Germany announced two new contributions to regional economic integration in Africa. On 4 November 2009 it renewed support to the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), to which it had committed EUR48 million for 2008-09. Both parties cited the Paris and Accra accords in focusing on transborder water/resource use and protection, and promotion of common regional markets.⁸²⁰ On 29 November 2009 Germany pledged EUR15.05 million to the East Africa Community (EAC), in addition to the EUR33.5 million already contributed since 1997, to promote peace, security, and infrastructural cohesion within the EAC region.⁸²¹

⁸¹⁶ Press Release: Improving developing countries' tax revenues, Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 5 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/october/pm_20091005_90.html.

⁸¹⁷ Press Release: Strengthening human rights in Cambodia, Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/october/pm_20091016_94.html.

⁸¹⁸ Press Release: Focus on Africa taking responsibility for itself. Germany gives a boost to the African Union, Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/november/pm_20091119_101.html.

⁸¹⁹ Germany pledges EUR30 million support for African Union, Foroyaa (Serrekunda, Gambia) 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.foroyaa.gm/modules/news/article.php?storyid=4001.

⁸²⁰ Press Release: Germany strengthens regional cooperation in southern Africa, Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/november/pm_20091104_95.html.

⁸²¹ Cash Flows in for Economic Integration, The Arusha Times (Arusha, Tanzania) 29 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. allafrica.com/stories/200912010720.html.

Although Germany has shown significant gains in aid ownership and untying, the metrics for accountability and program results remain less clear. Thus, Germany has been assigned a score of 0 for its satisfaction of the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action.

Analyst: Meara Deutsch-Goulet

Italy: -1

Italy has failed to comply with its commitments to improve aid effectiveness as established by the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action.

On 29 September 2009, the Italian government announced that it would issue a soft-term loan of EUR20 million to Pakistan in order to promote technical and vocational education in the marble sector in NWFP and Balochistan.⁸²² However, there is no evidence that any aspect of this loan will be presented within an aid framework correlating to the AAA recommendations.

On 8 December 2009, The Steering Committee of the General Directorate for Development Cooperation at the Italian Foreign Affairs Ministry pledged EUR4.8 million toward improving conditions in Lebanon. Of this package, EUR1.8 million will be put toward United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) "Water Table Map of Lebanon" project, EUR1.48 million will be put toward the United National Industrial Development Program (UNIDO) in the framework of the Project "Community Empowerment," EUR1.3 million will be allocated toward improving public health care systems with a focus on maternal-infant care, and EUR200 thousand will be invested in tourism.⁸²³ Again, however, there is no evidence that the recommendations of the AAA have been applied to these programmes.

Thus, for failure to comply with its Summit commitments, Italy has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Salahuddin Raffiquddin

Japan: -1

Japan has failed to comply with its commitment to reform aid allocation.

In September 2009, the Study Panel for Preventing a Recurrence of ODA-Related Corruption put forward a report entitled Towards Preventing a Recurrence of Corruption Related to Official Development Assistance. The report calls on the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take a more active role in cooperation with NGOs, recipient countries, and private firms, while reaffirming that developing countries have an onus to stave off

⁸²² Australia, Italy pledge more aid to Pakistan, Dawn Media Group (Pakistan) 29 September 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/pakistan/07-australia-italy-pledge-more-aid-to-pakistan-ha-08

⁸²³ Italy donates over \$7 million in development aid, The Daily Star (Beirut) 8 2009 December. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.dailystar.com.lb/article.asp?edition_id=1&categ_id=1&article_id=109543

corruption. However, there is no indication that the Japanese government has implemented these recommendations.⁸²⁴

During this compliance cycle, the Japanese government has exhibited no other action toward the implementation of AAA and Paris Declaration principles.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a -1 for its failure to implement the commitment.

Analyst: Michelle Lee

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment to implement the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) to ensure development effectiveness.

Russian Government has adopted a series of joint declarations with the Government of Mongolia during the official visit of Russian President Dmitry Medvedev to Ulan-Bator on 25-26 August 2009. The documents aim to develop a strategic partnership between Russia and Mongolia and develop private and public sectors of Mongolian economy. The Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Mongolia on the creation of the Dornod Uran limited liability company, and the memorandum on cooperation between the joint-stock company Ulan-Bator Railways, the joint-stock company Russian Railways, and the closed joint-stock company Transmashholding, will contribute to the further development of this partnership.⁸²⁵

On 27 November 2009, Minister of Russian Federation Alexei Kudrin declared that Russia would allocate 10 per cent of its general contribution (USD750 million) to the Anti-Crisis fund of the Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC), which was established at the initiative of Russia to resist economic recession in EAEC countries in February 2009. This will help to engage developing countries, such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to work in inclusive partnership to reduce poverty.⁸²⁶

At present the Russian Ministry of Finance is engaged in implementing a joint project with the World Bank and UK Department for International Development (DFID) “Russia as a Donor Initiative” (RDI), which aims at strengthening Russia’s capacity of managing official development assistance. The program also includes strengthening statistics and reporting of Russia’s development aid, assistance to Government agencies in

⁸²⁴ Towards Preventing a Recurrence of Corruption Related to Official Development Assistance (ODA), Study Panel for Preventing a Recurrence of ODA-Related Corruption (Tokyo) September 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/reform/anti-corrupt/prevention.pdf

⁸²⁵ Official visit of Russian President D. Medvedev to Ulan-Bator, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 25 August 2009. Date of access: 4 December 2009. [www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/abaaa9de0ffef893c325761d0046f13e/\\$FILE/25.08.2009.doc](http://www.in.mid.ru/bl.nsf/78b919b523f2fa20c3256fa3003e9536/abaaa9de0ffef893c325761d0046f13e/$FILE/25.08.2009.doc)

⁸²⁶ Russia will allocate USD750 million to the Anti-crisis fund of the Eurasian Economic Community until the end of the year, Prime-Tass Business News Agency 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.prime-tass.ru/news/0_per_cent7B5F50A1D9-022B-407A-97CB-77B27B21EFB4_per_cent7D.uif

organization of aid projects monitoring, efficiency and impact evaluation.⁸²⁷ Within the framework of the program a conference “New partnerships for development finance” is held in Moscow on 17-18 February 2010. The conference aims at sharing development knowledge, experiences and best practices and focuses on development finance.⁸²⁸

Russia has met two of the three core principles outlined in the AAA: the principle of country ownership and the principle of building more effective and inclusive partnerships, but has failed to implement the principle of achieving and accounting for development results. Thus Russia is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Yuriy Zaytsev

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitments to improve aid effectiveness as established by the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

On 30 September 2009, the Department for International Development (DFID) Regional Director in charge of North East Asia, Sue Wardell, pledged GBP20 million the Vietnamese Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC) and GBP17 million toward School Education Quality Assurance Programme (SEQAP) in Vietnam. The PRSC credit will be transferred directly to the Government’s budget, allowing the government to use the funds as efficiently as possible.⁸²⁹ This falls within the framework of AAA principle 8.

On 2 October 2009, DFID announced a partnership with British NGO Comic Relief to launch The Common Ground Initiative, a programme designed to stimulate economic growth in Africa through for small and Diaspora organizations. The fund is valued at GBP20 million, and is in cohesion with AAA principle 9.⁸³⁰ As well, on 5 October 2009, DFID announced that, as part of a greater GBP39 million aid program to the Horn of Africa, GBP5 million would be entrusted to UNICEF and other organizations.⁸³¹ Further,

⁸²⁷ Russia Cares: the First Session of World Bank - DFID Program Advisory Council “Russia as a Donor Initiative (RDI)”, World Bank 14 May 2009. Date of access: 9 February 2009. web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/RUSSIANFEDERATIONEXTN/0,,co ntentMDK:22183040~menuPK:305605~pagePK:64027988~piPK:64027986~theSitePK:305600,00.html

⁸²⁸ A conference “New partnerships for development finance”. Date of access: 9 February 2009. www.mgdf.ru/eng/about

⁸²⁹ £37 million support for poverty reduction and quality schooling, DFID (London) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/37-million-Support-for-Poverty-Reduction-and/

⁸³⁰ Comic Relief launches a new £20 million fund, DFID (London) 2 October 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Comic-Relief-launches-a-new-20-million-fund/

⁸³¹ £39m funding to prevent humanitarian disaster in Africa, DFID (London) 5 October 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/UK-announces-39m-emergency-funding-to-help-prevent-a-humanitarian-disaster-in-the-Horn-of-Africa/

on 3 December 2009, DFID announced that GBP 50 million would be set aside in 2010-11 and given to NGOs in order to pursue development goals.⁸³²

On 11 December 2009, DFID and the British High Commission published a brochure entitled “Towards a Better Future: Working With Kenya to Tackle Corruption.” Within the document, the British Government states that it will “improving accountability by working with other donors to support the Kenyan Government’s public financial management and public sector reforms,”⁸³³ and to “increasing transparency of government spending. . . by providing support to Parliament.”⁸³⁴ This initiative constitutes fruition of the AAA recommendation 10.

Thus, the United Kingdom has applied all three AAA core principles to its aid programme, and has accordingly been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Harlan Tufford

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with the commitment.

On 28 September 2009, the United States put forward a consultative document outlining the government’s aid strategy. The document states that “the principles established at L’Aquila will be the same principles that guide this strategy.”⁸³⁵ The strategy calls for: “supporting country-led plans,” thus satisfying principle 8 of the AAA; “coordination between and within individual governments, international institutions, and non-governmental actors,”⁸³⁶ thus satisfying principle 9 of the AAA report; and “[increasing] the coordination and accountability of our investments,”⁸³⁷ thus satisfying principle 10 of the AAA report. However, this policy itself does not represent compliance, as it does represent a practical application of the AAA principles.

⁸³² Extra support to civil society organizations, DFID (London) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Extra-support-to-civil-society-organizations/

⁸³³ Towards a better future: working with Kenya to tackle corruption, DFID (London) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Towards-a-better-future-working-with-Kenya-to-tackle-corruption/

⁸³⁴ Towards a better future: working with Kenya to tackle corruption, DFID (London) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Towards-a-better-future-working-with-Kenya-to-tackle-corruption/

⁸³⁵ Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative: Consultation Document, US Department of State (Washington) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.state.gov/s/globalfoodsecurity/129952.htm

⁸³⁶ Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative: Consultation Document, US Department of State (Washington) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.state.gov/s/globalfoodsecurity/129952.htm

⁸³⁷ Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative: Consultation Document, US Department of State (Washington) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.state.gov/s/globalfoodsecurity/129952.htm

The first actualization of the policy was announced also on 28 September 2009.⁸³⁸ The state department announced that the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) would partner with General Mills, an American food company, in order to increase the production of food businesses in sub-Saharan Africa. The State Department declared that the program "could potentially reach a value of \$21 million, will also benefit an estimated 1.6 million smallholder farmers who supply these businesses."⁸³⁹ This proposal clearly falls within the auspices of the 9th AAA principle. However, principles 8 and 10 have not been addressed through this programme.

On 2 October 2009, the State Department issued a document reiterating goals made at the 2009 L'Aquila Summit. The United States government stated that it would work with "other governments, multinational institutions, NGOs, private companies, and the poor themselves,"⁸⁴⁰ as well as supporting "country-led plans [which] enable countries to identify their own solutions, increase the sustainability of investments, and strengthen local, regional and global coordination."⁸⁴¹

Thus, for further promising to uphold the principles of the AAA and realizing one of the three core principles, the United States has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: XXX

European Union: -1

The European Union has failed to comply with its commitment to improve aid effectiveness.

On 10 September 2009, the European Commission proposed an aid strategy for helping developing countries to deal with climate change. One of the principal sources of finance for this system will be "domestic finance (public and private) in developing countries." This would be in compliance with the 9th principal of the AAA. At this point, however, the proposal remains only a blueprint, and a potential source of action. Therefore, it cannot be considered practical compliance.⁸⁴²

On 2 December 2009, the first Assises of Decentralised Cooperation was co-hosted by the Committee of Regions and the European Commission. The debates at the conference

⁸³⁸ Public-Private Partnership to Improve Food Processing in Africa, US Department of State (Washington) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009.

www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/129901.pdf.

⁸³⁹ Public-Private Partnership to Improve Food Processing in Africa, US Department of State (Washington) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009.

www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/129901.pdf.

⁸⁴⁰ Global Hunger and Food Security, US Department of State (Washington) 2 October 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.state.gov/r/pa/scp/fs/2009/129552.htm

⁸⁴¹ Global Hunger and Food Security, US Department of State (Washington) 2 October 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.state.gov/r/pa/scp/fs/2009/129552.htm

⁸⁴² Questions and Answers on the Communication Stepping up international climate finance: A European blueprint for the Copenhagen deal, Europa (Brussels) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/09/384&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en

focused on: local and regional authorities for greater aid effectiveness; local and regional governance; access to energy for sustainable development; and contribution of local and regional authorities towards the Millennium Development Goals.⁸⁴³ These debates are in line with all three key principals of the AAA. However, no new programs or funding emerged from the debates.

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to provide significant application of AAA principles to its development aid.

Analyst: Michelle Lee

⁸⁴³ Local and regional authorities: fully fledged actors in EU development policy, European Commission (Brussels) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009.
ec.europa.eu/development/icenter/featured_20091202_en.cfm.

14. Water and Sanitation [146]

Commitment

“For the Asia-Pacific region, we will continue implementing the Evian Plan of Action with a particular focus on integrated water resource management and work on key regional issues such as climate change adaptation and transboundary river basin management.”

G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Average Score			+0.333

Background

This commitment reiterates the 2003 Evian Summit’s Water Declaration. It reaffirms a core commitment to the Evian Plan of Action,⁸⁴⁴ and by extension, its five pillars.

The commitment has its origins in a recognized need to meet the Millennium Declaration, as well as the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). The latter, commonly called the Earth Summit, made a number of concrete commitments towards improvements in water. These include: halving, by 2015, the number of people who do not have access to safe drinking water; the development of national programs that allow countries to satisfy basic public needs, including water; prioritizing water and sanitation needs in existing development programs with the goal cutting child mortality; and integrating sanitation assistance in existing water programs.⁸⁴⁵ In this reaffirmation, the commitment enumerates several specific areas of action, including climate change adaptation and transboundary river basin management.

In 2008 at the Hokkaido Summit, leaders requested that their water officials prepare a report for presentation in L’Aquila. The report was made public on 12 June 2009: it highlighted substantial success, including significant increases in funding for Official Development Assistance since 2002, led by a tripling in bilateral disbursements from G8 countries to the water and sanitation sector. G8 countries, according to the report,

⁸⁴⁴ Water – a G8 Action Plan (Evian). Date of Access: 17 December 2009

www.g8.fr/evian/english/navigation/2003_g8_summit/summit_documents/water_-_a_g8_action_plan.html

⁸⁴⁵ Plan of Implementation of the World Summit for Sustainable Development (Johannesburg). Date of Access: 7 January 2010

www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/WSSD_PlanImpl.pdf

contribute 80 per cent of all funds to OECD's Development Assistance Committee. The report also laid out the details of financial support to developing nations and proposed concrete next steps.⁸⁴⁶ Suggestions included promoting better governance and an improved capacity for local governments to develop water and sanitation programs, as well as increased cooperation between the G8 and appropriate African bodies, such as the African Union.

In addition to making this commitment, G8 leaders also issued a joint statement at L'Aquila titled "A Stronger G8-Africa Partnership on Water and Sanitation."⁸⁴⁷ The statement articulated the G8's belief in the importance of making substantial progress on water and sanitation issues. It laid out numerous reasons including the role of effective water services in eradicating poverty, promoting school attendance, creating wealth and empowering women. It expressed concern over the fact that many African countries are not on pace to meet major international goals for water and sanitation development, and suggested a wide range of bi- and multi-lateral solutions that the leadership hopes to see implemented in the future, many of which form the backbone of compliant actions taken since the 2009 summit.

Commitment Features

This commitment states that G8 member countries are expected to continue to implement the Evian Plan of Action, which was first introduced by G8 leaders in 2003 in Evian, France. The plan centres around five core pillars that seek to address access to water and means of sanitation by addressing root causes and taking practical steps.

The five pillars of the Evian Plan of Action that will be utilized in the determination of compliance for G8 member countries, and are as follows: (1) the promotion of good governance; (2) utilization of all financial resources; (3) building infrastructure to empower local authorities and communities; (4) strengthening monitoring, assessment and research; and (5) reinforcing the engagement of international organizations. As it is unlikely that member initiatives will meet all five pillars simultaneously, full compliance in this area should be understood to encompass a majority, but not all, of the pillars.

The commitment identifies "integrated water resource management" and "regional issues such as climate change adaptation and transboundary river basin management" as the focus of the G8 commitment. For full compliance, action taken must address at least two of: (1) water resource management; (2) climate change adaptation; and (3) transboundary river basin management.

Only those actions taken in the Asia-Pacific region are eligible for compliance.

Scoring

⁸⁴⁶ G8 Water Experts Group – Progress Report on the implementation of the G8 Water Action Plan (L'Aquila) 12 June 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009
www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Water_Group_0.pdf

⁸⁴⁷ A Stronger G8-Africa Partnership on Water and Sanitation (L'Aquila). Date of Access: 18 December 2009
www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-water.html

-1	The G8 member takes no steps to implement the Evian Plan of Action, OR action taken stands in contrast to the stated commitment.
0	The G8 member takes minimal steps to satisfy the Evian Plan of Action, with tangible progress evident in one of: integrated water resource management; climate change adaptation; or transboundary river basin management AND implementation meets at least two or three of the five pillars.
+1	The G8 member takes concrete and measureable steps to satisfy the Evian Plan of Action by taking action that addresses at least two of: water resource management; climate change adaptation; and transboundary river basin management AND implementation of these actions occurs with consideration of at least three of the five pillars.

Lead Analyst: Kevin Draper

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to the Evian Plan of Action⁸⁴⁸ in the Asia-Pacific region.

On 28 November 2009, Canada, as a member of The Commonwealth, endorsed “the idea for a fund to help poorer countries cope with the effects of a warming planet”⁸⁴⁹ at Commonwealth Heads of Government (CHOGM) in Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago.

Canada has maintained funding for Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) programs in integrated water resource management and climate change adaptation where implementation meets at least two or three of the five pillars in the Evian Plan. The Canadian International Development Agency’s website lists a number of past or ongoing programs that satisfy under the Evian Plan of Action priority areas, however none have been initiated since the L’Aquila Summit.

Canada continues to fund a variety of projects in integrated water resource management and climate change adaptation priority areas such as the “Environmental Governance and Sustainable Livelihoods” project in Sulawesi, Indonesia, which is funded by CIDA to a maximum contribution of CAD19.7 million up to 2015.⁸⁵⁰ This project, which began in 2008, addresses issues of good environmental governance, links different levels of government to local resource uses, and is implemented in partnership with international private sector corporations. Thus, it fulfills three of the five pillars of implementation.

Canada’s adherence to old pledges and its continued implementation for ongoing programs within the parameters and expectations of the Evian Plan of Action remain positive, however, it has yet to take tangible action towards satisfying its commitment in this compliance cycle. Therefore, Canada has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nehal Tolia

⁸⁴⁸ Water – a G8 Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/water_en.html

⁸⁴⁹ Commonwealth Nations call for climate deal. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. 28 November 2009. Date of Access 1 December 2009. www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/11/28/commonwealth-climate.html

⁸⁵⁰ Environmental Governance and Sustainable Livelihoods. Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/4D0120AF542E08D6852571FF003C93EE?OpenDocument

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to satisfy the Evian Plan of Action⁸⁵¹ in the Asia-Pacific region. It has supported a climate change adaptation fund and pledged new development funding to address integrated water resource management and climate change adaptation where implementation of this funding meets at least three of the five pillars in the Evian Plan.

Ecology Minister Jean-Louis Borloo has proposed a “justice-climate” plan for France to finance climate change adaptation by the world’s poorest countries.⁸⁵² In carrying out this proposal, at its 1 October 2009 Board of Directors meeting, the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) endorsed “the allocation of a [EUR65 million] loan to the Republic of Mauritius to finance sanitation in Grand Bay.”⁸⁵³ Moreover, at its 5 November 2009 Board Meeting, the AFD “approved the allocation of a [EUR125 million] loan to the Republic of Mauritius to support its ‘Mauritius Sustainable Island’ (MSI) environment program.”⁸⁵⁴

These two funding announcements demonstrate concrete and measurable steps to meet the Evian Plan of Action commitment through integrated water resource management and climate change adaptation. Moreover, actions integrate local authorities, promote greater oversight and accountability, and utilize all funds made available. Therefore, France has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Nehal Tolia

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to implement and promote the Evian Plan of Action. It continues to implement programs for water in the Asia-Pacific region and pursue its previously announced initiatives.

On 15 December 2009, German Ministers from the Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development met with heads of states and government officials from eight Pacific countries.⁸⁵⁵ Talks focused on the results of the Copenhagen climate summit and the threat that climate change poses to Pacific island countries. In coordination with this meeting, Minister Dirk Niebel announced additional

⁸⁵¹ Water – a G8 Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/water_en.html

⁸⁵² France proposes climate plan for poorest countries. Reuters UK. 1 November 2009. Date of Access 1 December 2009. uk.reuters.com/article/idUKL116539420091101

⁸⁵³ AFD pledges 230 million euros to development at its 1 October 2009 Board of Directors Meeting. 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/40900

⁸⁵⁴ AFD pledges some 500 million euros for development at its 5 November 2009 Board Meeting. 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/44105

⁸⁵⁵ Joint press release from the Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development: Germany partners those affected by climate change, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm_20091215_xx.html

German support to the regional climate change adaptation program, in the amount of EUR10 million.⁸⁵⁶

On 16 October 2009 Germany pledged EUR34 million to Cambodia to assist in strengthening human rights. Part of the aid is meant to increase access to clean drinking water. The aid is intended to cover 2009 and 2010.⁸⁵⁷

The German Water partnership continues to “make the outstanding German engineering, know-how and experience in the water sector easily available to partners and clients all over the world.” This ongoing support includes research and aid in the area of water sector development.⁸⁵⁸ Moreover, this partnership reinforces the engagement of international institutions by combining the knowledge, priorities and capacities of governments, non-governmental organizations, scientific institutions, commercial enterprises and the private sectors.⁸⁵⁹

Germany also continues to fund International Climate Initiative projects in the Asia Pacific region. No new projects have been initiated since the L’Aquila summit. All projects began in 2008 and early 2009. Moreover, these projects are largely focused on technological advances in energy, rather than aiding countries to adapt to the effects of climate change.⁸⁶⁰ Thus, these actions do not count towards compliance.

Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its promotion of the Evian Plan of Action through new funding commitments in water and sanitation, its coordination with Asia-Pacific countries, and its continued support of international cooperation in research and development in the water sector.

Analyst: Jessie Date-Ampofo

Italy: -1

Despite chairing the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, Italy has not complied with its commitment to improve access to water and sanitation services in the Asia-Pacific region.

⁸⁵⁶ Joint press release from the Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development: Germany partners those affected by climate change, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bonn) 15 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm_20091215_xx.html

⁸⁵⁷ Strengthening human rights in Cambodia, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/october/pm_20091016_94.html

⁸⁵⁸ Solutions to Global Challenges - Made in Germany, German Water Partnership 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. www.gewp.de/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=51&Itemid=1&lang=en

⁸⁵⁹ Solutions to Global Challenges - Made in Germany, German Water Partnership 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. www.gewp.de/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=51&Itemid=1&lang=en

⁸⁶⁰ International Climate Initiative Projects in Asia, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety March 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.bmu.de/english/climate_initiative/international_climate_initiative/projects/doc/43518.php?query=&st art=&order=Duration_desc

The bulk of its aid spending has gone towards Africa, including a USD1.32 million contribution to pressing humanitarian needs in Somalia⁸⁶¹ which was unveiled on 2 November 2009.

The ONE campaign, which focuses on poverty eradication in Africa, identifies Italy in particular as an underperforming country when it comes to development goals and calls on other G8 leaders to “call out” those who do not meet the group’s mutual commitments.⁸⁶²

ONE further criticized Italy for failing to implement a meaningful increase in its development aid since 2005 and stating that the country risks losing any remaining credibility as a world leader in development issues.⁸⁶³

Italy’s trend of minimal aid investment most certainly adversely affects its commitment to Asia-Pacific.

Analysts: Stephanie Ju & Melanie Clarke

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to improve access to water and sanitation services in the Asia-Pacific region. It has undertaken a wide range of bilateral and multilateral initiatives with underdeveloped regions.

On 1 October 2009, on behalf of the Hatoyama administration, Japanese Foreign Minister Katsuya Okada endorsed an increase in active cooperation between Japan and Vietnam. There is serious concern in Vietnam over water pollution due to China’s bauxite mining issue, which affects the improvements of Vietnamese industries. “Japanese-style ODA” has provided assistance by both building infrastructure and offering technological aid.⁸⁶⁴

Akira Iwanade, Japan’s chargé d’affaires, committed SBD587,000 to the “construction of the six water supply facilities”⁸⁶⁵ in the Central Province of the Solomon Islands to improve public health and ensure local access to fresh clean water. “The project’s main priorities are to improve development in the rural areas”⁸⁶⁶ and will involve local community participation in the construction and implementation of the project.

⁸⁶¹ Somalia: Multilateral contribution to UNICEF (Rome) 2 November 2009. Date of Access: December 15 2009 reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/JBRN-7XFDJY?OpenDocument

⁸⁶² ONE Data Report 2009. Date of Access: December 15th 2009. www.one.org/international/datareport2009/about.html

⁸⁶³ ONE Data Report 2009: Italy. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. www.one.org/international/datareport2009/italy.html

⁸⁶⁴ Japan and Vietnam relationship, Asahi Shimbun 15 October 2009. Date of Access: 13 December 2009. www.asahi.com/english/asianet/hatsu/eng_hatsu091015.html

⁸⁶⁵ Japan Assist Central Province Water supply Project, Solomon Star 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009.

www.solomonstarnews.com/news/national/499-japan-assist-central-province-water-supply-project

⁸⁶⁶ Japan Assist Central Province Water supply Project, Solomon Star 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009.

www.solomonstarnews.com/news/national/499-japan-assist-central-province-water-supply-project

The Japanese government also granted USD56,349 worth of new piping and tap facilities to the people of the Nadrala Village in Fiji for a village water supply project to “replace all cement pipe works built in 1964”⁸⁶⁷ under Japan’s Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GGP) programme. “This is the third water project in the Nadroga/Navosa province funded by Japan since 2008.”⁸⁶⁸ This program is “specifically designed to address basic human needs, which include water supply, health, basic education, vocational training and rural infrastructure. It is hoped that this assistance will help further strengthen the friendly ties between the people of Japan and Fiji.”⁸⁶⁹

On 24 September 2009, The Asian Development Bank, of which Japan is a member, announced a USD45.1 million grant to Nepal, specifically targeted at increasing access to water and sanitation services. Projects stemming from the grant will emphasize progress in small towns.⁸⁷⁰ A key initiative will be the second Small Town Supply and Sanitation Sector Project, “which is expected to bring significant health and hygiene benefits to residents, particularly through the reduction of waterborne diseases.”⁸⁷¹ The Nepalese government will contribute along with local governments and the ASB. This project is “expected to bring the country closer to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) for environmental sustainability.”⁸⁷² However, because this is not country-level action, or country-led action by Japan, it does not count towards compliance.

Through its participation in bilateral and multilateral initiatives on water and sanitation in the Asia-Pacific region, Japan has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Stephanie Ju & Melanie Clarke

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on implementing the Evian Plan of Action.

Russia has actively participated in a worldwide water partnership for many years, and has ratified a number of conventions to regulate the protection and use of transboundary

⁸⁶⁷ Japan Provides Water Project Assistance at Nadrala Village, Fiji Daily Post 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. fjidadailynews.com/news.php?section=1&fjidadailynews=25523.

⁸⁶⁸ Japan Provides Water Project Assistance at Nadrala Village, Fiji Daily Post 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. fjidadailynews.com/news.php?section=1&fjidadailynews=25523.

⁸⁶⁹ Japan Provides Water Project Assistance at Nadrala Village, Fiji Daily Post 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. fjidadailynews.com/news.php?section=1&fjidadailynews=25523.

⁸⁷⁰ ADB to help improve Nepal’s Water and Sanitation Services, International Construction 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. www.khl.com/magazines/international-construction/detail/item44859/.

⁸⁷¹ ADB to help improve Nepal’s Water and Sanitation Services, International Construction 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. www.khl.com/magazines/international-construction/detail/item44859/.

⁸⁷² ADB to help improve Nepal’s Water and Sanitation Services, International Construction 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 December 2009. www.khl.com/magazines/international-construction/detail/item44859/.

waters. Specific to the Asia-Pacific region, Russia has a bilateral agreement in the field of protection and rational use of transboundary water bodies only with China.⁸⁷³

Since the L'Aquila Summit, Russia has continued to collaborate on transboundary river basin management with China. On 29-30 October 2009, the second meeting of the joint Russian-Chinese commission on rational use and protection of transboundary waters took place in the People's Republic of China (PRC). The partners discussed the following issues: performance of joint monitoring of the transboundary waters' quality; setting up a working group on water resource management and another working group on transboundary waters' monitoring and defense; and the exchange of hydrological information from the Russian and Chinese monitoring stations in the Amur basin. The parties agreed to continue exchange of views on the "project of water resources allocation and aquatic environment management of the Lake Hulunhu."⁸⁷⁴

On 24 November 2009, Russian Ministry of Natural Resources Yuri Trutnev had a meeting with Minister of Environment Protection of Kazakhstan, Nurgali Ashimov. The parties reached an agreement for launching a trilateral collaboration mechanism (Russia-Kazakhstan-PRC) for the transboundary river Irtysh.⁸⁷⁵

In the compliance period, Russia has implemented the following commitments of the Evian Plan of Action: strengthening monitoring, assessment and research; and reinforcing the engagement of international organizations. In addition to the Evian Plan of Action, the government has undertaken actions on climate change adaptation and transboundary river basin management. Consequently, Russia is awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance with this commitment.

Analyst: Anna Vekshina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to continue implementing the Evian Plan of Action in the Asia-Pacific Region with a particular focus on water resource management and climate change adaptation. The government has been active in implementing these operations around the five core pillars of the Evian Plan of Action.

On 13 July 2009, the UK launched a major action plan to protect people's lives and livelihood from the devastating effects of climate change and to provide practical support to help them adapt.⁸⁷⁶ The Minister of International Development highlighted the fact that

⁸⁷³ Report "Experience review of international collaboration in protection and use of transboundary water bodies", the Federal Water Resource Agency 25 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. voda.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6337&pid=108.

⁸⁷⁴ On 29 October 2009 the second meeting of the joint Russian-Chinese commission on rational use and protection of transboundary waters took place in PRC, the Federal Water Resource Agency 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. voda.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6279&pid=108.

⁸⁷⁵ Russian Ministry of natural resources Yuri Trutnev had a meeting with Minister of environment protection of Kazakhstan Republic Nurgali Ashimov, Russian Ministry of natural resources 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=6532&pid=11.

⁸⁷⁶ UK launches new plan to support Bangladesh's fight against climate change, Department for International Development (London) 13 July 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009.

people in villages across Bangladesh are living on the frontline of climate change, which threatens their everyday lives. The project funding is to total a maximum of GBP75 million and is a part of a new Bangladeshi plan that sets out the UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID)'s goal to bring more millions out of poverty. The key components of the plan seek to provide disaster prevention and preparation methods. It will also empower the Bangladeshi Government to formalize institutions that will register more taxpayers, in order to augment revenues to pay for basic services.

On 3 September 2009, UK Ministers visiting Bangladesh stressed the importance of the UK and Bangladesh working together to tackle the challenge of climate change.⁸⁷⁷ During their visit, the ministers formally launched the British Council Initiative in Bangladesh called the 'International Climate Champions' project, a program with the aim of engaging young Bangladeshis in dealing with the challenges of climate change.

In October 2009, the DFID published a Country Business Plan for Nepal, raising awareness about the poverty in the region and possible solutions.⁸⁷⁸ The plan recognizes the importance of the negative impact of climate change on the people in the Ganges River Basin and sheds light on future programme commitments to focus on helping the Nepalese government design and implement its National Adaptation Plan of Action. DFID aims to engage with regional water resource development through the South Asia Water Initiative with the World Bank and other partners.

In mid-September 2009, the UK government also announced new funding of GBP150,000 for a project in the Maldives.⁸⁷⁹ The aim of the project is to support the Maldives government in hosting a forum for climate change vulnerable countries that will help them raise their concerns in international negotiations.

Most recently, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced that the UK is prepared to contribute USD600 million a year with the possibility to expand up to USD800 million to

www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-launches-new-plan-to-support-Bangladeshs-fight-against-Climate-Change/

⁸⁷⁷ UK ministers emphasize need for working together in tackling climate change, Department for International Development (London) 3 September 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009.

www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/

[UK-ministers-emphasise-need-for-working-together-in-tackling-climate-challenge/](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-ministers-emphasise-need-for-working-together-in-tackling-climate-challenge/)

⁸⁷⁸ DFID Nepal country business plan 2009-2012, Department for International Development (London) 2 October 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Publications/Country-Plans/

⁸⁷⁹ DFID Project Details, Climate Vulnerable Countries Forum. Date of Access: 10 December 2009.

projects.dfid.gov.uk/ProjectDetails.asp?projcode=201165-101&RecordsPerPage=10&keywordSelect=&statusSelect=All&CondAttach=All&continentSelect=4-Asia&SDmonthSel=07&aidflow=All&ispba=All&countrySelect=All&nat3proc=All§orSelect=Grp~410-GENERAL%2BENVIRONMENTAL%2BPROTECTION,+Grp~140-WATER%2BSUPPLY%2BAND%2BSANITATION&Submit1=Search&NatureFundingSelect=All&procpart=All&SDyearSel=2009&budgetSelect=All&PageNo=1&jsEnabled=true

support the establishment of a ‘fast start’ launch fund helping the poor and vulnerable countries to adapt to climate change.⁸⁸⁰

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for strengthening monitoring, assessment and research, promoting good governance, and making a number of financial commitments to climate change adaptation and water resource management in the Asia-Pacific region.

Analyst: Ece Yagman

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to continue implementing the Evian Plan of Action with a particular focus on integrated water resource management and work on key regional issues such as climate change adaptation and trans-boundary river basin management in the Asia-Pacific region.

On 24 November 2009, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) signed two Memorandums of Understanding with the Corporate Sector Organizations in Pakistan to support safe drinking water.⁸⁸¹ The three-year, USD17.9 million, Safe Drinking Water and Hygiene Promotion Project will support Pakistan’s Clean Drinking Water for All initiative.

On 18 November 2009, U.S. Senator John Kerry highlighted the importance of rejoining the international effort in order to fight climate change at a World Bank meeting.⁸⁸² The senator also emphasized American willingness to cooperate with the World Bank to define a path toward clean energy while drawing attention to climate change related success stories in Bangladesh that were rendered possible by the Bank’s help.

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for taking minimal steps to satisfy the Evian Plan of Action.

Analyst: Ece Yagman

European Union: 0

Since the L’Aquila summit the European Union has partially complied with its commitment to implement and promote the Evian Plan of Action.

⁸⁸⁰ Act on Copenhagen, HM Government (London) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.actoncopenhagen.decc.gov.uk/en/ambition/achievements/december/11-dec-uk-and-france-finance

⁸⁸¹ U.S. Signs MoUs With Pakistan's Corporate Sector For Provision of Clean Drinking Water (Islamabad) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.usaid.gov/pk/newsroom/news/health/091124.html

⁸⁸² Building a Twenty-First Century Development Bank: New Challenges, New Priorities by U.S. Senator John Kerry (Washington D.C.) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:22394696~pagePK:34370~piPK:34424~theSitePK:4607,00.html

The European Union has developed strategy papers for each of the countries in the Asia Pacific region. The strategies will be implemented between 2007 and 2013.⁸⁸³ Regional strategies include continuing support for the ACP-EU Water Facility “which aims at achieving the Millennium Development Goal targets in the water sector”⁸⁸⁴ in African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. The European Investment Bank’s “thorough appraisal process is being continued, notably to account for projects’ cost recovery, through appropriate technology and tariff setting.”⁸⁸⁵

On 26 August 2009, the European Union Water Initiative (EUWI) reiterated its commitment to “to improving access to water and sanitation all over the world.”⁸⁸⁶ EUR200 million is set aside to assist in phase two of the ACP-EU Water Facility, which begins in 2010.

The Asia-Europe Foundation plans to meet in December 2009 to discuss sustainable development. This includes discussing greenhouse gas emissions that will cause water shortages in the future.⁸⁸⁷

The European Union has continued to support ongoing projects and strategies in the Asia-Pacific region, and appears to be moving ahead with further support to the ACP-EU Water Facility. Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of 0 for its promotion of the Evian Plan of Action.

Analyst: Jessie Date-Ampofo

⁸⁸³ External Cooperation Programmes, European Commission 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm

⁸⁸⁴ External Cooperation Programmes, European Commission 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm

⁸⁸⁵ The ACP-EU Water Facility, European Investment Bank 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.eib.org/projects/regions/acp/water_facility/index.htm

⁸⁸⁶ World Water Week, EU Water Initiative 26 August 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009 www.euwi.net/news/press-release-world-water-week-2009

⁸⁸⁷ Outlook from Copenhagen—Next Steps for Asia and Europe, Asia-Europe Foundation 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009 www.asef.org/index.php?option=com_project&task=view&id=593

15. Health: Health Systems [147]

Commitment

“We reaffirm our commitment to address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries, especially in Africa and we note the 2008 Kampala Declaration and the Agenda for Global Actions launched by the Global Health Workforce Alliance.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Promoting Global Health

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.33

Background

The scarcity of global health workforce personnel in developing countries has long been a priority of the G8, gaining greater prominence with the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in September 2000.⁸⁸⁸ Three of the eight MDGs make reference to issues pertaining to health care and the health workforce in developing nations and they necessitate improvements in the numbers, distribution, access to education, and research capabilities of health workers.⁸⁸⁹

At the 2003 Evian Summit, the G8 adopted the *G8 Action Plan on Health* in response to the Millennium Development Goals. The plan emphasized that in order to deal with infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, “adequate support and financing of health care are needed to increase the number and retention of health care personnel.”⁸⁹⁰ In 2005, at the Gleneagles Summit, the G8 discussed the retention of medical professionals in developing countries.⁸⁹¹ In order to help mitigate the effects of the migration of healthcare workers away from Africa, the members of the G8 committed to “helping Africa train and retain doctors, nurses and community health workers,”⁸⁹²

⁸⁸⁸ Health and the Millennium Development Goals, WHO (Geneva). Date of Access: 29 October 2009. www.who.int/mdg/en/

⁸⁸⁹ Development and Africa: Health, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html

⁸⁹⁰ Health- A G8 Action Plan, 2003 Evian Summit Official Website (Evian) 2 June 2003. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.g8.fr/evian/english/navigation/2003_g8_summit/summit_documents/health_-_a_g8_action_plan.html

⁸⁹¹ Investing in People, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 20 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html

⁸⁹² Investing in People, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 20 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html

recognizing that such actions may in turn encourage donors to invest in African health systems and expand their capacities.

In 2007 at Heiligendamm, the G8 reiterated its commitment to address the “shortfall in human resources [that] undermines the provision of adequate health care in Africa.”⁸⁹³ The members pledged to work with African governments, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Global Health Workforce Alliance to improve working conditions, salaries, and access to education of medical professionals. In 2008 the G8, in considering WHO recommendations, agreed to work toward increasing the number of health workers to 2.3 per 1000 people in partnership with African countries.⁸⁹⁴ Most G8 members have since engaged in multilateral development projects and initiatives aimed at strengthening health systems in Africa, in adherence to the 2008 Kampala Declaration guidelines.

Commitment Features

The commitment on health systems development is a reiteration of previous support for increased health spending in developing countries. To qualify, funding must go toward addressing global health workforce shortages and creating reliable information systems to improve research capabilities, as stated in the 2008 Kampala Declaration.⁸⁹⁵ In addition, efforts must be especially focused on Africa.

Scoring

-1	Member does not introduce initiatives OR increase funding to strengthen health systems or address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries.
0	Member either makes public statement announcing new initiatives to strengthen health systems and address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries OR increases funding in this direction.
+1	Member introduces new initiatives AND increases funding to strengthen health systems and address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries.

Lead Analyst: Sabina Voicu

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen health systems and address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries.

Minister of International Cooperation Beverly J. Oda announced on 20 November 2009 that the Canadian International Development Agency’s (CIDA) current Children and Youth Strategy would focus largely on increasing child survival rates and developing maternal healthcare. CIDA has allocated up to CAD2.4 million for a three-year program in partnership with the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto and the associated SickKids

⁸⁹³ Strengthening Health Systems in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-africa.html

⁸⁹⁴ Development and Africa: Health, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 1 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html

⁸⁹⁵ Kampala Declaration, Global Health Workforce Alliance and World Health Organization (Kampala) 7 March 2008. Date of Access: 29 October 2009. www.paho.org/English/D/KD&AGA.pdf

Foundation.⁸⁹⁶ This program will focus on training pediatric nurses to strengthen the capacity of health systems in Ghana, Ethiopia and Tanzania, with the ultimate goal of providing improved healthcare to children in these countries.

On 3 December 2009, Minister Oda stated that Canada would provide CAD30 million of funding to the World Food Programme (WFP), a portion of which will be dedicated to improving health systems in developing countries in Africa.⁸⁹⁷ Of this funding, CAD10 million has been allocated to Kenya, CAD6 million to the Democratic Republic of Congo and CAD4 million to Zimbabwe.⁸⁹⁸

On 4 December 2009, Minister Oda announced that CIDA will increase funding by CAD\$300 000 in El Salvador, to victims of the devastation of Hurricane Ida, to be delivered through the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).⁸⁹⁹ Working through CIDA, Canada will increase total funding to PAHO by CAD1.9 million, and has confirmed support of the program until July 2011.⁹⁰⁰ This funding will be utilized in a number of ways including an improved disease surveillance system, an emergency surgery referral system, and filling the gap in services resulting from the country's damaged health care infrastructure.⁹⁰¹

Furthermore, on 26 October 2009, at a meeting with African ambassadors to Canada, Minister Oda announced that Canada is complying with its 2006 G8 Summit commitment to the Africa Health Systems Initiatives by providing CAD450 million to various projects for developing African health systems over a period of 10 years.⁹⁰² While this statement highlights Canada's continued support for health systems development, this is not a new funding allocation, and thus does not constitute compliance.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for introducing new initiatives and increasing funding to strengthen health systems in developing countries.

⁸⁹⁶ Minister Oda Unveils CIDA's Children and Youth Strategy, Canadian International Development Agency (Toronto) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112091924-JT7.

⁸⁹⁷ Canada Announces Additional Support to the World Food Programme, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-12214434-R5G.

⁸⁹⁸ Canada Announces Additional Support to the World Food Programme, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-12214434-R5G.

⁸⁹⁹ Canada Increases its Support to Victims of Hurricane Ida in El Salvador, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-124153040-S39.

⁹⁰⁰ Canada Increases Support to Health Programs in Paraguay, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 31 August 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-8317516-FWJ.

⁹⁰¹ Canada Increases Support to Health Programs in Paraguay, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 31 August 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-8317516-FWJ.

⁹⁰² Address by Minister of International Cooperation Beverly J. Oda at a Meeting with African Ambassadors to Canada, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/ANN-116113533-MGA.

France: 0

France has complied with its commitment to address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries. It has announced a number of funding enhancements to African nations directed towards health infrastructure and human resources, however it has not announced any new program initiatives to support this policy area.

The French Development Agency (AFD) has pursued a number of projects to strengthen health systems. On 1 October 2009, AFD approved the allocation of EUR8 million toward the improvement of equipment and training available to maternal health care specialists in Kabul, Afghanistan.⁹⁰³ On 5 November 2009, AFD additionally loaned EUR35 million to Morocco, in order to help the country's health sector. The loan will be utilized mainly to train workers in primary health care.⁹⁰⁴

At the directors' meeting in December 2009, AFD approved a EUR6 million grant to the Republic of Congo to "strengthen human resources in the health sector."⁹⁰⁵ EUR8 million was also allocated to improve health infrastructure and the pharmacy sector in the Republic of Togo, one of the poorest countries in the world.⁹⁰⁶ AFD will also be granting EUR5.8 million to the Palestinian Authority to support its Reform and Development Plan to increase health care supply and improve its quality.⁹⁰⁷

On 1 December 2009, the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs reaffirmed its commitments with its European partners to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and maintaining its annual contribution of more than EUR360 million to fight AIDS. The Ministry stated that France will continue funding the ESTHER Group, an organization that supports access to treatment for those infected with AIDS, as well as local health care initiatives.⁹⁰⁸ The Ministry reiterated that these initiatives and "the level

⁹⁰³ Press Release: AFD pledges 230 million euros to development at its 1 October 2009 Board of Directors Meeting, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 January 2010. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/40900

⁹⁰⁴ Press Release: AFD pledges some 500 million euros for development at its 5 November 2009 Board Meeting, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 January 2010. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/44105

⁹⁰⁵ Press Release: AFD deploys nearly one billion euros for emerging and developing countries, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 January 2010. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/offonce/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/50302;jsessionid=AAF901D97ECCD39CE822E322961F7CCB

⁹⁰⁶ Press Release: AFD deploys nearly one billion euros for emerging and developing countries, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 January 2010. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/offonce/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/50302;jsessionid=AAF901D97ECCD39CE822E322961F7CCB

⁹⁰⁷ Press Release: AFD deploys nearly one billion euros for emerging and developing countries, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 January 2010. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/cache/offonce/lang/en/home/Presse/Communique/pid/50302;jsessionid=AAF901D97ECCD39CE822E322961F7CCB

⁹⁰⁸ World AIDS Day 2009, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/health_1102/fighting-aids_4007/events_6794/world-aids-day_6800/world-aids-day-2009-01.12.09_13431.html.

of contributions devoted to the fight against AIDS throughout the world demonstrate the extent to which France considers this issue to be a priority.”⁹⁰⁹

Therefore, France has been assigned a score of 0 for its action to address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries through new funding, but not through new program initiatives.

Analyst: Tara Stankovic

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment on strengthening health systems and addressing the scarcity of health workers in Africa.

On 8 December 2009, Germany’s Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) announced that it would double its commitment to Malawi, committing EUR64 million for the 2009-2010 period. While this aid is not solely directed to health systems development, some of the funding will be directed towards improving basic health services by addressing health infrastructure.⁹¹⁰

In August 2009, BMZ released their Sector Strategy outlining the aims of development in the African health sector. These aims included: increasing provision of health professionals; adequate training and development for health workers; improving the organization, structure, and management of health systems; and the rehabilitation and expansion of infrastructure.⁹¹¹ At this time, BMZ also contributed EUR550,000 towards a new research and development laboratory for HIV/AIDS pharmaceutical needs in Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, in concert with The German Society for Technical Cooperation.⁹¹²

Germany has also previously pledged to channel approximately EUR500 million annually into efforts aimed at halting and reversing the spread of AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria by 2015, as described in the Millennium Development Goals.⁹¹³ Program implementation is based on four principles, including mainstreaming the response in development cooperation and capacity development. However, there is no information about Germany expanding on these funds during the 2009-2010 compliance cycle.

⁹⁰⁹ Statement by Bernard Kouchner, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/health_1102/fighting-aids_4007/events_6794/world-aids-day_6800/world-aids-day-2009-01.12.09_13431.html.

⁹¹⁰ Germany doubles its commitment for Malawi. Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin). 2009. Date of Access: 20 December 2009. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/december/pm_20091208_109.html

⁹¹¹ Sector Strategy: German Development Policy in the Health Sector, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) August 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.bmz.de/en/service/infothek/fach/konzepte/konzept187.pdf

⁹¹² Aids Medication for Developing Countries, German Information Center (Pretoria) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria_dz/en/02_GA/Germany_in_Africa/Aids_medication_for_developing_countries.html

⁹¹³ The German contribution in the fight against AIDS, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin). 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.bmz.de/en/issues/Health/HIVAIDS/arbeitsfelder/index.html

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for introducing new initiatives to address the scarcity of health workers and build health care infrastructure, but failing to substantially increase funding in this direction.

Analyst: Sabeeca Ali

Italy: -1

Italy has failed to comply with its commitment to strengthen health systems and address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries. Despite a strong focus on development assistance to Africa and the strengthening of health systems at the 2009 L'Aquila G8 Summit,⁹¹⁴ Italy has not made significant progress in this area.

In a recently published document by the Italian Development Cooperation, a branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Italian government outlined its commitments and strategies for development cooperation from 2009 to 2011.⁹¹⁵ The document, published online in 2008, states that 50 per cent of Italy's Official Development Assistance for this period will go to Africa; however, it does not state what this amount will be, or how such funding will be allocated.⁹¹⁶ In addition, Italy has stated its support for sustainable healthcare development projects and programs that promote global health, but there is no evidence that it has introduced any new initiatives related to such programs.

Italy has renewed its commitment to support programs like the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the Global Initiative for the Eradication of Polio,⁹¹⁷ and has promoted the recommendations of the "Toyako Framework for Action," in a report on global health by the G8 Health Experts Group, published 8 July 2008.⁹¹⁸ Furthermore, Italy has promised to focus on achieving the Millennium Development Goals, specifically those that aim to eradicate poverty and improve health systems, and has promised to work to increase the number of doctors and health professionals in developing countries from 2009 to 2011.⁹¹⁹ However, all of the above statements and

⁹¹⁴ Chair's Summary, G8 Summit 2009 (L'Aquila) 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. www.g8summit.it/static/G8_Allegato/Chair_Summary_I.pdf

⁹¹⁵ La cooperazione italiana allo sviluppo nel triennio 2009-2011, Report by the Directorate General for Development Cooperation of Italy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Publications (Italy) 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/Cooperazione/Pdf/Programmazione%202009-2011.pdf

⁹¹⁶ Address by Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Frattini on "Ensuring Peace and Security in Africa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 7 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2009/10/20091007_DiscorsoIAI.htm?LANG=IT

⁹¹⁷ La cooperazione italiana allo sviluppo nel triennio 2009-2011, Report by the Directorate General for Development Cooperation of Italy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Publications (Italy) 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/Cooperazione/Pdf/Programmazione%202009-2011.pdf

⁹¹⁸ Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health, Report of the G8 Health Experts Group (Toyako) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/POLICY/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_09_en.pdf

⁹¹⁹ La cooperazione italiana allo sviluppo nel triennio 2009-2011, Report by the Directorate General for Development Cooperation of Italy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Publications (Italy) 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/Cooperazione/Pdf/Programmazione%202009-2011.pdf

commitments were made in 2008 or early 2009, outside of the compliance cycle, and thus do not count towards the L'Aquila compliance score.

Italy has yet to make of announcements for new funding or initiatives in this compliance cycle to fulfill 2008 commitments and those made at the L'Aquila Summit. Thus Italy has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Niamh Fitzgerald

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to health systems, providing substantial funding to strengthen health care infrastructure and addressing health worker scarcity in developing countries.

On 11 December 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced its decision to extend a general project grant to aid in the implementation of the Project for the Improvement of Medical Equipment for university medical teaching hospitals.⁹²⁰ The funding grant is to be directed to the Republic of Zambia to a maximum of JPY324 million, and will focus on upgrading equipment at the Zambia University educational hospital, for both medical treatment and research.

On 10 November 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the extension of JPY1.925 billion to the Republic of Peru for the construction of a new rehabilitation facility, to replace the current aging facilities.⁹²¹ It should be noted, however, that both of the above actions simultaneously fulfill a May 2008 pledge by Japan to renovate 1,000 hospitals and health centres.⁹²²

On 25 September 2009, Mr. Hiroshi Nakagawa, Ambassador of Japan to Tanzania approved JPY171 million in donations to help the HIV/AIDS control project in the United Republic of Tanzania.⁹²³ This project will supply diagnostic equipment such as drugs to treat sexually transmitted diseases that will help current patients and reduce the number of future patients. This funding initiative is one of the ways in which Japan is following through with its “commitment to Africa announced at the Fourth Tokyo

⁹²⁰ Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid for the Republic of Zambia (the Project for the Improvement of the Medical Equipment of the University Teaching Hospital), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010.

www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1211_02.html

⁹²¹ Signing Ceremony for the Exchange of Notes for General Project Grant Aid for the Republic of Peru (Proyecto de construcción de la Nueva Sede del Instituto Nacional de Rehabilitación “Dra. Adriana Rebaza Flores”), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo). 10 November 2009. Date Accessed: 2 January 2010.

www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/11/1197259_1146.html

⁹²² Exchange of Notes for Grant Aid for the Republic of Zambia (the Project for the Improvement of the Medical Equipment of the University Teaching Hospital), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 11 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010.

www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1211_02.html

⁹²³ Exchange of Notes for Grant for the United Republic of Tanzania (the Project for HIV/AIDS Control), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009.

www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/9/1196009_1142.html

International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) held May 2008 to provide assistance in health and medical-related areas.”⁹²⁴

In the absence of a stronger focus on addressing the scarcity of health workers and considering that these actions simultaneously fulfill pledges made in 2008, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for the financial contributions made to building health care infrastructure.

Analyst: Rufina Kyung Eun Park

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment to address the scarcity of health workers and improve health infrastructure in developing countries.

On 3 October 2009 the Russian Government signed a USD50 million grant with the World Bank to help finance its Rapid Social Response (RSR) Multi-Donor Trust Fund Facility. The RSR is designed to help low-income countries promote social safety nets, develop job creation programs, and maintain key social services in education, health, and nutrition during times of crisis.⁹²⁵

On 2 October 2009 Russia stated in a Government Order that it would allocate RUB627.5 million (USD21 million) to fight tropical diseases. Specific activities in this field include R&D, international cooperation and foreign specialist training.⁹²⁶

Russian medical schools continue to train and educate foreign students. The I.M. Sechenov Medical Academy of Moscow (The State Educational Institution of Higher Professional Training under The Federal Agency of Health Care and Social Development) currently educates approximately 2300 foreign citizens from more than 70 countries.⁹²⁷ The St. Petersburg State Pediatric Medical Academy also accepts numerous foreign students. Students train in such disciplines as medical treatment, pharmacy, dentistry, pediatrics and clinical psychology.

The St. Petersburg Academy moreover has a preparatory branch and a department of professional skill development that provides related educational services for foreign doctors and teachers. It also provides post diploma retraining in various professional fields, postgraduate studies and doctoral studies. Training is done in Russian and English. In 2009, the Academy received 87 new foreign students and 96 preparatory foreign

⁹²⁴ Exchange of Notes for Grant for the United Republic of Tanzania (the Project for HIV/AIDS Control), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/9/1196009_1142.html.

⁹²⁵ Russia Signs US \$ 50 million grant for World Bank to Help Developing Countries Protect Poor and Vulnerable People During Crisis, The World Bank 3 October 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009. go.worldbank.org/E6OAXYQHC0.

⁹²⁶ Order of 2 October 2009 No. 1426-p, Government of the Russian Federation 2 October 2009. Date of access: 29 December 2009. government.consultant.ru/doc.asp?ID=54709.

⁹²⁷ Graduation 2009, I.M. Sechenov Moscow Medical Academy. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.mma.ru/vyp2009

students.⁹²⁸ However, the extent to which this training benefits developing countries is unknown as it does not speak to physician retention in developing nations. Moreover, as this constitutes ongoing action with no new initiatives, it does not count towards compliances.

During the compliance cycle Russia has allocated new funds to strengthen health systems and address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries, but has not introduced new initiatives or programs in this direction. Thus, Russia has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Natalya Zlokazova.

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to strengthen health systems. The UK has increased its financial commitments in this area and has remained engaged in multilateral discussions on health care in developing countries.

On 23 September 2009, the UK announced that it would provide GBP250 million to invest in “struggling health systems through the International Financial Facility for Immunizations.”⁹²⁹ Along with this financial contribution, the UK is working with other states as part of the International Health Partnership (IHP) to help give 10 million more people in Africa access to free health care.⁹³⁰ UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown, who co-chaired the IHP meeting, stated that the USD5.3 billion raised represents “an historic step towards the goal of universal health care in Asia and Africa.”⁹³¹

On 19 November 2009, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) announced GBP2 million in emergency humanitarian aid for millions affected by the recent conflict in Pakistan. The funding is to be directed to South Waziristan for the improvement of water and health facilities including the development of mobile teams for remote medical care, and the provision of maternal health services for 1.2 million displaced peoples.⁹³²

On 18 November 2009, DFID announced the development of a new emergency health program for Sierra Leone, to be backed by GBP34 million in UK funding. This funding boost will work to enable free health care for pregnant and lactating women, and children

⁹²⁸ St. Petersburg State Pediatric Medical Academy, Study and Research in Saint-Petersburg. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.study-spb.ru/universities/spbgpmamzrf/

⁹²⁹ UK Secures £3.2 Billion Health Investment to Help World’s Poor, Department for International Development (London) 23 September 2009. Date of Access: 27 November 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/Unga-health/.

⁹³⁰ Leaders Commit New Finance to Tackle Women’s and Children’s Health in the Developing World, International Health Partnership (New York) 23 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/en/news.

⁹³¹ Leaders Commit New Finance to Tackle Women’s and Children’s Health in the Developing World, International Health Partnership (New York) 23 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/en/news.

⁹³² UK aid to help Pakistan recover from conflict, Department for International Development (London) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-aid-to-help-Pakistan-recover-from-conflict/

under the age of five by 2010, and to vulnerable groups by 2015.⁹³³ The funding aims to support the introduction of a social health insurance plan, provide better equipment and more drugs, increase the number of trained health workers, raise awareness of the new health plan, and perform monitoring and evaluation of the program.⁹³⁴

In addition to these actions, other recent funding announcements include: a three-year funding package of GBP12 million to Liberia for improvements in the country's health system, including the training of more nurses and doctors, improved equipment, and the provision of life saving drugs;⁹³⁵ and a joint UK-Australia Research and Advocacy Fund (RAF) totaling GBP18.3 million on mother and child health in Pakistan.⁹³⁶

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for pursuing new international initiatives and increasing financial contributions towards the improvement of health systems in developing nations.

Analyst: Rufina Kyung Eun Park

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to improve health systems and address the scarcity of health workers in the developing world.

Earlier in 2009, President Barack Obama requested in his 2010 Budget proposal that “USD8.6 billion — and USD63 billion over six years — [be used] to shape a new, comprehensive global health strategy” through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).⁹³⁷ On 30 November 2009 Secretary of State Hillary Rodham-Clinton added: “In its next phase, PEPFAR programs will support a comprehensive, whole-of-government approach in many countries, to increase awareness, reduce stigma, and get services to people at earlier stages.”⁹³⁸ In 2009, PEPFAR committed USD6.6 billion to efforts against the global AIDS pandemic, about 60 per cent of which was administered by United States Agency for International Development (USAID).⁹³⁹ Moreover, from

⁹³³ UK supports free healthcare for mothers and children in Sierra Leone, Department for International Development (London) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-supports-free-healthcare-for-mothers-and-children-in-Sierra-Leone/

⁹³⁴ UK supports free healthcare for mothers and children in Sierra Leone, Department for International Development (London) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-supports-free-healthcare-for-mothers-and-children-in-Sierra-Leone/

⁹³⁵ UK pledges £12 million to help to deliver free healthcare in Liberia, Department for International Development (London) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-pledges-12-million-to-help-to-deliver-free-healthcare-in-Liberia/

⁹³⁶ Department for International Development (London) 30 October 2009. Date of Access: 2 January 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/Finding-new-health-solutions-for-mothers-and-babies-in-Pakistan/

⁹³⁷ Obama Proposes Massive Global Health Initiative, America.gov (Washington D.C) 7 May 2009. Date of Access: 25 November 2009. www.america.gov/st/peacesec-english/2009/May/20090507095154dmslahrellek0.7992975.html.

⁹³⁸ America's Commitment to Fight Against Global Aids, U.S Department of State: Bureau of Public Affairs (Washington, D.C) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2009/November/20091130151510eaifas0.1425396.html.

⁹³⁹ Fast Facts, HIV/AIDS, USAID (Washington) November 2009. Date of Access: 10 November 2009. www.usaid.gov/our_work/global_health/aids/News/hiv_fastfacts.pdf.

2010 onward, PEPFAR will report on partner countries' national achievements in service delivery and health systems strengthening, as well as PEPFAR direct contributions to those achievements.⁹⁴⁰

The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) has also made major contributions to improving the health sector in Africa. PMI's goal is to reduce malaria mortality by 50 per cent in 15 sub-Saharan African countries by 2010. To this end, on 12 November 2009 the US announced a grant of USD40 million over the next 3 years to assist the Government of Ethiopia in providing malaria prevention, diagnosis and treatment facilities.⁹⁴¹

In addition to these actions, by the end of 2009 USAID will have provided more than USD1.8 million to support health activities in Somalia, such as improving access to critical basic health care services, and enhancing the capacity of health care providers by means of further health worker training.⁹⁴² However, this amount is noted in terms of provision of funds per fiscal year, which does not align with the G8 compliance cycle. It is thus difficult to determine how much of that funding was delivered during the compliance cycle, and when the commitment to this funding was initially made.

Thus, the US has been awarded a score of +1 for introducing new initiatives and increasing funding to address the scarcity of workers and improve health systems in Africa.

Analyst: Sabeeca Ali

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries, especially in Africa, by introducing new initiatives and increasing funding to this end.

As part of a broader initiative to support research for Africa, the European Union pledged that up to EUR63 million will be distributed to various research projects across the continent in 2010, with a main focus on the improvement of health conditions.⁹⁴³ The projects will "foster capacity-building through the promotion of academic research and training, the setting up of networks, and the building of sustainable capacity for health research."⁹⁴⁴ They will also be responsible for addressing the treatment of infection-caused cancers, maternal and infant health care, and the shortage of health workers in

⁹⁴⁰ World AIDS Day: Latest PEPFAR Results, U.S President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (Washington) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/133033.pdf.

⁹⁴¹ USAID Provides \$40 Million Grant To Prevent And Treat Malaria, Embassy of the United States in Ethiopia (Addis Ababa) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. ethiopia.usembassy.gov/pr4409.html.

⁹⁴² Somalia-Complex Emergency, USAID (Washington) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/somalia/.

⁹⁴³ EU Funds to support research for Africa, The Courier (Brussels) September/October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.acp-eucourier.info/EU-Funds-to-support-resea.830.0.html

⁹⁴⁴ EU Funds to support research for Africa, The Courier (Brussels) September/October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.acp-eucourier.info/EU-Funds-to-support-resea.830.0.html.

Africa. Approximately EUR39 million will be allocated to health sector projects in the EU-Africa Strategic Partnership.⁹⁴⁵

On 16 October 2009, the Secretary General of the European Public Health Alliance, Monika Kosinska, member of Action for Global Health, addressed the need for more direct engagement in health initiatives in developing countries. The EU Health Policy Forum discussed its agenda and addressed questions about “the increasing significance of chronic disease burdens across the globe, and how non-communicable diseases may feature in the Millennium Development Goals in the future.”⁹⁴⁶

On 1 December 2009, the European Union reaffirmed its commitment in the fight against AIDS and stressed the need for support in increasing and improving health systems in order for “long-term effective initiatives to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care by 2010 and the health related Millennium Development Goals targets by 2015.”⁹⁴⁷ In a statement made in Brussels on World AIDS Day, the EU emphasized the importance of reinforcing the response to HIV/AIDS at both national and global levels, and that this would mean an effort by all partners, including public, private and international organizations.⁹⁴⁸ The European Union reaffirmed its leading role in this initiative as well as its commitment to numerous previously established programs to fight HIV/AIDS globally.⁹⁴⁹

The European Union has introduced new initiatives and provided funding to go toward addressing global health workforce shortages and creating reliable information systems to improve research capabilities. Furthermore, these efforts have been especially focused on Africa. Because of this, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Tara Stankovic

⁹⁴⁵ EU Funds to support research for Africa, The Courier (Brussels) September/October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.acp-eucourier.info/EU-Funds-to-support-resea.830.0.html.

⁹⁴⁶ Global Health on the Agenda of the EU Health Policy Forum, Action for Global Health (Brussels) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 27 November 2009. www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/news/global_health_on_the_agenda_of_the_eu_health_policy_forum.

⁹⁴⁷ EU Statement on World AIDS Day, Action for Global Health (Brussels) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/news/eu_statement_on_world_aids_day_2009.

⁹⁴⁸ EU Statement on World AIDS Day, Action for Global Health (Brussels) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/news/eu_statement_on_world_aids_day_2009.

⁹⁴⁹ EU Statement on World AIDS Day, Action for Global Health (Brussels) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/news/eu_statement_on_world_aids_day_2009.

16. Health: Child Mortality [151]

Commitment

“We will accelerate progress on combating child mortality, including through intensifying support for immunization and micronutrient supplementation, and on maternal health, including through sexual and reproductive health care and services and voluntary family planning.”

G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany	-1		
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union	-1		
Average Score			+0.11

Background

The issue of general child mortality was first addressed at the 1998 Birmingham Summit, and it has been brought up again in some form at every following summit. At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the *Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health* was published. This document called for substantial action on child mortality, focusing on nutrition, disease prevention, medication to combat acute respiratory infections, and reproductive health.⁹⁵⁰

While the report noted that some progress had been made regarding general child mortality, efforts to reduce maternal and newborn deaths showed little progress. The document emphasized the importance of trained health workers during birth and early childhood, reiterating that 90 per cent of all births should be administered by a trained health professional by 2015, a goal laid out at the International Conference on Population Development (ICPD+5) Summit of 1999.⁹⁵¹

The 2009 Italian Summit’s *G8 Health Experts’ Report* gave the following recommendation regarding child mortality:

“To reduce child mortality, work has to be done toward: universal access to essential newborn care; increase uptake of the WHO integrated management of childhood

⁹⁵⁰ Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 20 January 2010.

www.mofa.go.jp/POLICY/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_09_en.pdf

⁹⁵¹ Toyako Framework for Action on Global Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 20 January 2010.

www.mofa.go.jp/POLICY/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/0708_09_en.pdf

illness strategy including immunization, breast-feeding and pneumonia care; incorporate measures to combat under-nutrition, diarrhoeal diseases and malaria. With regard to the implementation of maternal health care and services, an increased access to skilled birth attendants, emergency obstetric care, prevention and management of haemorrhage, family planning and sexual and reproductive health is essential. To that end, women human rights, their freedom of choice and the capacity to exercise those rights need to be ensured.”⁹⁵²

These recommendations provide a more in-depth analysis of the commitment.

Commitment Features

The commitment focuses on two specific aspects of the child mortality issue: (1) infant/child health (through nutrition supplementation and immunization); and (2) maternal health (through sexual and reproductive health care and services, and family planning). These two categories provide a clear means for assessing the quality of G8 progress regarding child mortality.

With these distinctions in mind, these categories should not be considered separate problems; both are equally important in the reduction of child mortality, and both must be pursued with vigor. The commitment is very clear in stating that progress on the reduction of child mortality must be “accelerated” and “intensified,” and as such, new action must be taken on the part of the member countries. Given this, action will only be considered substantial if it has dealt with both categories of the commitment.

Scoring

-1	Member has not made progress in addressing child mortality through action pertaining to immunization and nutrition AND through action pertaining to maternal health issues including family planning and reproductive health services.
0	Member has made progress in addressing child mortality through action pertaining to immunization and nutrition OR through action pertaining to maternal health issues including family planning and reproductive health services.
+1	Member has made progress in addressing child mortality through action pertaining to immunization and nutrition AND through action pertaining to maternal health issues.

Lead Analyst: Harlan Tufford

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to improve maternal health and combat child mortality.

On 20 November 2009, Beverley Oda, Minister of International Cooperation, announced that the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) would pledge CAD2.4 million toward a three-year program to train pediatric nurses in Ghana, Tanzania, and

⁹⁵² “Promoting Global Health” L’Aquila G8 Health Experts’ Report, G8 Summit 2009 (L’Aquila) 11 July 2009. Date of Access: 20 January 2010.

[www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8%20Health%20Experts%20Report%20and%20Accountability%202012%202009-%20FINAL\[1\].0.pdf](http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8%20Health%20Experts%20Report%20and%20Accountability%202012%202009-%20FINAL[1].0.pdf)

Ethiopia. CIDA has partnered with the SickKids Foundation and the Hospital for Sick Children to provide this training, which is intended to improve maternal health.⁹⁵³

Minister Oda also pledged CAD150 million toward the Micronutrient Initiative, a Canadian non-profit organization. The funding will be used to provide infants in the developing world with vitamin A, which reduces mortality rates, and salt iodization, which reduces mental impairment.⁹⁵⁴

On 25-28 October 2009, Canada hosted the 16th annual Canadian Conference on International Health, where CIDA executives reiterated Canada's commitment to Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5 (on child health and maternal health, respectively).⁹⁵⁵ These pledges address the prevention of child mortality through immunization, nutrition and attention to maternal health respectively.

Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for addressing both the issues of maternal health through better health care, and infant mortality through micronutrient supplementation.

Analyst: Hiba Sha'ath

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitments to improve maternal and infant health care.

On 5 November 2009, the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) announced a loan of EUR35 million to the Kingdom of Morocco in order to improve the Moroccan primary health care system. The funds will be directed toward staff training programs in basic health care centers, with a focus on improving maternal and infant health treatment.⁹⁵⁶

However, France has failed allocate funding for immunization or nutrition programs in developing states.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for partially compliance to the commitment.

Analyst: Hiba Sha'ath

Germany: -1

Germany has failed to comply with its commitments to reduce child mortality and address issues of maternal health.

⁹⁵³ Minister Oda Unveils CIDA's Children and Youth Strategy, Canadian International Development Agency (Toronto) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112091924-JT7.

⁹⁵⁴ Micronutrient Initiative Receives Renewed Canadian Support to Expand Life-Saving and Life-Enhancing Programs, The Micronutrient Initiative (Ottawa) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.micronutrient.org/English/view.asp?x=656&id=21.

⁹⁵⁵ Conference: Health Equity: Our Global Responsibility (Ottawa) 25 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.who.int/pmnch/events/2009/20090225_ccih/en/index.html.

⁹⁵⁶ AFD Pledges some 500 Million Euros for Development at its 5 November 2009 Board Meeting, Agence Française de Développement (Paris) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/44105.

On 10 December 2009, International Human Rights Day, German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle and Development Minister Dirk Niebel stated that “too many children are still dying in the poorest regions of the world as a result of contaminated water.” However, the issues of maternal health, nutrition, and immunization were not raised.⁹⁵⁷

With no new programming to address child mortality and maternal health, Germany has failed to comply with its commitment, and as such has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Harlan Tufford

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitments to reduce child mortality and address issues of maternal health.

On 8 December 2009, the Steering Committee of the General Directorate for Development Cooperation at Italy’s Foreign Affairs Ministry pledged EUR4.8 million toward improving conditions in Lebanon. Of this package, EUR1.3 million will be allocated to improving public healthcare systems with a focus on maternal-infant care.⁹⁵⁸

On 21 December 2009, the Directorate General for Development Cooperation pledged EUR530,000 to UNICEF in response to the Eritrean food crisis.⁹⁵⁹ The aid is to be directed towards alleviating serious malnutrition, reducing child mortality rates, and lessening the risk of epidemics. The aid includes the distribution of vitamin- and mineral-enriched cereals.⁹⁶⁰

Therefore, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for complying with the development of long-term pledges to improve maternal and infant health, but taking only moderate steps in child nutrition in response to the food crisis.

Analyst: Harlan Tufford

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to address child mortality and maternal health issues.

⁹⁵⁷ Human rights: For a life in dignity and free from poverty International Human Rights Day 2009, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 9 December 2009. Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2009/091209-Tag-der-MR.html

⁹⁵⁸ Italy donates over \$7 million in development aid, The Daily Star (Beirut) 8 2009 December. Date of Access: 12 December 2009.

www.dailystar.com.lb/article.asp?edition_id=1&categ_id=1&article_id=109543

⁹⁵⁹ Humanitarian aid for Eritrea to combat child malnutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010.

www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2009/12/20091221_aiuto_bambini_Eritrea.htm?LANG=EN

⁹⁶⁰ Humanitarian aid for Eritrea to combat child malnutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010.

www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2009/12/20091221_aiuto_bambini_Eritrea.htm?LANG=EN

Over the course of this compliance cycle, the Government of Japan has signed new agreements to provide USD5.6 million to Sudan,⁹⁶¹ USD8.5 million to Nigeria,⁹⁶² and USD2.95 million to the Democratic Republic of Congo.⁹⁶³ The purpose of these funds is to finance health programmes that provide immunization activities, polio and measles immunization campaigns, and provisions of vaccines. The Japanese Government has also provided USD1.3 million to Sierra Leone to support “efforts in reducing maternal and child mortality throughout the country by improving health and nutrition services and improving access to them.”⁹⁶⁴

On 8 November 2009, the Government of Japan announced a donation of USD4.6 million to Afghanistan for the expansion of immunization programmes with the aim of improving better access to “essential supplies, including vaccines necessary for National Immunization Days and routine immunization.”⁹⁶⁵

On 5 October 2009 at the 64th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, Ambassador Shigeki Sumi reiterated Japan’s “fight against disease and promotion of maternal, new born and child health” as being among one of the most important aspects of the MDGs. He also stressed that Japan will take a comprehensive approach “which would strengthen health systems.”⁹⁶⁶

On 13 October 2009, at the United Nations General Assembly to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (IPD), the Japanese Representative Takeshi Osuga emphasized the importance of implementing health care services to improve maternal and child health.⁹⁶⁷ He further stressed the need for universal access to health care as a key factor in combating this issue and indicated that “Japan planned to contribute to human resource development in

⁹⁶¹ Government of Japan Provides \$5.6 Million to Health Programmes in Sudan, UNICEF 29 July 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.unicef.org/media/media_50395.html.

⁹⁶² Grant from the Government of Japan Supports Child Survival in Nigeria, UNICEF 19 August 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.unicef.org/infobycountry/nigeria_50868.html.

⁹⁶³ Government of Japan Provides \$2.95 Million to Health Programmes to Fight Infectious Diseases in DR Congo, UNICEF 4 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.unicef.org/media/media_51085.html.

⁹⁶⁴ Japan Provides US\$1.3 to Reduce Maternal & Child Mortality, The Exclusive News Paper (Sierra Leone) 4 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. exclusivepress.net/app/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1053&Itemid=37.

⁹⁶⁵ Japan Provides US\$4.6 Million to Support Infectious Disease Prevention, ReliefWeb 8 November 2009. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/AZHU-7XM3SD?OpenDocument

⁹⁶⁶ Statement by Ambassador Shigeki Sumi, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations General Debate of the Second Committee 64th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 October 2009. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/speech/un2009/un0910-2.html

⁹⁶⁷ Statement by Representative Takeshi Osuga at the 19th Meeting, 64th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 13 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2009/ga10870.doc.htm.

the health sector of developing countries and had committed to train up to 100,000 health-care workers.”⁹⁶⁸

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for its increased funding and commitment to addressing child mortality and maternal health issues.

Analyst: Farhana Rahman

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on combating child mortality.

In 2009, Russia contributed USD26.8 million to the World Food Program (WFP) in 2009,⁹⁶⁹ much greater than its contribution of USD15 million in 2008.⁹⁷⁰ By 7 February 2010 Russia has contributed USD20 million to the WFP.⁹⁷¹ On 22 September 2009, WFP adopted a new approach to nutrition. Children under two and pregnant or lactating mothers will be prioritized.⁹⁷²

On 17 September 2009, the Federal Service for the Oversight of Consumer Protection and Welfare, the Department for Health of Vologda Oblast and the Institute for Family Health held a practical conference entitled “20 years fighting HIV/AIDS in Russia: achievements, problems and prospects.” The Institute for Family Health presented results of its work on measures to prevent transition of HIV/AIDS from mother to child. These measures included: training medical personnel, preparing information and methodical stuff, recommendations on medical aid for HIV/AIDS positive women and their children.⁹⁷³

Russia has partially complied with this commitment through actions mother and child nutrition and HIV transmission. However, its new initiatives are limited, and it has yet to take action with regards to immunization.

Analyst: Natalya Zlokazova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to combat child mortality.

⁹⁶⁸ Statement by Representative Takeshi Osuga at the 19th Meeting, 64th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 13 October 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2009/ga10870.doc.htm.

⁹⁶⁹ Contributions to WFP in 2009 (in US\$) as of 29 November 2009, World Food Programme. Date of access: 8 December 2009. www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2009.

⁹⁷⁰ Contributions to WFP in 2008 (in US\$) as of 14 June 2009, World Food Programme. Date of access: 8 December 2009. www.wfp.org/node/7359.

⁹⁷¹ Contributions to WFP 2010, World Food Programme 7 February 2010. Date of access: 16 February 2010. www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2010

⁹⁷² World Food Programme Executive Director Josette Sheeran A Call to Action on Nutrition Forum, World Food Programme 22 September 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/newsroom/wfp208282.pdf.

⁹⁷³ Practical conference “20 years fighting HIV/AIDS in Russia: achievements, problems and prospects”, East Europe and Central Asia AIDS Conference 17 September 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009. www.eecaac.org/ru/news.phtml?id=106&PHPSESSID.

On 29 September 2009, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced a GBP250 million pledge to advance health care in developing nations.⁹⁷⁴ As part of a larger international pledge worth GBP3 billion, the program will improve access to health care for mothers and young infants in Nepal, Malawi, Ghana, Liberia, Burundi and Sierra Leone. Specifically, the United Kingdom's contribution will go towards the GBP600 million expansion of the International Financing Facility for Immunization. Brown also stated that the United Kingdom will share medical expertise through the Centre for Progressive Health Financing.⁹⁷⁵

On 9 September 2009, British International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander urged leaders of developing nations to scrap health care user fees for women and children. He chided the international community for being "significantly off track" in complying with this development goal.⁹⁷⁶

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a compliance score of +1 for working to improve access to health care and immunization for mothers and young children.

Analyst: Abdi Aidid

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to address child mortality and maternal health issues.

Under his 2010 budget, President Obama proposed a 6 per cent increase in spending for maternal and child health.⁹⁷⁷ This budget aims to fund significant maternal and child health, family planning, immunization, micronutrients, safe delivery, and "other basic health services that save the lives of children and women."⁹⁷⁸ President Obama has further promised to put greater emphasis on fighting child mortality by spending money to fight malaria and has asserted that AIDS remains "America's global health priority, constituting over 70 percent of its global health spending."⁹⁷⁹ However, further steps to implement this budget have not been taken during this compliance cycle, therefore constituting partial compliance.

⁹⁷⁴ UK pledges £250 million to health care initiative, Prime Minister's Office (London) 23 September 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.number10.gov.uk/Page20721.

⁹⁷⁵ PM's article on universal health care, Prime Minister's Office (London) 23 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.number10.gov.uk/Page20720.

⁹⁷⁶ UK: Gordon Brown leads push to bring free health care to tens of millions, International Planned Parenthood Federation (London) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.ippf.org/en/News/Intl+news/UK+Gordon+Brown+leads+push+to+bring+free+healthcare+to+tens+of+millions.htm

⁹⁷⁷ As Donors Focus on AIDS, Child Illnesses Languish, The New York Times (New York) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.nytimes.com/2009/10/30/world/30child.html?_r=1&scp=1&sq=maternal%20health&st=cse.

⁹⁷⁸ U.S. Investments in Global Health an Analysis of the President's Fiscal Year 2010 Budget Request (Washington, DC). Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.globalhealth.org/images/pdf/budget_analysis_fy10.pdf.

⁹⁷⁹ As Donors Focus on AIDS, Child Illnesses Languish, The New York Times (New York) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.nytimes.com/2009/10/30/world/30child.html?_r=1&scp=1&sq=maternal%20health&st=cse.

On 15 August 2009, a Maternal and Child Health programme was launched in the district of Hissor, Tajikistan, by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in partnership with Mercy Corps. The program aims to “expand the use of proven methods that reduce infant and maternal mortality by improving the health of women and of children under the age of five.”⁹⁸⁰ This program will further work to promote healthy behavior to improve nutrition choices for children under age two.⁹⁸¹

On 28 October 2009, the Global Child Survival Act introduced by Senators Chris Dodd, Dick Durbin, and Bob Corker was passed. The Act calls for the implementation of a strategy that emphasizes the importance of using cheap and effective treatments that will “improve the health of, and reduce the mortality rates among, newborns and children in developing countries.”⁹⁸² The bill reiterates further commitment to combat child mortality and post-natal care for women.⁹⁸³

While the United States has announced several initiatives to address child mortality and maternal health, the programs have yet to be implemented at this point. Therefore, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for its promotion of funding and programming to address child mortality and maternal health concerns.

Analyst: Farhana Rahman

European Union: -1

The European Union has failed to comply with its commitment to combat child mortality. Since the L’Aquila Summit, no specific funding or programming commitments have been made addressing child mortality or maternal health.

On 12 October 2009, the Swedish State Secretary for international development cooperation, Joakin Stymne, addressed the General Assembly on the Commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development.⁹⁸⁴ On behalf of the European Union, he remarked that worldwide child mortality rates had declined, and urged the international community to pursue further action to combat child

⁹⁸⁰ USAID Expands Program to Improve Maternal and Child Health to Hissor, USAID 15 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. centralasia.usaid.gov/page.php?page=article-757.

⁹⁸¹ USAID Expands Program to Improve Maternal and Child Health to Hissor, USAID 15 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. centralasia.usaid.gov/page.php?page=article-757.

⁹⁸² Dodd, Durbin, and Corker Introduce the Global Child Survival Act: Bill Seeks to Improve the Health of Children in the World’s Poorest Countries, Global Network Neglected Tropical Diseases 28 October 2009. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. globalnetwork.org/press/2009/10/29/dodd-durbin-and-corker-introduce-global-child-survival-act.

⁹⁸³ Dodd, Durbin, and Corker Introduce the Global Child Survival Act: Bill Seeks to Improve the Health of Children in the World’s Poorest Countries, Global Network Neglected Tropical Diseases 28 October 2009. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. globalnetwork.org/press/2009/10/29/dodd-durbin-and-corker-introduce-global-child-survival-act.

⁹⁸⁴ Address by Swedish State Secretary Joakin Stymne at the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations (New York) 12 October 2009. Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.swedenabroad.com/Page_97986.aspx.

mortality.⁹⁸⁵ However, there was no mention of potential funding or programming initiatives to address this situation.

Early in September 2009, Malam Musa Mohamed, the chairman of Coalition of Civil Society Organizations, stated that the EU was set to collaborate with 20 NGOs to help curb infant and maternal mortality in Nigeria.⁹⁸⁶ However, there is no evidence to suggest that this collaboration has materialized.

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a compliance score of -1 for failing to address the issues of maternal health and child mortality.

Analyst: Abdi Aidid

⁹⁸⁵ EU statement in the UN on the Commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development, Swedish Presidency of the European Union (Stockholm) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.se2009.eu/en/meetings_news/2009/10/14/eu_statement_in_the_un_on_the_commemoration_of_the_15th_anniversary_of_the_international_conference_on_population_and_development.

⁹⁸⁶ Reducing maternal mortality in Nigeria, Sunday Trust (Abuja) 6 September 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009. www.triumphnewspapers.com/res992009.html.

17. Education [157]

Commitment

“We, along with other donors, are committed to a unified approach, mobilizing predictable bilateral and multilateral resources in order to fulfill the financial shortfall estimated by the FTI at \$1.2 billion over the coming 18 months, and to close gaps in education data, policy and capacity to accelerate action on EFA.”

G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan	-1		
Russia		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Average Score			0.11

Background

In 1990, The World Conference on Education for All in Jomtien, Thailand saw delegates from 155 countries and 150 organizations agree to work towards achieving universal primary education (UPE) and significant illiteracy reduction by 2000.⁹⁸⁷ The World Declaration on Education for All generated at this conference included, among others, articles on universalizing access and promoting equity, developing policy and mobilizing resources,⁹⁸⁸ which are issues still relevant on the G8 agenda for Education for All (EFA). The commitment for UPE was reiterated in April 2000 at the World Education Forum in Dakar, Senegal. It was agreed at the Forum that the Dakar Framework for Action would be adopted, and that UNESCO leadership would coordinate all international stakeholders for UPE achievement by 2015.⁹⁸⁹

Following the development consensus at Monterrey, the Education for All (EFA) – Fast-track Initiative (FTI) was introduced at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002 as a global partnership between UNESCO, the World Bank, and donor and developing countries to ensure the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal of UPE by 2015. The initiative presented a sustainable framework, which harmonizes donor and developing country action to ensure effective aid delivery, and the development of educational sectors by the developing country itself. The coordination also works to close gaps in

⁹⁸⁷ The World Conference on Education for All 1990, UNESCO (Paris), 5-9 March 1990. Date of Access: 30 November 2009.

www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed_for_all/background/world_conference_jomtien.shtml.

⁹⁸⁸ World Declaration on Education for All, UNESCO (Paris), 5-9 March 1990.. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. www.unesco.org/education/efa/ed_for_all/background/jomtien_declaration.shtml.

⁹⁸⁹ World Education Forum: The Dakar Framework for Action, UNESCO (Paris) 2000. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001211/121147e.pdf.

finance, data, policy and capacity.⁹⁹⁰ The G8 endorsed this initiative, and took the responsibility of co-chairing the partnership on a rotating basis, which has kept the issue on the agenda in consequent summits.

Three years after establishing the EFA-FTI initiative at Kananaskis, the commitment to reaching UPE by 2015 was reiterated at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, with the G8 countries emphasizing the need to strengthen the support to African countries.⁹⁹¹ Further affirmation to the commitment was made at the G8 Summit in St. Petersburg in 2006. The summit document Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century called for “greater concerted action” to achieve UPE and eliminate gender disparities.⁹⁹² Throughout the next three summits, the G8 countries committed to fulfill the financial shortfalls reported by the FTI-Secretariat. The G8 countries reiterated their commitment for Education for All at the Heiligendamm Summit in 2007, and committed to working with partner countries to meet the FTI estimated shortfall of USD500 million.⁹⁹³ At the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit in 2008, the G8 countries emphasized to support countries affected by crises and conflict, and thus girls and marginalized populations who remain out of school, but also quality education and program effectiveness. They also acknowledged the need to mobilize resources to fulfill the financial shortfall to the FTI-endorsed countries, estimated at US1 billion by the FTI Secretariat.⁹⁹⁴

Commitment Features

The commitment states that the G8 countries are to mobilize resources and work together to meet the shortfalls in countries endorsed by the Fast Track Initiative (FTI). Close collaboration between the developing and donor countries is crucial for donor countries to appropriately assess the needs of FTI recipient countries, enabling the donor support to consistently and effectively to achieve successful outcomes. Moreover, it requires some financial commitment on the part of FTI-endorsed states, as well as the mobilization of bilateral or multilateral funding from other donors. The support to the FTI recipient countries must be in the areas of the generation of education data, policy development, and capacity-building. For full compliance, G8 countries must increase funding to meet the shortfall to the FTI recipient countries, as well as provide support in the areas mentioned.

Scoring

⁹⁹⁰ Education for All: Fast-track Initiative 2009, FTI Secretariat (Washington, DC). Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/themes/capacity-development/.

⁹⁹¹ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.html.

⁹⁹² Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, G8 Russia (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of access 1 December 2009. en.g8russia.ru/docs/12.html.

⁹⁹³ Summit Declaration on Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Heiligendamm Summit (Heiligendamm) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.g-8.de/Content/DE/Artikel/G8Gipfel/Anlage/Abschlusserkl_C3_A4rungen/WV-afrikaen,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/WV-afrika-en.

⁹⁹⁴ Summit Declaration on Development and Africa, G8 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit (Hokkaido-Toyako) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080709_03_en.html.

-1	Member takes no effort to increase funding to meet their commitment and cover their financial shortfall AND does not support the FTI recipient country for the development of policy and sustainable capacity.
0	Member increases funding to meet or exceed the financial shortfall, OR supports the FTI recipient country for the development of policy and sustainable capacity.
+1	Member increases funding to meet or exceed the financial shortfall, AND supports the FTI recipient country for the development of policy and sustainable capacity.

Lead Analyst: Hana Bokshi

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to mobilize resources and meet the funding shortfalls in countries endorsed by the FTI. It has announced a new program that will provide more funding for FTI-endorsed countries and aid in policy development and capacity-building, and it has increased its funding to both of the FTI's multi-donor funds.

On 20 November 2009, Minister of International Cooperation Beverley J. Oda announced the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) Children and Youth Strategy.⁹⁹⁵ In her speech, Minister Oda declared that the program will involve a commitment of CAD60 million over five years to the FTI.⁹⁹⁶ In addition, the Children and Youth Strategy will "improve the quality of education and promote learning through activities such as training teachers and developing curricula and educational materials," and "strengthen education systems through support to country-led national plans and priorities for reforms."⁹⁹⁷ Thus, this initiative constitutes compliance with both aspects of the commitment.

When the FTI cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF). As of 20 March 2009, Canada had not made any funding commitments to the Catalytic fund for the period 2009-2013.⁹⁹⁸ However, by 5 November 2009, Canada had increased its funding for 2009 to USD8.2 million, and USD9.2 million for each of the years 2010-2013; furthermore, the full commitment for 2009 had been disbursed.⁹⁹⁹ As of 31 March 2009, Canada had made funding commitments to the EPDF of USD1.62 million for 2009, and USD6.48 million over the

⁹⁹⁵ Minister Oda Unveils CIDA's Children and Youth Strategy, CIDA (Toronto) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112091924-JT7.

⁹⁹⁶ Speaking Notes for the Honourable Beverley J. Oda, Minister of International Cooperation, to Launch the Children and Youth Strategy, CIDA (Toronto) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-112382657-HSE.

⁹⁹⁷ Minister Oda Unveils CIDA's Children and Youth Strategy, CIDA (Toronto) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112091924-JT7.

⁹⁹⁸ FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, FTI Secretariat for the Catalytic Fund Committee Meeting (Copenhagen) 22 April 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/FINAL_CF_Interim_Status_Report_March_20_2009.pdf.

⁹⁹⁹ FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, Secretariat for the Catalytic Fund Committee Meeting (Rome) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_CF_UPDAT E_November_2009.pdf.

period 2010-2013.¹⁰⁰⁰ By 30 September 2009, the 2009 commitment had been increased to USD1.65 million, and the increase for the period 2010-2013 had been to USD7.4 million.¹⁰⁰¹ These funding increases constitute further compliance in this cycle.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 1 for its funding increases to the Catalytic Fund and the EPDF, and its announcement of Children and Youth Strategy.

Analyst: Andrew Lynes

France: +1

France has fully complied with its financial commitment to the Education for All - Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI), and has supported external projects to support the development of policy and capacity building in the education sector in Africa. It has increased its funding to both the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund.¹⁰⁰² It has also started a new program called '1 Goal' to raise awareness about the problem of access to education through the World Cup in 2010.¹⁰⁰³

In 2009, France increased its funding by USD50 million for education in Africa,¹⁰⁰⁴ while supporting both the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund. The October 2009 Fast Track Initiative report stated that in September, France pledged an additional USD8.6 million towards FTI funding, but as of September 2009, that funding had not yet been received.¹⁰⁰⁵ Nevertheless, France has consistently been one of the highest funders of the World Bank's Catalytic Fund, pledging USD21.8 million from 2008-2010 and USD 8.7 million in 2009. France donated USD6.96 million to the Education Program Development Fund since 2005 and it has pledged USD1.74 million for 2009.¹⁰⁰⁶

France has played a leading role in designing and implementing the Fast Track Initiative, and is also involved in the Programme for the Analysis of Education Systems (PASEC) and Dakar Pole projects. France's role in PASEC establishes its commitment to determining the most effective education systems. PASEC is a cooperative international

¹⁰⁰⁰ Education Program Development Fund (EPDF) Interim Progress Report, FTI Secretariat (Copenhagen) April 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

¹⁰⁰¹ Education Program Development Fund (EPDF) Financial Update, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Rome) November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_EPDF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf.

¹⁰⁰² Fast Track to 2015, Fast Track Initiative (Washington) October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA_FTII_A_fast_track_to_2015_10-1-09.pdf.

¹⁰⁰³ Partners, 1 Goal 2009. Date of Access 4 December 2009. www.join1goal.org/en/supporters/partners.

¹⁰⁰⁴ French Official Development Assistance, France Diplomatie (Paris) October 6 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development-and-humanitarian-action_2108/international-stakes_2706/french-positions_5743/french-official-development-assistance-october-2009_13290.html.

¹⁰⁰⁵ Fast Track to 2015, Fast Track Initiative (Washington) October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA_FTII_A_fast_track_to_2015_10-1-09.pdf.

¹⁰⁰⁶ Fast Track to 2015, Fast Track Initiative (Washington) October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA_FTII_A_fast_track_to_2015_10-1-09.pdf.

program that analyzes the quantitative and qualitative aspects of educational systems.¹⁰⁰⁷ France's continued role in Dakar Pole, a platform on education policy analysis at UNESCO's regional office for Education in Africa,¹⁰⁰⁸ also establishes its continued support in this policy area. Additionally, France is part of the Finance Working Group that focuses on the selection of lending instruments tailored to country-specific needs.¹⁰⁰⁹ This gives France added influence in the planning and decision making process surrounding policy development for education initiatives.

On 20 August 2009, the Franco-British partnership signed on to start the project '1 Goal.' As announced on 6 October 2009, 1 Goal will fund the schooling for 16 million children by 2011. The initiative will use the World Cup to raise awareness about the need for EFA.¹⁰¹⁰ The French President Nicolas Sarkozy has played a leading role in the program and continues to emphasize the need to prioritize educational development.¹⁰¹¹

France has increased its funding to meet its full funding requirements. It has also played a significant role with the new 1 Goal initiative, supported initiatives that enhance policy development, as well as projects on capacity building. Thus, it has been awarded a full compliance score of +1.

Analyst: Sima Atri

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to the Fast Track Initiative. It has increased its funding for educational development, but has had limited involvement in policy development and capacity building to date.¹⁰¹²

In 2009, Germany increased its funding for education in Africa through the Fast Track Initiative (FTI). The October 2009 Fast Track Initiative report states that in September Germany pledged USD3.7 million towards FTI funding.¹⁰¹³ It has funded the World Bank's FTI Catalytic Fund since 2008, pledging USD9.9 million from 2008-2010 and

¹⁰⁰⁷ Son Programme D'analyse: PASEC, CONFEMEN (France). Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.confemen.org/spip.php?rubrique3.

¹⁰⁰⁸ French Official Development Assistance, France Diplomatie (Paris) October 6 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development-and-humanitarian-action_2108/international-stakes_2706/french-positions_5743/french-official-development-assistance-october-2009_13290.html.

¹⁰⁰⁹ Draft Synthesis Report Volume 2 - Annexes, Oxford Policy Management (Oxford) 21 November 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Evaluation-2009/03_FTIRSR_Volume_2\(Annexes\)v9b.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Evaluation-2009/03_FTIRSR_Volume_2(Annexes)v9b.pdf).

¹⁰¹⁰ French Official Development Assistance, France Diplomatie (Paris) October 6 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/development-and-humanitarian-action_2108/international-stakes_2706/french-positions_5743/french-official-development-assistance-october-2009_13290.html.

¹⁰¹¹ Africa Welcomes Sarkozy's New Take, AfroSpear 8 May 2009. Date of Access 5 December 2009. afrospear.wordpress.com/2009/05/08/africa-welcomes-sarkozy%E2%80%99s-new-take-on-fat-cats-by-nkawzi-n-mhango/.

¹⁰¹² Fast Track to 2015, Fast Track Initiative (Washington) October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA_FTIA_fast_track_to_2015_10-1-09.pdf.

¹⁰¹³ Fast Track to 2015, Fast Track Initiative (Washington) October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA_FTIA_fast_track_to_2015_10-1-09.pdf.

USD 3.9 million in 2009. Germany has made no commitment to the Education Program Development Fund.¹⁰¹⁴ Additionally, Germany is part of the Finance Working Group that focuses on the policy development around the selection of lending instruments tailored to country-specific education needs.¹⁰¹⁵ One recipient FTI country that Germany has focused on is Burkina Faso.¹⁰¹⁶

In May 2009, Germany hosted the UN Conference on Education for Sustainable Development.¹⁰¹⁷ Since the conference, Germany has emphasized its priorities for long-term sustainable projects focused on tertiary education. The education minister, Dr. Annette Schavan, reemphasized Germany's prioritization for education as one of the Millennium Development Goals.¹⁰¹⁸ On 23 July 2009, Schavan emphasized that education is important for sustainable development, stating that "it is both nationally and internationally important to reach a greater visibility of Education for Sustainable Development" and that "there must be an intensified exchange between participating countries."¹⁰¹⁹ Germany must play an active role to follow through with this declaration in order to achieve full compliance.

The German government's 'Aktion Afrika' project promotes cultural dialogue and a new direction for education policy engagement in Africa.¹⁰²⁰ In 2009, EUR20 million in federal funding were provided for the Aktion Afrika program. The project promotes capacity building by giving the opportunity for African youth to go on exchange in German undergraduate institutions. It also supports schools in Africa that provide a course in German.¹⁰²¹ However, it is difficult to ascertain a timeline for this aid to Africa, and thus the funding provided may fall outside the compliance cycle. Therefore, for uniformity in compliance scoring, this action will be discounted in final scoring.

¹⁰¹⁴ Fast Track to 2015, Fast Track Initiative (Washington) October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA_FTII_A_fast_track_to_2015_10-1-09.pdf.

¹⁰¹⁵ Draft Synthesis Report Volume 2 - Annexes, Oxford Policy Management (Oxford) 21 November 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. [www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Evaluation-2009/03_FTII_SR_Volume_2\(Annexes\)v9b.pdf](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Evaluation-2009/03_FTII_SR_Volume_2(Annexes)v9b.pdf).

¹⁰¹⁶ Mid-Term Evaluation of the EFA Fast Track Initiative, Oxford Policy Management (Oxford) 21 November 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. www.campaignforeducation.org/docs/reports/GFE/GFE%20Paper.pdf.

¹⁰¹⁷ A World that is fit for everybody to live in, REGIERUNGonline (Germany) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_919412/Content/EN/Artikel/2009/03/2009-03-31-bildung-fuer-nachhaltige-entwicklung-muss-sichtbar-werden_en.html.

¹⁰¹⁸ A World that is fit for everybody to live in, REGIERUNGonline (Germany) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_919412/Content/EN/Artikel/2009/03/2009-03-31-bildung-fuer-nachhaltige-entwicklung-muss-sichtbar-werden_en.html.

¹⁰¹⁹ Report Calls for Increased Exchange in Education for Sustainable Development, German Information Centre (Pretoria) 23 July 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria_dz/en/PR/2009_PR/07/07_Sustainable_Ed.arc_hiveCtx=2004826.html.

¹⁰²⁰ Guidelines for Germany's Africa Policy, German Information Centre (Pretoria). Date of Access: 12 December 2009. www.germanyandafrika.diplo.de/Vertretung/pretoria_dz/en/02_GA/Germany_in_Africa/Guidelines_Africa_Policy.html.

¹⁰²¹ Aktion Afrika, Auswärtiges Amt (Germany) 21 October 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Afrika/Kultur/aktion-afrika-grundsatz.html

Germany has increased its funding to the FTI Catalytic Fund, and has reemphasized its commitment to sustainable education development. However, given its minimal involvement in sustainable capacity building and policy development, Germany has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Sima Atri

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to mobilize resources and meet the funding shortfalls in countries endorsed by the FTI. It slightly decreased its funding to both of the FTI's multi-donor funds, but is continuing its commitment to a program designed to promote policy development and capacity-building in Ethiopia.

In 1994, the Government of Ethiopia initiated its Education and Training Policy (ETP). Pursuant to this policy, the 20-year Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP) was launched, which involves the creation of successive five-year ESDPs. The ESDP was expected to cost USD1.8 billion, with the Ethiopian government funding 73 per cent, and donor countries contributing the remaining 27 per cent.¹⁰²² As these commitments were made prior to the L'Aquila Summit, they do not constitute compliance. However, Italy's continued commitment to the program constitutes compliance insofar as they continue to support the FTI recipient country for the development of policy and sustainable capacity. With the third EDSP (EDSP-III) continuing until 2009/10, Italy remains involved in achieving the EDSP goal to "improve educational quality, relevance, efficiency, equity and expand access to education with special emphasis on primary education in rural and underserved areas, as well as the promotion of education for girls as a first step to achieve universal primary education by 2015."¹⁰²³ Italian intervention in the EDSP framework could include the provision of "in-service training of curriculum and textbooks developers (grade 1-8) at [the] regional level," and the training of teachers and civil servants in the Ministries of Education and Finance "in order to meet the educational and financial management, monitoring and evaluating needs of ESDP."¹⁰²⁴

With regards to FTI funding, when the FTI donor cannot mobilize bilateral assistance, it can provide transitional support from one of its two multi-donor funds: the Catalytic Fund and the Education Program Development Fund (EPDF). As of 20 March 2009, Italy

¹⁰²² Italian Support Programme to the Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP) Formulation Document: Institutional Capacity Building and Primary Education, Joint Programme Formulation Mission Team (Addis Ababa) 20 January 2001-15 February 2001. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.itacaddis.org/italy/images/uploaded_pictures/Formulation%20Document%20-%20Institutional%20Capacity%20Building%20and%20Primary%20Education.pdf

¹⁰²³ Education Sector Development Program III (EDSP-III) Program Action Plan (PAP), Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ministry of Education (Addis Ababa) August 2005. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.itacaddis.org/italy/images/uploaded_pictures/ESDP%20III%20PAP%2025%20August%202005Final.pdf.

¹⁰²⁴ Italian Support Programme to the Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP) Formulation Document: Institutional Capacity Building and Primary Education, Joint Programme Formulation Mission Team (Addis Ababa) 20 January 2001-15 February 2001. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.itacaddis.org/italy/images/uploaded_pictures/Formulation%20Document%20-%20Institutional%20Capacity%20Building%20and%20Primary%20Education.pdf.

had committed USD13 million for 2009, and nothing for the period 2010-2013.¹⁰²⁵ However, by 5 November 2009, the commitment for 2009 had decreased to USD12.6 million, the entirety of which had been disbursed, and there remain no commitments for the period 2010-2013.¹⁰²⁶ Furthermore, as of 30 September 2009, Italy had made no funding commitments to the EPDF for the period 2009-2013.¹⁰²⁷

On 21 April 2009, the Ethio-Italian Cooperation Framework 2009-2011 was signed between Ethiopia and Italy.¹⁰²⁸ Through this agreement, Italy committed in excess of EUR46 million, which will go to the development of various sectors, including education.¹⁰²⁹ However, as this framework was signed prior to the L'Aquila Summit, it does not constitute compliance.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for its lack of funding increases, but also for its continued support of the Ethiopian government's EDSP.

Analyst: Andrew Lynes

Japan: -1

Japan has not complied with its commitment for the Education For All – Fast Track Initiative. It has neither complied with its commitment to increase funding, nor has it met its commitment to guide the FTI recipient countries' development of policy and helping them build sustainable capacity during this compliance cycle.

According to the FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report published in Rome, Italy, on November 5, Japan has made no new pledges for the current year 2009.¹⁰³⁰ Japan has also not made any new pledges to the Education Program Development Fund since 2007.¹⁰³¹

In September 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan published a document titled "Japan's Efforts towards the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals" in

¹⁰²⁵ FTI Catalytic Fund Interim Status Report, FTI Secretariat for the Catalytic Fund Committee Meeting (Copenhagen) 22 April 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

¹⁰²⁶ FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, Secretariat for the Catalytic Fund Committee Meeting (Rome) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/FINAL_CF_Interim_Status_Report_March_20_2009.pdf
¹⁰²⁷ Education Program Development Fund (EPDF) Financial Update, EFA-FTI Secretariat (Rome) November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_CF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf

¹⁰²⁸ Italy and Ethiopia Sign new Cooperation Framework 2009-2011, Italian Development Cooperation in Ethiopia (Addis Ababa) 21 April 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.itacaddis.org/italy/index.cfm?fuseaction=news.news_detail&news_id=102

¹⁰²⁹ Italy and Ethiopia Sign new Cooperation Framework 2009-2011, Italian Development Cooperation in Ethiopia (Addis Ababa) 21 April 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.itacaddis.org/italy/index.cfm?fuseaction=news.news_detail&news_id=102

¹⁰³⁰ FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report 2009, Prepared by the FTI Secretariat. (Rome) 2009. Date of Access : 6 December 2009 www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_CF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf

¹⁰³¹ Education Program Development Fund Financial Update, Prepared by the FTI Secretariat (Rome) November 2009. Date of Access: 8 January 2010. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_EPDF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf

which it described its on-going efforts to support education in impoverished parts of the world.¹⁰³² It reiterated its support for the Fast-Track Initiative and announced its commitment to construct more than a 1000 schools over the next 5 years. Over the same period, it would work to improve the management of some 10,000 existing African schools, and provide quality teacher training to at least 300,000 teachers, with an emphasis on Math and Science. This way it provides aid for infrastructure development and sustainable capacity, but does not address policy guidance. However, this strategy was developed in 2008, outside of the compliance cycle. Moreover, there is no any evidence that implementation of this strategy is yet underway. Thus this action does not count towards compliance.

Thus, due to Japan's lack of new funding pledges to the FTI funds, and lack of evidence as to its commitment to support through working to improve policy and administration, it has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Haider Khan

Russia: 0

Russia has partly complied with its commitment to mobilize resources and meet the funding shortfalls in countries endorsed by the FTI. Russia has not increased funding, but supported the FTI recipient countries for the development of policy and sustainable capacity.

On 4 October 2009, participants of the High-Level Roundtable on Financing Education for All (EFA) at the World Bank Annual Meetings in Istanbul reiterated their shared commitment to achieving the Education Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and highlighted promising results achieved by EFA-FTI countries especially in Sub-Saharan Africa.¹⁰³³ The Russian representative at the roundtable stated that Russia continued to support the education initiative, and added that Russia understands “the need to increase our resources, and at the same time we need to work in order to improve the effectiveness and operational success within the FTI initiative.”¹⁰³⁴

On 9 October 2009, Russian Minister of Education and Science Andrei Fursenko speaking at the 35th Session of UNESCO General Conference urged participants to contribute to the preparation of the World Conference on Younger Children Upbringing and Education that would take place in November 2010 in Moscow. The conference

¹⁰³² Japan's Efforts towards the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo). Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/pdf/20080929_02.pdf

¹⁰³³ Donor and African Ministers Push for Urgent Education Funds at World Bank Annual Meetings, Education For All - Fast Track Initiative October 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009.

[www.educationfasttrack.org/news/50/22/African-Education-and-Finance-Ministers-Push-for-Urgent-Education-Funds-at-World-Bank-Annual-Meetings-in-Istanbul/d,Whats per cent20New/](http://www.educationfasttrack.org/news/50/22/African-Education-and-Finance-Ministers-Push-for-Urgent-Education-Funds-at-World-Bank-Annual-Meetings-in-Istanbul/d,Whats%20New/).

¹⁰³⁴ High-level Roundtable on Financing Education for All. Meeting Transcript, Education For All - Fast Track Initiative 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009.

www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EFA_FTIEventRoundtableIstanbul4October2009_transcripts.pdf.

would assess the achievement of the Goal 1 of the EFA and develop the strategy on younger children upbringing and education.¹⁰³⁵

In October 2008, the government of Russia and the World Bank agreed on a partnership, Russia Education Aid for Development (READ), dedicated to helping developing countries improve student achievement. Through a USD32 million trust fund executed by the World Bank, READ aims to help low-income countries strengthen the capacity of institutions to measure and assess student learning and to use information from e assessments to improve teaching and learning.¹⁰³⁶

The First READ Global Conference, held in Moscow from 30 September – 2 October 2009, brought together high-level government officials, education specialists, academia, and non-government organizations from the 7 READ countries, which are all members of the Education for All Fast Track Initiative (FTI), including Angola, Ethiopia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mozambique, Tajikistan, Vietnam, Zambia, as well as from Russia and the World Bank. The conference marked an important milestone for the READ program, as the first occasion for the 7 READ countries to interact with each other, the donor, and international experts.¹⁰³⁷ In December 2009 additional amount of USD1.03 million was allocated for the READ Trust Fund.¹⁰³⁸

Russia has stressed commitment to increase funding to meet the financial shortfall and support the FTI recipient countries in their efforts aimed at development of sustainable capacity on education. Within the READ programme Russia has supported FTI-recipient countries for the development of policy and sustainable capacity. Thus Russia receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Natalya Zlokazova

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to increase funding to the EFA-FTI, in order to accelerate progress towards universal primary education completion and gender equality, but has only taken minimal steps to assist in developing policy and sustainable capacity in FTI recipient countries during this compliance cycle.

¹⁰³⁵ Speech of the Minister of Education and Science of the Russian Federation A.A. Fursenko at the 35th Session of UNESCO General Conference, Paris, 9 October 2009, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 10 October 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009. www.mid.ru/ns-dksu.nsf/416a07318ecf41dd432569ea00361456/432569f10031dce6c325764b003b262d.

¹⁰³⁶ Russian Education Aid for Development (READ) Trust Fund. World Bank. Date of Access: 16 February 2010. go.worldbank.org/C42AEVXDT0.

¹⁰³⁷ First READ Global Conference. World Bank. Date of Access: 16 February 2010. go.worldbank.org/ST2X8TG0H0.

¹⁰³⁸ READ Annual Report 2009. World Bank. Date of Access: 22 April 2010. siteresources.worldbank.org/EDUCATION/Resources/278200-1256666213814/READ_AnnualReport_2009_web.pdf.

According to the FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, published in Rome, Italy on 5 November 2009, the UK increased funding to contribute USD12.6 million.¹⁰³⁹ The Education Program Development Fund Financial Update, published in Rome, Italy in November 2009 shows that the UK made no pledges for this fund in 2009.¹⁰⁴⁰

In July 2009, the Annual Report of the Department For International Development (DFID) was published.¹⁰⁴¹ The report reiterated the importance of education for poverty reduction and drew attention to past achievements, including UK support for approximately 5 million children in primary school. Reviews of DFID's larger education projects show significant improvements in access to education, with all targets for net enrolment being met or on track to be met at project completion. This report comments on past actions that do not count towards compliance, however the report did additionally state that that DFID would pay into the mandatory insurance premium for state schools in the Democratic Republic of Congo in August 2009, with the intent of lowering the school fees for approximately 8 million children.

According to ONE's May 2009 DATA Report, the UK was well ahead of its target, having exceeded its proportionate share of funding.¹⁰⁴² According to the G8 Preliminary Accountability Report 2009, the UK's current commitment as shown in the 'Disaggregate Commitments to FTI Trust Funds' table, amounts to USD291.16 million.¹⁰⁴³ However, these reports comment on actions taken prior to the compliance cycle, and thus do not count towards commitment.

The UK has increased funding to the EFA-FTI, and provided outside funding to the DRC to improve access to schools, however it has not addressed issues of policy development or sustainable capacity development. Thus, the UK has been awarded a partial compliance score of 0.

Analyst: Haider Khan

United States: 0

¹⁰³⁹ FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report 2009, Prepared by the FTI Secretariat (Rome) 2009. Date of Access : 6 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_CF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf .

¹⁰⁴⁰ Education Program Development Fund Financial Update, Prepared by the FTI Secretariat (Rome) November 2009. Date of Access: 8 January 2010. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_EPDF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf.

¹⁰⁴¹ Annual Report and Resource Accounts 2009, Department for International Development. (London) 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/Annual-report/Annual-Report-2009/.

¹⁰⁴² The DATA Report 2009: Monitoring the G8 Promise to Africa, The ONE Campaign (London) May 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.one.org/international/datareport2009/downloads.html.

¹⁰⁴³ G8 Preliminary Accountability Report 2009, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Preliminary_Accountability_Report_8.7.09.0.pdf.

The United States of America has not met any funding goals for the FTI Trust Funds,¹⁰⁴⁴ but it has donated heavily to Basic Education in FTI-endorsed countries and substantially increased education funding, improving support for Education for All.¹⁰⁴⁵

The 2009 US budget allocated USD240 million for countries endorsed by FTI,¹⁰⁴⁶ but of the USD518.56 million committed to the FTI Trust Fund from 2004 to 2009, the United States made no pledges.¹⁰⁴⁷

The United States remains absent from the November 2009 Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, not appearing on the list of donor countries,¹⁰⁴⁸ and it is also not a member of the donor list for the Education Programme Development Fund.¹⁰⁴⁹

USAID's development work outside of the funds of the EFA-FTI has increased support for the Fast Track Initiative, providing textbooks and learning materials through a number of other programmes, including the Africa Education Initiative. Teacher training, through professional development projects, is also a significant portion of USAID's contribution.

In addition to providing textbooks and supplemental learning materials, teachers are helped to improve their own literacy levels, both by improving reading and developing writing.¹⁰⁵⁰ These supply and infrastructure donations, as well as professional development programs for teachers, contribute to the capacity and sustainability of education programs in developing nations.

The United States of America has been awarded a compliance score of 0 for providing support for schools and teachers, but selectively eliminating funding for Education for All's Fast Track Initiative

Analyst: Megan McGinnis-Dunphy

The European Union: 0

¹⁰⁴⁴ Education Programme Development Fund, Education For All Fast Track Initiative. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/financing/epdf/.

¹⁰⁴⁵ Speech given by Director of the Office of Education, USAID, Dr. Joseph P. Carney, at Beyond Access: Effective Reading For All (Washington, DC) 30 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. www.reading.org/Libraries/Association_documents/GlobalPerspectivesReport2009.sflb.ashx.

¹⁰⁴⁶ ONE Data Report 2009: United States. ONE International. Date of Access: 15 Nov 2009. www.one.org/international/datareport2009/unitedstates.html.

¹⁰⁴⁷ G8 Preliminary Accountability Report, Annex to the L'Aquila G8 2009 Declaration. Date of Access: 16 Nov 2009. www.whitehouse.gov/assets/documents/G8_Preliminary_Accountability_Report_8_7_09_0.pdf.

¹⁰⁴⁸ FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, FTI Secretariat for the CF Committee Meeting (Rome) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_CF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf.

¹⁰⁴⁹ Education Programme Development Fund, Education For All Fast Track Initiative. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/financing/epdf/.

¹⁰⁵⁰ Speech given by Director of the Office of Education, USAID, Dr. Joseph P. Carney, at Beyond Access: Effective Reading For All (Washington, DC) 30 March 2009. Date of Access: 16 December 2009. www.reading.org/Libraries/Association_documents/GlobalPerspectivesReport2009.sflb.ashx.

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to increase funding to the Education for All-Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) recipient countries and to provide support in the areas of education data, policy, and capacity to accelerate action on EFA. The European Union, comprising the United Kingdom and both divisions of the European Commission, has decreased overall funding from 2008 to 2009,¹⁰⁵¹ but has shown support for increased cooperation, communication, and support among and between both donor and beneficiary countries.¹⁰⁵²

As of 5 October 2009, the European Commission Part I decreased funding to the Catalytic Fund from the 2008 total of USD24.7 million to the 2009 total of USD22.9 million. The European Commission Part II increased its funding pledge to the Catalytic Fund from USD6.4 million to USD11.3 million from 2008 to 2009, but as of September 2009, that funding had not yet been received.¹⁰⁵³

The European Union has decreased funding to the Catalytic Fund, the FTI's primary means of funding education development, by USD116.3 million from 2008 to 2009, and thus fails to meet the shortfall of 1.2 billion committed.¹⁰⁵⁴ As of 30 September 2009, the United Kingdom has fulfilled their donor pledges of USD11.57 million, however, to the Education Programme Development Fund (EPDF). The EPDF has also received USD5.85 million from France, USD3.3 million from Ireland, USD4.53 million from Luxemburg, USD8.3 million from the Netherlands, USD42.84 million from Norway, USD1.41 million from Spain, and USD6.37 million from Sweden.¹⁰⁵⁵ Aside from financing, the EU regards harmonization as a primary goal, following the Paris Declaration and coordinating with other member states to ensure aid efficacy.¹⁰⁵⁶

Thus the European Union has been awarded a compliance score of 0 for increasing its overall funding support between the two FTI funds, but for providing limited capacity and program support for EFA-FTI.

Analyst: Megan McGinnis-Dunphy

¹⁰⁵¹ FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, FTI Secretariat for the CF Committee Meeting (Rome) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_CF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf.

¹⁰⁵² Speech by Director-General of Development Stefano Manservisi at the opening session of the EFA FTI Partnership Meeting (Beijing) 30 November 2005. Date of Access: 7 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EC_Manservisi_Speech.pdf.

¹⁰⁵³ FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, FTI Secretariat for the CF Committee Meeting (Rome) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_CF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf.

¹⁰⁵⁴ FTI Catalytic Fund Annual Status Report, FTI Secretariat for the CF Committee Meeting (Rome) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_CF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf.

¹⁰⁵⁵ Education Program Development Fund Financial Update, Fast Track Initiative (Rome) November 2009. Date of Access: 7 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Secure/Board_Documents_Rome_2009/Tab%203_EPDF_UPDATE_November_2009.pdf.

¹⁰⁵⁶ Speech by Director-General of Development Stefano Manservisi at the opening session of the EFA FTI Partnership Meeting (Beijing) 30 November 2005. Date of Access: 7 December 2009. www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/EC_Manservisi_Speech.pdf.

18. Africa: Peace Support [161]

Commitment

“[We will reinforce G8 programs, taking action to] provide assistance, including financial, for African-led peace support operations, and work towards flexible and predictable funding.”

G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average Score			0

Background

The presence of violent conflict has undermined sustainable development in many African countries. Recognizing peace and security as prerequisites for development, the G8 has committed to assist with conflict prevention in Africa.¹⁰⁵⁷ Provisions for technical and financial assistance to African-led peace support organizations have figured prominently since the creation of the first African Action Plan.

Africa’s peacekeeping and peace-building capacity has been a G8 priority since the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, where G8 members promised to provide “technical and financial assistance so that [...] African countries and regional and sub-regional organizations are able to engage more effectively to prevent and resolve violent conflict.”¹⁰⁵⁸

This statement was renewed at the 2003 Evian Summit in the Joint Africa-G8 Action Plan to Enhance African Capabilities to Undertake Peace Support Operations. Developed through the Berlin Process, the Action Plan aimed to “mobilise technical and financial assistance” so that African partners are able to effectively prevent and resolve violent conflict.¹⁰⁵⁹ G8 members also pledged to develop key building blocks to help channel existing resources more effectively. These included the development of institutional capacities to prevent conflict through mediation, and the establishment, equipping and

¹⁰⁵⁷ G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, Official 2009 G8 Site (L’Aquila) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 29 October 2009.

www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Declaration_08_07_09_final.0.pdf.

¹⁰⁵⁸ G8 Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 June 2002. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/africaplan.html.

¹⁰⁵⁹ Implementation Report by Africa Personal Representatives to Leaders on the G8 Africa Action Plan, African Union Summit 2002 (Evian) 4 June 2003. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. www.au2002.gov.za/docs/releases/g8030604b.htm.

training of standby brigade capabilities, as well as mission planning capability and mission field headquarters to be undertaken by the African Union or a regional organization.¹⁰⁶⁰

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, the G8 further committed to enhance African peace support capabilities in the G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capacity for Peace Support Operations.¹⁰⁶¹ The Action Plan set out to aid in the creation of an African-owned stabilization force, with a particular focus on financing, logistics and training of staff.¹⁰⁶²

In 2005, at the Gleneagles Summit, G8 members reiterated commitments made during the Evian and Sea Island Summits.¹⁰⁶³ Members also committed to providing technical assistance to the African Standby Force (ASF), as well as support, including flexible funding, for African peace support operations.¹⁰⁶⁴ Progress reports on these initiatives were delivered at the St Petersburg Summit in 2006.¹⁰⁶⁵ However, no new commitments were undertaken to provide assistance for African-led support operations at this time.

Efforts to provide technical and financial assistance for African-led peace-support operations were continued at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit,¹⁰⁶⁶ and reinforced at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.¹⁰⁶⁷ In addition, the G8 emphasized the need to work towards “predictable” funding during the most recent summit in L’Aquila, Italy.¹⁰⁶⁸

Commitment Features

This commitment focuses on monetary backing of African-led peace support operations. Concerns with funding are two-fold: providing financial assistance and working towards flexible, predictable funding.¹⁰⁶⁹ Members must ensure that such funding is allocated in

¹⁰⁶⁰ Implementation Report by Africa Personal Representatives to Leaders on the G8 Africa Action Plan, African Union Summit 2002 (Evian) 4 June 2003. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. www.au2002.gov.za/docs/releases/g8030604b.htm.

¹⁰⁶¹ G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 June 2004. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/peace.html.

¹⁰⁶² G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 June 2004. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/peace.html.

¹⁰⁶³ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf.

¹⁰⁶⁴ Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf.

¹⁰⁶⁵ Update on Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/africa.html.

¹⁰⁶⁶ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 May 2007. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2007heiligendamm/2007-leaked-africa.pdf.

¹⁰⁶⁷ Development and Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 31 October 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html.

¹⁰⁶⁸ G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, Official 2009 G8 Site (L’Aquila) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 29 October 2009. www.g8summit.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Declaration_08_07_09_final.0.pdf.

¹⁰⁶⁹ G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, Official 2009 G8 Site (L’Aquila) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 29 October 2009. www.g8summit.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Declaration_08_07_09_final.0.pdf.

an effective, forward-looking manner. For funding to be “flexible,” it must be made available to regional organizations to use as they see fit in order to meet the specific needs of an individual conflict. Moreover, “predictable funding” suggests a long-term mechanism wherein members commit a certain sum of money that will be allocated either directly or in instalments through an identified timeframe.

Compliance with this commitment is not limited to monetary support, so long as members “provide assistance” to strengthen African-led peacekeeping and peace-building.¹⁰⁷⁰ Such non-monetary assistance can include, but is not limited to, providing manpower and technical support to initiatives that aid the peacekeeping and peacemaking capabilities of regional organizations such as the African Union and the Regional Economic Communities. Support for the following types of programs, provided that they are “African-led,” will count as compliance: disarmament and demobilization; training of African peace support forces; and developing or maintaining regional centres for military and civilian peacekeeping and conflict prevention activities. That being said, the financial aspects of this commitment are prioritized. As such, members must contribute to the creation of a predictable funding mechanism in order to register full compliance. Members can “work towards” a funding mechanism by signing a formal agreement or through such measurable steps as engaging in multilateral talks, advancing proposals, making public statements encouraging cooperation, etc.

Scoring

-1	Member makes no new contributions (financial or otherwise) to African-led peace support operations AND fails to take measurable steps towards the creation of predictable funding mechanism (such as actively participating in the negotiations for a long-term funding agreement or signing such an agreement along with other international partners).
0	Member makes some new contributions (financial or otherwise) to African-led peace support operations OR takes measurable steps towards predictable funding mechanism (such as actively participating in the negotiations for a long-term funding agreement or signing such an agreement along with other international partners).
+1	Member provides assistance (financial or otherwise) to African-led peace support operations AND takes measurable steps towards predictable funding mechanism (such as actively participating in the negotiations for a long-term funding agreement or signing such an agreement along with other international partners).

Lead Analyst: Denitza Koev

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to aid African-led peace support during the current G8 compliance cycle. While it has continued to contribute to peace support operations in Africa, it has not participated in the creation of a predictable, long-term funding mechanism.

¹⁰⁷⁰ G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, Official 2009 G8 Site (L’Aquila) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 29 October 2009.
www.g8summit.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Declaration_08_07_09_final.0.pdf.

Canada has provided training for African peacekeeping troops. In November 2009, the Canadian Force held an intensive three-week workshop at the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) in Nairobi, Kenya.¹⁰⁷¹ Thirty-three military officers from African Union countries attended this training session, which focused on providing the “basic skills necessary to effectively participate in peace keeping operations in mid to high intensity conflict environments.”¹⁰⁷² Since 2008, over 350 African officers have been trained through this Canadian partnership with the IPSTC.¹⁰⁷³

Canada has also continued to implement training programs through the Military Training Assistance Programme (MTAP) set up by the Department of National Defence.¹⁰⁷⁴ From 21 September to 8 October 2009, the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre hosted a training course under the auspices of MTAP that included numerous participants from African countries.¹⁰⁷⁵

Moreover, Canada has provided material support for African-led peace operations. On 25 August 2009, Canada provided a fleet of off-road vehicles – along with driver training – to the local law enforcement agencies in Ghana.¹⁰⁷⁶ The Canadian government stated that this donation was part of its “commitment to build African capacities for peace support operations.”¹⁰⁷⁷

Canada has also continued to provide financial support for African-led peace support operations. According to a report issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade on 5 November 2009, the Canadian government is currently supporting 25 peace support projects in Sudan through its Global Peace and Security Fund.¹⁰⁷⁸ These initiatives include operations undertaken by the African Union Mission

¹⁰⁷¹ Canadian Forces Provide Training to Build Capacity of African Union Peacekeepers in Sudan, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 9 November 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. www.canadainternational.gc.ca/kenya/highlights-faits/TrainingPeaceKeepers_FormationMaintienDeLaPaix.aspx?lang=eng.

¹⁰⁷² Canadian Forces Provide Training to Build Capacity of African Union Peacekeepers in Sudan, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 9 November 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. www.canadainternational.gc.ca/kenya/highlights-faits/TrainingPeaceKeepers_FormationMaintienDeLaPaix.aspx?lang=eng.

¹⁰⁷³ Canada Helps Africa Train African Peacekeepers, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (Toronto) 15 November 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/11/14/training-african-peacekeepers014.html.

¹⁰⁷⁴ Welcome to the Military Training Assistance Programme, Department of National Defence (Ottawa) 14 July 2008. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. www.cfls-elfc.forces.gc.ca/mta-pai/index-eng.asp.

¹⁰⁷⁵ Peacekeeping Centre Launches Course Today, Ottawa Citizen (Ottawa) 21 September 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. communities.canada.com/ottawacitizen/print.aspx?postid=356473.

¹⁰⁷⁶ Canada Donates Vehicles and Driver Training to the Ghana Police Service, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 25 August 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. www.canadainternational.gc.ca/ghana/highlights-faits/vehiclesdonationvehicules2009.aspx?lang=en.

¹⁰⁷⁷ Canada Donates Vehicles and Driver Training to the Ghana Police Service, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 25 August 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. www.canadainternational.gc.ca/ghana/highlights-faits/vehiclesdonationvehicules2009.aspx?lang=en.

¹⁰⁷⁸ Departmental Performance Report 2008-2009, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/dpr-rmr/2008-2009/inst/ext/ext-eng.pdf.

in Sudan.¹⁰⁷⁹ It is unclear, however, how much of the CAD50 million total investment was made during the current compliance cycle.¹⁰⁸⁰

Thus Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for its continued material, technical, and financial support for African-lead peace support programs.

Analyst: Can Kayalioğlu

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment on African-led peace support initiatives. It has maintained steady contributions, but has not yet worked towards predictable funding.

France also continues to maintain a presence in the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT). As of 20 October 2009, this presence amounts to 1100 troops and 324 military personnel stationed in the area.¹⁰⁸¹ Although this is not technically an “African-led” mission, the French contingent has the specific task of “selecting and training Chadian police.”¹⁰⁸² As such, this contribution will be counted as partial compliance, given that it builds the local capabilities to mount peace support operations.

France has also continued its support for past initiatives aimed at training African peacekeeping troops. In December of 2009, the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations stated that the French government was actively supporting the International School for Security Forces (EIFORCES) in Cameroon, which it created in 2008.¹⁰⁸³ The mandate of EIFORCES is to “teach the technical and operational skills suited to the needs of African army officers” engaged in peace support operations.¹⁰⁸⁴ In a speech delivered on 26 October 2009, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations Gerard Araud pointed out that France continues to support the Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities (RECAMP), which aims to help the African Union create an African Standby Force by 2010.¹⁰⁸⁵ It is not clear, however, if

¹⁰⁷⁹ Departmental Performance Report 2008-2009, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/dpr-rmr/2008-2009/inst/ext/ext-eng.pdf.

¹⁰⁸⁰ Departmental Performance Report 2008-2009, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/dpr-rmr/2008-2009/inst/ext/ext-eng.pdf.

¹⁰⁸¹ Peacekeeping Operation, France at the United Nations (Paris) November 2009. Date of access: 15 November 2009. franceonu.org/spip.php?article3645.

¹⁰⁸² Details on the EUFOR Chad/CAR Operation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 20 October 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/conflicts-and-crisis_1959/darfur_3538/eufor-chad-operation_6013/index.html.

¹⁰⁸³ Peacekeeping Operations, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations (New York) December 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. franceonu.org/spip.php?article3645.

¹⁰⁸⁴ Peacekeeping Operations, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations (New York) December 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. franceonu.org/spip.php?article3645.

¹⁰⁸⁵ Peace and Security in Africa: Statement by Mr. Gerard Araud, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations (New York) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article4215.

any new funding was allocated to either of these programs during the current compliance cycle.

Finally, France has publicly advocated the need for international aid for African-led peace support operations. On 26 October 2009, Permanent Representative Araud reminded the Security Council of the urgency of “stepping up...African endeavours in the field of crisis prevention and management,” adding that France “will assume its full role in supporting peacekeeping by African regional and subregional organizations.”¹⁰⁸⁶ Moreover, France was a key player in the development of a Presidential Statement by the United Nations Security Council, adopted on 5 August 2009, which outlines a framework for dealing with the challenges of peacekeeping operations in Africa.¹⁰⁸⁷

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for continuing its contributions to African-led peace support operations.

Analyst: Sarah Hussaini

Germany: 0

Germany has complied with its commitment to support the African-led peace support by allocating funds to aid in both specific and general African conflict resolution.

Germany has provided financial assistance to regional peace support initiatives in Africa. On 18 November 2009, German Deputy Director General of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Thomas Albert met with leaders from the African Union (AU) at Addis Ababa.¹⁰⁸⁸ Deputy Director General Albert announced Germany’s allocation of EUR30 million to various AU projects, including the implementation of an AU African Peace and Security Architecture.¹⁰⁸⁹ In a statement issued on 19 November 2009, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development emphasized that these funds are meant to facilitate “African solutions” in “politically sensitive fields such as peace and security.”¹⁰⁹⁰

Germany has also provided technical assistance to the AU. On 22 September 2009, the Germany Technical Cooperation (GTZ) joined with the AU to announce the launch of the first AU Police Commanders Course at the Kofi Annan International Peace Keeping

¹⁰⁸⁶ Peace and Security in Africa: Statement by Mr. Gerard Araud, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations (New York) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010.

www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article4215.

¹⁰⁸⁷ Peacekeeping Operation, France at the United Nations (Paris) November 2009. Date of access: 15 November 2009. franceonu.org/spip.php?article3645.

¹⁰⁸⁸ Africa: Germany Pledges - 30 Million Support for African Union, FOROYAA Newspaper, AllAfrica.com (Addis Ababa) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

allafrica.com/stories/200911270704.html.

¹⁰⁸⁹ Africa: Germany Pledges - 30 Million Support for African Union, FOROYAA Newspaper, AllAfrica.com (Addis Ababa) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

allafrica.com/stories/200911270704.html.

¹⁰⁹⁰ Focus on Africa Taking Responsibility for Itself: Germany Gives a Boost to the African Union, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/november/pm_20091119_101.html.

Training Centre in Accra, Ghana.¹⁰⁹¹ The goal of the program is to “provide standard operational level Police Peace Support training” to African peacekeepers.¹⁰⁹² The GTZ is a federally-owned German corporation that works on behalf of the German government in various development initiatives.¹⁰⁹³

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for providing both financial and technical support to regional peace support initiatives in Africa.

Analyst: Tanzeel Hakak

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to African-led peace support. It has provided technical and financial assistance to various African-led initiatives designed to foster regional peace on the continent.

Italy has provided technical and financial assistance to African-led peace support operations. On 24 September 2009, Foreign Minister Franco Giuseppe Frattini announced that Italy was allocating an additional EUR4 million to strengthen peacekeeping efforts in Somalia.¹⁰⁹⁴ The funds will be divided between the security forces of the Somali transitional government and the African Union (AU) Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).¹⁰⁹⁵

On 13 January 2010, Italian Ambassador to Angola Giuseppe Mistretta announced that Italy would implement a training program for the Angolan police force designed to improve its ability to manage conflict along the country’s borders.¹⁰⁹⁶ Ambassador Mistretta also announced that Italy would be providing EUR500 million towards demining activities in Angola.¹⁰⁹⁷

The Italian government sponsored the 1st AU Police Commanders Course at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Accra, Ghana, beginning on 22

¹⁰⁹¹ First Police Commander’s Course Opens at KAIPTC, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (Accra) 22 September 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010.

www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/news.asp?nav=7&news_id=170.

¹⁰⁹² First Police Commander’s Course Opens at KAIPTC, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (Accra) 22 September 2009. Date of Access: 22 January 2010.

www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/news.asp?nav=7&news_id=170.

¹⁰⁹³ GTZ – About Us, GTZ (Berlin) Undated. Date of Access: 22 January 2010. www.gtz.de/en/689.htm.

¹⁰⁹⁴ Somalia: A Further 4 Million Euros to Support the Transition Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2009/09/20090924_Somalia.htm?LANG=EN.

¹⁰⁹⁵ Somalia: A Further 4 Million Euros to Support the Transition Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2009/09/20090924_Somalia.htm?LANG=EN.

¹⁰⁹⁶ Italian Government Presents Fiscal Police Training Project, Angola Press (Luanda) 13 January 2010. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. www.portalangop.co.ao/motix/en_us/noticias/politica/2010/0/2/Italian-Government-presents-fiscal-police-training-project.20ac7b31-4bfa-4927-a745-c03094096ce5.html.

¹⁰⁹⁷ Italian Government Presents Fiscal Police Training Project, Angola Press (Luanda) 13 January 2010. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. www.portalangop.co.ao/motix/en_us/noticias/politica/2010/0/2/Italian-Government-presents-fiscal-police-training-project.20ac7b31-4bfa-4927-a745-c03094096ce5.html.

September 2009.¹⁰⁹⁸ Italy also contributed to the 2nd African Union (AU) Police Commanders Course, held at the Cairo Centre for Training on Conflict Resolution from 6-17 December 2009.¹⁰⁹⁹ The Italian contingent was coordinated by the Italian Africa Peace Facility (IAPF), which was one of the organization bodies for both training courses.¹¹⁰⁰

Moreover, Italy has provided indirect support through the European Union. On 18 November 2009, the EU announced that it would send soldiers to train 2000 Somali troops.¹¹⁰¹ The European troops will consist of soldiers from several EU member states, including Italy.

Italy continues to support the activities of the IAPF, which includes providing operational assistance and funding to the African Stand-by Force (ASF).¹¹⁰² Italy also continues to operate the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU), based in Vicenza, Italy.¹¹⁰³ CoESPU's mandate is to provide training for peacekeeping forces to be deployed in parts of Africa where conflict "is particularly endemic."¹¹⁰⁴ It is unclear, however, if any new contributions have been made to either organization during the current compliance cycle.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for its technical and financial support of various African-led peace support operations.

Analyst: Can Kayalioglu

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to provide assistance to African-led peace support operations. Japan has continued to aid various African-led peacekeeping operations in the form of financial, political, and human-resource support.

¹⁰⁹⁸ First AU Police Commander's Course Opens at KAIPTC, Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (Accra) 22 September 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010.

www.kaiptc.org/aboutus/news.asp?nav=7&news_id=170.

¹⁰⁹⁹ 2nd AU Police Commanders Course, Cairo Center for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa (Cairo) 6 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010.

www.cairopeacekeeping.org/cms.php?id=course_session_details&course_session_id=4.

¹¹⁰⁰ 2nd AU Police Commanders Course, Cairo Center for Training on Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping in Africa (Cairo) 6 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010.

www.cairopeacekeeping.org/cms.php?id=course_session_details&course_session_id=4.

¹¹⁰¹ EU to Send Troops to Train Somali Soldiers, France 24 International News (Paris) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 November 2009. www.france24.com/en/20091118-eu-plans-train-somali-soldiers-uganda-spain-mogadishu.

¹¹⁰² Italian Africa Peace Facility and the AU Agree on New Projects to be Funded Through the Italian Africa Peace Facility, African Press Organization (Lausanne) 2 July 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010.

appablog.wordpress.com/2008/07/02/italian-africa-peace-facility-the-commission-of-the-african-union-and-italy-agree-on-new-projects-to-be-funded-through-the-italian-africa-peace-facility/.

¹¹⁰³ CoESPU – Centre for Excellence for Stability Police Units, Carabinieri, Ministry of Defence (Rome) undated. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. www.carabinieri.it/internet/Coespu.

¹¹⁰⁴ CoESPU – Centre for Excellence for Stability Police Units, Carabinieri, Ministry of Defence (Rome) undated. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. www.carabinieri.it/internet/Coespu.

Japan has provided technical expertise to local training centres in Africa. On 4 August 2009, Japan dispatched two Japanese Ground Self-Defence Force officers under the auspices of an ongoing partnership with the the Peacekeeping Operation (PKO) training centre in the Republic of Mali.¹¹⁰⁵ The officers will serve as instructors to African soldiers and civilians who are involved in regional peacekeeping operations. In the accompanying press release, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasized that the Government of Japan “will continue to provide effective assistance, not only by providing financial assistance, but also by mobilizing Japan’s experts and specialists in this area.”¹¹⁰⁶ Moreover, Japan also provided one instructor for the 2nd AU Police Commander Course, which began on 6 December 2009 at Egypt’s Peacekeeping Training Centre (CCCPA).¹¹⁰⁷

Moreover, On 19 October 2009, Japanese Secretary of Foreign Affairs Koichi Takemasa addressed the delegation at the US-Japan Global Peace Operations Initiative Senior Mission Leaders Course.¹¹⁰⁸ Secretary Takemasa emphasized Japan’s ongoing support for peacekeeping operations training centers eight African countries: Egypt, Ghana, Mali, Kenya, Rwanda, Benin, Nigeria, and South Africa.¹¹⁰⁹ There was no indication, however, of whether any new funding has been allocated during the current compliance cycle.

Japan has also engaged in a series of talks with African countries aimed at strengthening cooperation in the area of peace support. On 26 October 2009, Japanese Foreign Minister Katsuya Okada met with members of the African Diplomatic Corps to discuss Japan’s commitment to the peace and stability of Africa. Minister Okada committed to proactive engagement in peacekeeping operations, including the amendment of the International Peace Cooperation Law, and contributions to the resolution of conflict in Sudan, Somalia, and other areas, by encouraging intensified cooperation with the African Union.¹¹¹⁰

¹¹⁰⁵ Dispatch of Self Defense Force Instructors to the Ecole de Maintien de la Paix in the Republic of Mali, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 4 August 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/8/1194508_1140.html.

¹¹⁰⁶ Dispatch of Self Defense Force Instructors to the Ecole de Maintien de la Paix in the Republic of Mali, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 4 August 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/8/1194508_1140.html.

¹¹⁰⁷ Foreign Minister Inaugurates AU Police Commanders Course, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt (Cairo) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010. www.mfa.gov.eg/MFA_Portal/en-GB/Foreign_Policy/International_Relations/Egypt_Africa/cadrepolicier31209.htm.

¹¹⁰⁸ Opening Remarks by Mr. Koichi Takemasa State Secretary of Foreign Affairs at the Opening Ceremony of the U.S.-Japan Global Peace Operations Initiative Senior Mission Leaders Course, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/remark0910.html.

¹¹⁰⁹ Opening Remarks by Mr. Koichi Takemasa State Secretary of Foreign Affairs at the Opening Ceremony of the U.S.-Japan Global Peace Operations Initiative Senior Mission Leaders Course, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/remark0910.html.

¹¹¹⁰ Meeting Between Foreign Minister Okada and Members of the African Diplomatic Corps, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 29 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2009/10/1029.html.

On 8 September 2009, Japanese Ambassador to Rwanda Shigeo Iwatani met with Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Rosemary Museminali.¹¹¹¹ At the meeting, Japan agreed to provide JPY600 million to the Republic of Rwanda in support of a variety of post-conflict peace-building initiatives.¹¹¹² In the accompanying press release, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that one of the goals of this funding is to “establish peace within Africa.”¹¹¹³

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for its financial and technical support of African-led peace support operations. Further efforts to move toward predictable funding are required for full compliance.

Analyst: Hana Dhanji

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its commitment to provide assistance to African-led peace support, as its military aid has been strictly Russian-led.

On 28 November 2009, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev signed the Federal Law on Ratification of the Agreement between the Russian Federation and the European Union on the Russian Federation’s Participation in the European Union Military Operation in the Republic of Chad and the Central African Republic (EUFOR Chad/CAR Mission).¹¹¹⁴ The Agreement was initially signed in Brussels on 5 November 2008 and established the international legal framework for Russia’s participation in this military operation.¹¹¹⁵ However, Russia’s participation in the EUFOR Chad/CAR operation cannot be considered as contributing to “African-led” peace support. In an official communiqué published by the EU Council of Ministers in October 2008, the EU stated that the Russian troops would remain “entirely” under the command of Russian officers.¹¹¹⁶

¹¹¹¹ Exchange of Notes for Non-Project Grant Aid for the Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kigali) 8 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/9/1195557_1142.html.

¹¹¹² Exchange of Notes for Non-Project Grant Aid for the Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kigali) 8 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/9/1195557_1142.html.

¹¹¹³ Exchange of Notes for Non-Project Grant Aid for the Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kigali) 8 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/9/1195557_1142.html.

¹¹¹⁴ Press Release. The Russian President Dmitry Medvedev signed the Federal Law On Ratification of the Agreement between the Russian Federation and the European Union on the Russian Federation's Participation in the European Union Military Operation in the Republic of Chad and the Central African Republic (EUFOR Chad/CAR Mission), President of Russia 2 December 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009. www.kremlin.ru/acts/6210.

¹¹¹⁵ Press Release. The Russian President Dmitry Medvedev signed the Federal Law On Ratification of the Agreement between the Russian Federation and the European Union on the Russian Federation's Participation in the European Union Military Operation in the Republic of Chad and the Central African Republic (EUFOR Chad/CAR Mission), President of Russia 2 December 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009. www.kremlin.ru/acts/6210.

¹¹¹⁶ Russian role in EUFOR-Chad/CAR mission defined by EU, Afrik.com 15 October 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2009. en.afrik.com/article14697.html.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1 for failing to provide any new support for African-led peace support operations.

Analyst: Polina Cherepova

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to provide assistance and predictable funding to African-led peace support operations. It has provided both technical and financial assistance to the peacekeeping operations of the African Union.

The United Kingdom has announced new contributions to the peacekeeping operations of the African Union (AU). On 16 December 2009, the Department for International Development (DFID) announced the creation of a new UK Civilian Stabilization Capacity (CSC) program.¹¹¹⁷ The CSC is a group of approximately 1,000 civilian experts that will provide assistance to governments attempting to deal with violent conflict.¹¹¹⁸ The CSC will work in partnership with regional organizations such as the AU to provide a range of technical assistance, including law enforcement and peacekeeping training.¹¹¹⁹

On 26 October 2009, Ambassador Philip Parham, deputy permanent representative of the United Kingdom Mission to the UN, delivered a statement to the UN Security Council on Peace and Security in Africa.¹¹²⁰ Ambassador Parham affirmed the United Kingdom's commitment to providing substantial support to the African Standby Force, to regional military training. Ambassador Parham emphasized that the "United Kingdom supports the development of African Union peacekeeping capacity both bilaterally and through international partners."¹¹²¹ To date, the United Kingdom has provided in excess of EUR45 million toward the Africa Peace Facility as part of the European Union's total EUR300 million contribution.¹¹²² It is not clear, however, if any of this funding was allocated during the current compliance cycle.

The United Kingdom has also continued to support existing initiatives during the current compliance cycle. Throughout 2009, soldiers from the United Kingdom have assisted in

¹¹¹⁷ Civilian Experts Ready to Help the World's Most Hostile Places, Department for International Development (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 23 January 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Civilian-experts-now-ready-to-help-worlds-most-hostile-places/.

¹¹¹⁸ Civilian Experts Ready to Help the World's Most Hostile Places, Department for International Development (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 23 January 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Civilian-experts-now-ready-to-help-worlds-most-hostile-places/.

¹¹¹⁹ Civilian Experts Ready to Help the World's Most Hostile Places, Department for International Development (London) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 23 January 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Civilian-experts-now-ready-to-help-worlds-most-hostile-places/.

¹¹²⁰ Statement by Ambassador Philip Parham at the UN Security Council Debate on Peace and Security in Africa, United Nations Headquarters (New York) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. ukun.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/?view=News&id=21102236.

¹¹²¹ Statement by Ambassador Philip Parham at the UN Security Council Debate on Peace and Security in Africa, United Nations Headquarters (New York) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. ukun.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/?view=News&id=21102236.

¹¹²² Statement by Ambassador Philip Parham at the UN Security Council Debate on Peace and Security in Africa, United Nations Headquarters (New York) 26 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. ukun.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/?view=News&id=21102236.

training Congolese peacekeeping troops at the Congolese Office Training School in Kinshasa, Congo.¹¹²³ Graduates from this training program have secured senior-level positions in several AU peacekeeping forces. In addition, the United Kingdom has provided financial support to build and renovate two training facilities in the Democratic Republic of Congo.¹¹²⁴ Once again, however, it is unclear if any of these funds were allocated during the current compliance cycle.

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for its financial and technical contributions to African-led peace support operations. Full compliance requires that the United Kingdom make demonstrable progress towards predictable funding measures for African-led peace support initiatives.

Analyst: Hana Dhanji

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to back African-led peace initiatives. It has provided new technical and financial assistance, but has not taken any steps towards a predictable funding mechanism.

The United States has increased its financial and technical support for African peace support. On 23 July 2009, the US State Department announced that it the second phase of the African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance Program (ACOTA) – conducted under the auspices of the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) – would be launched in October of 2009.¹¹²⁵ According to the Department of State release, this phase will emphasize self-sufficiency amongst partner countries “to conduct sustainable, indigenous peace support operations training on their own.”¹¹²⁶ The same release also noted that the United States has surpassed its commitment, made at the 2004 Sea Island G8 Summit, to train and equip 75 000 new peacekeepers by 2010, having trained 81000 under the auspices of GOTA.¹¹²⁷

The United States has also continued to support regional peace initiatives in Sudan. On 19 October 2009, the United States government announced a new strategy for Sudan, including increased support for the African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID).¹¹²⁸ New initiatives to be implemented include “providing direct US funding and US diplomatic , logistical, and other support towards the provision of

¹¹²³ British Trainers Help Build Congo’s Force for Peace, UK Ministry of Defense News (London) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/TrainingAndAdventure/BritishTrainersHelpBuildCongosForceForPeace.htm.

¹¹²⁴ British Trainers Help Build Congo’s Force for Peace, UK Ministry of Defense News (London) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/TrainingAndAdventure/BritishTrainersHelpBuildCongosForceForPeace.htm.

¹¹²⁵ U.S. Department of State Surpasses 75 000 peacekeepers by 2010, State Department (Washington) 23 July 2009. Date of access: 15 November 2009. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/july/126396.htm.

¹¹²⁶ U.S. Department of State Surpasses 75 000 peacekeepers by 2010, State Department (Washington) 23 July 2009. Date of access: 15 November 2009. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/july/126396.htm.

¹¹²⁷ U.S. Department of State Surpasses 75 000 peacekeepers by 2010, State Department (Washington) 23 July 2009. Date of access: 15 November 2009. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/july/126396.htm.

¹¹²⁸ Sudan: A Critical Moment - A Comprehensive Approach, State Department (Washington) 19 October 2009. Date of access: 15 November 2009. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/oct/130672.htm.

critically needed equipment,” including helicopters.¹¹²⁹ Furthermore, the policy pledges technical advice to vital ministries in Sudan to strengthen the security sector and the criminal justice system.¹¹³⁰

Moreover, on 23 October 2009, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) announced USD7.5 million of funding towards the Integrated Partnership Assistance Agreement to increase regional economic growth, integration, and stability in Sub-Saharan Africa (COMESA region).¹¹³¹ Although not directed exclusively towards peace support, the stated goals of this fund include “peace-building in conflict, or post-conflict affected cross-border areas.”¹¹³²

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for continuing existing initiatives and providing new assistance, including financial, to African-led peace initiatives.

Analyst: Sarah Hussaini

European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) has fully complied with its commitment to support African-led peace support. It has provided short-term technical support and has actively engaged in the creation of a predictable and sustainable funding mechanism.

The EU has contributed financially to African-led peace support initiatives. On 19 November 2009, the European Commission signed an agreement with the Government of Nigeria that will allocate EUR677 million through 2013 to various regional initiatives.¹¹³³ EUR166 million of the total will go towards numerous regional “peace and security” initiatives.¹¹³⁴

The EU has also provided technical support for African-led peace support operations. On 18 November 2009, EU Foreign Policy Chief Javier Solana announced the EU’s intention

¹¹²⁹ Sudan: A Critical Moment - A Comprehensive Approach, State Department (Washington) 19 October 2009. Date of access: 15 November 2009. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/oct/130672.htm.

¹¹³⁰ Sudan: A Critical Moment - A Comprehensive Approach, State Department (Washington) 19 October 2009. Date of access: 15 November 2009. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/oct/130672.htm.

¹¹³¹ USAID/East Africa Signs \$7.5 Million Integrated Partnership Assistance Agreement with Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa, USAID (Washington) 23 October 2009. Date of access: 30 November 2009. eastafrica.usaid.gov/en/Article.1257.aspx.

¹¹³² USAID/East Africa Signs \$7.5 Million Integrated Partnership Assistance Agreement with Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa, USAID (Washington) 23 October 2009. Date of access: 30 November 2009. eastafrica.usaid.gov/en/Article.1257.aspx.

¹¹³³ Nigeria Signs EUR677 Million European Development Fund Agreement to Support Governance, Trade and Peace Actions, EUROPA Press Release (Brussels) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 23 January 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1771&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

¹¹³⁴ Nigeria Signs EUR677 Million European Development Fund Agreement to Support Governance, Trade and Peace Actions, EUROPA Press Release (Brussels) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 23 January 2010. europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1771&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

to send approximately 100 troops to train up to 2000 Somali government troops.¹¹³⁵ The action will complement other training missions in Somalia and bring the total number of “better-trained” soldiers to approximately 6000.¹¹³⁶

Moreover, the EU has continued to work towards the implementation of a predictable funding mechanism. On 12 October 2009, the EU Political and Security Committee and the AU Peace and Security Council met at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.¹¹³⁷ Both sides noted “important progress in the operationalisation of the African Peace Support Architecture (APSA)” a long-term agreement between the AU and the EU that includes funding for regional peace support operations.¹¹³⁸ To this end, on January 2010, the EU released a plan for the continued implementation of the APSA.¹¹³⁹ Measures to be implemented include: the creation of a EUR300 million 2nd Africa Peace Facility and the implementation of an Instrument for Stability.¹¹⁴⁰ The latter is a long-term funding mechanism that lays out a schedule of flexible contributions of over EUR2 billion up to 2013.¹¹⁴¹

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for providing financial and technical assistance to African-led peace support, and for continuing to implement a predictable funding mechanism.

Analyst: Tanzeel Hakak

¹¹³⁵ EU to send troops to train Somali Soldiers, France 24 International News (Paris) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 November 2009. www.france24.com/en/20091118-eu-plans-train-somali-soldiers-uganda-spain-mogadishu.

¹¹³⁶ EU to send troops to train Somali Soldiers, France 24 International News (Paris) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 18 November 2009. www.france24.com/en/20091118-eu-plans-train-somali-soldiers-uganda-spain-mogadishu.

¹¹³⁷ Press Statement of the 2nd Joint Consultative Meeting Between the AU PSC and the EU PSC, Africa-EU Partnership (Brussels) 12 October 2009. Date of Access: 23 January 2010. www.africa-eu-partnership.org/pdf/press_statement_au_psc_eu_psc_en.pdf.

¹¹³⁸ Press Statement of the 2nd Joint Consultative Meeting Between the AU PSC and the EU PSC, Africa-EU Partnership (Brussels) 12 October 2009. Date of Access: 23 January 2010. www.africa-eu-partnership.org/pdf/press_statement_au_psc_eu_psc_en.pdf.

¹¹³⁹ JAES Peace and Security Partnership, Africa-EU Partnership (Brussels) 22 January 2010. Date of Access: 23 January 2010. www.africa-eu-partnership.org/pdf/peace_and_security_partnership.ppt.

¹¹⁴⁰ JAES Peace and Security Partnership, Africa-EU Partnership (Brussels) 22 January 2010. Date of Access: 23 January 2010. www.africa-eu-partnership.org/pdf/peace_and_security_partnership.ppt.

¹¹⁴¹ JAES Peace and Security Partnership, Africa-EU Partnership (Brussels) 22 January 2010. Date of Access: 23 January 2010. www.africa-eu-partnership.org/pdf/peace_and_security_partnership.ppt.

19. Good Governance [167]

Commitment

“Recalling the Okinawa Charter on the Global Information Society and the Genoa G8 Action Plan for Digital Divide, we support further initiatives to narrow the digital gap to underpin institution-building, the modernization of public services and the strengthening of legislative and democratic processes.”

G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France	-1		
Germany		0	
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Average Score			0.00

Background

The Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society was adopted at the Kyushu-Okinawa Summit in 2000. Based on this charter, the Digital Opportunity Task Force (DOT Force) was established to propose strategies on how to use Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) to narrow the digital divide between the developed and developing countries.¹¹⁴² The Task Force was established as a forum, with its 43-member team consisting of G8 and developing countries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector of the G8 countries, and international and multilateral organizations collaborating to generate an action plan that would be presented at the Genoa Summit in 2001.¹¹⁴³

At the Genoa Summit in 2001, the DOT Force introduced the report “Digital Opportunities for All: Meeting the Challenge,” which proposed a nine-point plan known as the Genoa Plan of Action.¹¹⁴⁴ The plan was developed to foster ICT-based social and economic development in the areas of access, governance, entrepreneurship, health and education. The G8 countries endorsed the Genoa Plan of Action, and committed to train teachers, strengthen education strategies, provide expertise, and mobilize resources.¹¹⁴⁵ Further affirmations were also made on the development of an Action Plan on e-

¹¹⁴² From Okinawa to Genoa: G8 Action based on the decisions of Okinawa (Okinawa) July 21-23 2000. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2000/genoa.html.

¹¹⁴³ First Meeting of the Digital Opportunity Taskforce (Okinawa) 30 November 2000. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/it/df0011.html.

¹¹⁴⁴ Digital Opportunities for All: Meeting the Challenge, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 May 2001. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/dotforce1.html.

¹¹⁴⁵ Genoa Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 May 2001. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/finalcommuniqué.html.

Government, which would promote democracy and the rule of law, and ensure efficient delivery of public services.

The advances of the Genoa Plan of Action were presented at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002, in a document called DOT Force Report Card: Digital Opportunities for All.¹¹⁴⁶ This summit also adopted the Africa Action Plan, a new collaborative initiative between the African Leaders, which holds all countries accountable for good governance through the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), and the G8 states. This plan was implemented within the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), an African-led initiative first introduced at the Genoa Summit. The plan reemphasized the importance of strengthening institutions and governance, and the utilization of ICTs to advance African society in a social and economic context.¹¹⁴⁷

At the St. Petersburg Summit in 2006, the G8 reaffirmed their commitment to utilize ICTs to promote good governance, and to create opportunities to access educational resources.¹¹⁴⁸ A further commitment for the provision of good governance was made at the Heiligendamm Summit in 2007, and more African states were encouraged to join APRM.¹¹⁴⁹ Although the ICT agenda did not receive much attention at the Hokkaido Toyako Summit in 2008, the G8 states did affirm the need for government accountability through APRM, and the importance of inclusive governance mechanisms to ensure private sector led economic growth.¹¹⁵⁰ Furthermore, the matter of promoting sustainable development through participatory government, transparent policy making, and capacity building with the use of ICTs in Africa was more directly targeted at the L'Aquila Summit in 2009.¹¹⁵¹

Commitment Features

This commitment states that member countries will work to narrow the digital divide between developing and developed countries through information and communication technologies (ICT), which was previously stated in the Okinawa Charter on the Global Information Society, as well as in the Genoa G8 Action Plan for Digital Divide. In order to ensure ICT progress in the developing countries, the G8 states commit to supporting initiatives for universal and affordable access. This refers to: 1) empowerment of the general public through access to knowledge and information; and 2) building on participatory governance through new legal frameworks and government transparency. Support for the development of human capacity on IT, which is integral for the success of

¹¹⁴⁶ Digital Opportunities for All: Report Card, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) June 2002. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/dotforce_reportcard.pdf.

¹¹⁴⁷ G8 Africa Action Plan (Kananaskis) 2002. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/Afrika/G8AfrikaAktionsplan2002.pdf.

¹¹⁴⁸ Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, G8 Russia (St. Petersburg) 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. en.g8russia.ru/docs/12.html.

¹¹⁴⁹ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Germany (Heiligendamm) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. www.g-8.de/Content/DE/Artikel/G8Gipfel/Anlage/Abschlusserkl_C3_A4rungen/WV-afrika-en.templateId=raw_property=publicationFile.pdf/WV-afrika-en.pdf.

¹¹⁵⁰ G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders Declaration, G8 Japan (Hokkaido Toyako) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080714_en.html.

¹¹⁵¹ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G8 Italy (L'Aquila) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Declaration_08_07_09_final.0.pdf.

the commitment, can be considered as a tertiary support, but does not count towards compliance. In calling for further initiatives, the commitment indicates that G8 countries must take new actions during this compliance cycle.

Scoring

-1	Member does not support projects for the development of universal and affordable access to information and communication technologies (ICT), AND it does not support participatory governance and capacity building through regulatory policies and national e-strategies.
0	Member supports projects for the development of universal, affordable access to ICT, OR supports participatory governance and capacity building through regulatory policies and national e-strategies.
+1	Member supports projects for the development of universal and affordable access to ICT, AND supports participatory governance and capacity building through regulatory policies and national e-strategies.

Lead Analyst: Hana Bokshi

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to narrow the digital gap by supporting projects for the development of universal, affordable access to ICT. It has made funds available to the African Development Bank for this purpose, however, Canada has not contributed towards policy development or national e-strategies through ICTs during this compliance cycle.

On 24 September 2009, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that Canada will contribute USD2.6 billion in additional lending room to the African Development Bank (ADB), stating that “Canada is the first country to have responded to a critical need of regional banks in this innovative way.”¹¹⁵² The ADB is a multinational organization whose intent it is to gather and allocate resources for its regional members, as well as to provide them with policy advice in order to support their development members. Members include 53 African countries and 24 non-regional members, including Canada.¹¹⁵³ The ADB supports initiatives in information and communication technology such as the Technical Assistance Project for the development of electronic banking and the East Africa Broadband Network that would install submarine fibre cables to bring cross border connectivity to Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.¹¹⁵⁴ These developments are related to the development of universal access to ICT.

¹¹⁵² Canada announces new support to the African Development Bank, Office of the Prime Minister (Pittsburgh) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=2846.

¹¹⁵³ African Development Bank (AfDB); African Development Bank Group. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.afdb.org/en/about-us/african-development-bank-afdb/.

¹¹⁵⁴ Complementary Information; African Development Bank Group. Date of Access 16 December 2009. www.afdb.org/en/topics-sectors/sectors/information-communication-technology/complementary-information/.

There have been no additional announcements by the Government of Canada in regards to its pledge to fulfill its commitment to narrow the digital gap since the L'Aquila Summit.

Thus, Canada has received a score of 0 for its contribution to the African Development Bank.

Analyst: Irene Magharian

France: -1

France has not complied with its commitment to support further initiatives to narrow the digital gap to underpin institution building, modernize public services and strengthen legislative and democratic processes. While France continues to stress the importance of ICT development in the developing world and continues to support ICT distance education, it has not taken any action that would constitute compliance.

The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs maintains that ICT development in the developing world is one of its top priorities and is an essential aspect of the global mission to reduce world poverty. The Ministry also stresses the need to promote universal ICT access and training, as well as the internationalization of technical Internet governance.¹¹⁵⁵ Both of these goals, if followed through, would constitute compliance.

On 24-25 September 2009, France attended the G20 Conference in Pittsburgh. The assembled representatives of the G20 nations reaffirmed their previous claim that universal access to technology must be instituted in the developing world as to combat poverty.¹¹⁵⁶

Finally, France continues to support the Colombbus programme, which provides access to distance education using ICTs in developing countries. This leads to capacity building in the participating nations. The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to be a strong supporter of this programme,¹¹⁵⁷ however in the absence of new funding or program development, this does not count towards compliance.

While France continues to stress the importance of ICT development in the developing world and continues to support existing distance education programmes, it has not complied with this commitment, which specifies the creation of new programmes or commitments to development.

Analyst: Katie Andrews

¹¹⁵⁵ NICT for Development: Developing Digital Solidarity, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Paris) 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/internet-multimedia_2347/nict-for-development_2739/developing-digital-solidarity_3287.html?var_recherche=digital+divide.

¹¹⁵⁶ G20 in Pittsburgh: Leaders' Statement, Embassy of France in Washington (Washington) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.ambafrance-us.org/spip.php?article1437.

¹¹⁵⁷ Pouvoirs Publics et Organismes, Colombbus (Paris) 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. www.colombbus.org/article96.html?lang=fr.

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to Good Governance in working to narrow the digital divide between developing and developed countries through Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). It has done so by increasing funding for governance in Afghanistan and Pakistan^{1158,1159} and by compiling a report outlining the importance of German ICT work in Africa, which makes governments more transparent and modernizes public services.

On 24 November 2009, the German government announced it would increase its development aid to Afghanistan by EUR52 million. The Ministry of Economic Development issued a statement announcing that Afghanistan would receive a total of around EUR144 million in 2009, to help “consistently fight corruption, improve governance and create additional jobs.”¹¹⁶⁰ The funds are to help extend a governance training-program and infrastructure projects, including the building of vocational schools.¹¹⁶¹ German Development Minister, Dirk Niebel, discussed how Afghanistan would only be able to become stable and develop if Pakistan does too. Thus, Minister Niebel committed an additional EUR10 million for governance improvement in Pakistan. Minister Niebel stated that: “in that way, we are making an effective contribution toward helping people to help themselves.”¹¹⁶²

In July 2009, a fact-sheet by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit/ Information and Communication Technologies for Development (GTZ), on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, stated that the GTZ has successfully supported the implementation of a digital monitoring system for water regulation authorities in Zambia, Tanzania, and Kenya to promote accountability and transparency in the water sector.¹¹⁶³

Therefore, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for increasing its development aid in Afghanistan and Pakistan to improve governance through better infrastructure, training

¹¹⁵⁸ Germany boosts aid to Afghanistan, Pakistan for 'good governance', Earth Times, (Berlin) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009: www.earthtimes.org/articles/show/296135_germany-boosts-aid-to-afghanistan-pakistan-for-good-governance.html.

¹¹⁵⁹ Additional funds for stabilization measures in Afghanistan and for fostering good governance in Pakistan, Relief Web, 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/SODA-7YDPL3?OpenDocument.

¹¹⁶⁰ Additional funds for stabilization measures in Afghanistan and for fostering good governance in Pakistan, Relief Web, 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/SODA-7YDPL3?OpenDocument.

¹¹⁶¹ Germany boosts aid to Afghanistan, Pakistan for 'good governance', Earth Times, (Berlin) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009: www.earthtimes.org/articles/show/296135_germany-boosts-aid-to-afghanistan-pakistan-for-good-governance.html.

¹¹⁶² Additional funds for stabilization measures in Afghanistan and for fostering good governance in Pakistan, Relief Web, 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/SODA-7YDPL3?OpenDocument.

¹¹⁶³ Fact sheet by the German Federal Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies for Development, (Eschborn) July 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/en-factsheet-ict-water.pdf

programs, as well as the implementation of digital systems in Africa, which promote transparency within government for the control of natural resources.

Analyst: Shiva Amiri

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to narrow the digital gap, promote participatory governance and support building capacity to further initiatives from the Okinawa Charter and the Genoa G8 Action Plan. Italy has played a leadership role in hosting a conference for the Africa Parliamentary Knowledge Network,¹¹⁶⁴ however, there is no evidence that Italy has complied with the commitment to work towards the provision of universal and accessible access to ICT since the L'Aquila Summit.

On 15-17 December 2009, Italy hosted a three-day workshop on “Strengthening the Cooperation among Parliamentary Libraries in the Framework of the Africa Parliamentary Knowledge Network (APKN),” which worked towards building “a platform, under APKN, for communication and exchange of information.”¹¹⁶⁵

APKN was the product of an international conference held in Egypt on 5 June 2008, and its mission is to create a sharing platform of ideas and experiences, as well as training for developing countries in the areas of legislative process, information research, ICT and communication and public information.¹¹⁶⁶ Africa Parliamentary Information Exchange (APEX) was also established to be used as a tool for better communication among national parliaments and to expand the knowledge base of parliamentary initiatives.¹¹⁶⁷ Furthermore, particular focus of this network includes capacity building through commitments of financial resources, and an emphasis on training and education. The APKN also seeks to share communication services and software applications.¹¹⁶⁸

Italy has assumed a leadership role in this area, hosting the APKN conference which addressed issues related to the implementation of national strategies, policy development and capacity building. However, in the absence of new funding, or the development of

¹¹⁶⁴ Workshop “Strengthening the Cooperation among Parliamentary Libraries in the Framework of the African Parliamentary Knowledge Network (APKN), Global Centre for Information and Communications Technology in Parliament (Rome) Accessed: 4 December 2009.

www.ictparliament.org/index.php/calendar-of-events/299-events-conferences-and-workshops-2009/445-workshop-qstrengthening-the-cooperation-among-parliamentary-libraries-in-the-framework-of-the-africa-parliamentary-knowledge-network-apknq.

¹¹⁶⁵ Workshop “Strengthening the Cooperation among Parliamentary Libraries in the Framework of the African Parliamentary Knowledge Network (APKN), Global Centre for Information and Communications Technology in Parliament (Rome) Accessed: 4 December 2009.

www.ictparliament.org/index.php/calendar-of-events/299-events-conferences-and-workshops-2009/445-workshop-qstrengthening-the-cooperation-among-parliamentary-libraries-in-the-framework-of-the-africa-parliamentary-knowledge-network-apknq.

¹¹⁶⁶ Background, African Parliamentary Knowledge Network. Accessed: 7 December 2009.
www.apkn.org/apkn-in-detail/context.

¹¹⁶⁷ African Parliamentary Knowledge Network. Accessed: 6 January 2010. apex.apkn.org/.

¹¹⁶⁸ Mission, African Parliamentary Knowledge Network. Accessed: 7 December 2009.
www.apkn.org/apkn-in-detail/mission.

concrete initiatives for improved IT access or capacity building, Italy has been awarded the score of -1.

Analyst: Irene Magharian

Japan: +1

Japan has complied with its commitment to support initiatives to narrow the digital gap by bolstering institution building, the modernization of public services and the strengthening of legislative and democratic processes primarily by working with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

On 16 October 2009 at the Information and Communications Ministry Assembly, the Japanese Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, Kazuhiro Haraguchi, announced that Japan would contribute JPY100,000 to the ASEAN Information and Communications Technology Fund over the next year.¹¹⁶⁹ This ASEAN Information and Communications and Technology Fund was established in 2004 to provide funding for projects such as developing national information and communication technologies (ICT) and e-government plans, capacity building initiatives including training programmes, workshops and seminars related to ICT matters and initiating “policy studies, research/feasibility studies, strategic plans, e-readiness assessment and harmonization of legal and regulatory frameworks across borders.”¹¹⁷⁰ These activities undertaken by the ASEAN ICT Fund are in harmony with the overall goals of the Okinawa Charter on the Global Information Society and the Genoa G8 Action Plan for Digital Divide.

At the same Assembly, Japan also pledged to hold human resource development workshops and verification tests of ICT services in ASEAN countries.¹¹⁷¹ In addition, Japan has also stated its intention to begin research on using ICT for disaster management and environmental preservation.¹¹⁷²

On 24 October 2009, Japan participated in the 15th ASEAN Summit, and agreed to create a high level task force for the purpose of studying Southeast Asia’s internal and external connectivity. This ASEAN High Level Task Force is part of ASEAN’s plan to enhance “intra-regional connectivity” in terms of communications and other related topics, with

¹¹⁶⁹ Results of the Japan and ASEAN Information and Communications Ministry Assembly, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (Tokyo) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.soumu.go.jp/main_sosiki/joho_tsusin/eng/Releases/Telecommunications/news091016_b.html.

¹¹⁷⁰ ICT ASEAN Fund, Thai-ASEAN Homeworkers – Ministry of Information and Communications Technology (Bangkok) 28 January 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.thaiaseanhomeworkers.org/english/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=61:qict-asean-fundq&catid=36:articles&Itemid=55

¹¹⁷¹ Results of the Japan and ASEAN Information and Communications Ministry Assembly, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (Tokyo) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.soumu.go.jp/main_sosiki/joho_tsusin/eng/Releases/Telecommunications/news091016_b.html.

¹¹⁷² Joint Media Statement of the 9th ASEAN Telecommunications and Information Technology Ministers Meeting and its Related Meetings with Dialogue Partners, Association of Southeast Asian Nations Official Website (Jakarta) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.aseansec.org/TELMIN/JMS-TELMIN-9.pdf.

the goal of “significantly [narrowing] the development gap within ASEAN.”¹¹⁷³ Taking note of the significance of the Internet in business, education, and development, Japan and the other leaders at the Summit also agreed that it is necessary to complete the ASEAN ICT Masterplan in 2010 to enhance intra-regional information and communications technology linkages.¹¹⁷⁴

Japan has fully complied with the G8 commitment through its support of projects to develop universal and affordable access to ICT and participatory governance through regulatory policies and national e-strategies, as well as initiatives to build capacity to promote participation in the global information society. It has thus been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Ailsa Chau

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to narrow the digital gap between the developed and the developing countries.

On 29 October 2009, President of Russia Dmitry Medvedev and President of Ecuador Rafael Correa signed the Declaration on Strategic Partnership between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Ecuador. This declaration targets, among other priorities, information and technological exchange. According to the document, Russia will cooperate with Ecuador to enable capacity building and develop participatory governance through regulatory policies and national e-strategies. Both countries have expressed their intention to launch joint research projects with the use of the state-of-the-art information and communication technologies.¹¹⁷⁵ A memorandum on joint efforts was signed by the Russian State Corporation Russian Technology and the Ministry of Telecommunications of the Republic of Ecuador regarding the development of the G4 (fourth generation) communication and wireless data transmission Mobile WiMAX technology in Ecuador.¹¹⁷⁶ The signatories stressed the importance of the development of universal and affordable access to information,¹¹⁷⁷ and the need for human development and education in the area of IT and R&D. Ten Russian universities have already signed agreements with the National Secretary of Science and Technology of Ecuador.¹¹⁷⁸

On 9 November 2009, the Federal Law on Ratification of the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan

¹¹⁷³ ASEAN Leaders’ Statement on ASEAN Connectivity, Association of Southeast Asian Nations Official Website (Jakarta) 24 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.aseansec.org/23573.htm.

¹¹⁷⁴ ASEAN Leaders’ Statement on ASEAN Connectivity, Association of Southeast Asian Nations Official Website (Jakarta) 24 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.aseansec.org/23573.htm.

¹¹⁷⁵ Declaration on strategic partnership between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Ecuador, President of Russia 29 October 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009. news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/356

¹¹⁷⁶ Dmitry Medvedev held talks with President of Ecuador Rafael Correa who is in Russia on an official visit, President of Russia 29 October 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009. news.kremlin.ru/news/5855

¹¹⁷⁷ Declaration on strategic partnership between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Ecuador, President of Russia 29 October 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009. news.kremlin.ru/ref_notes/356

¹¹⁷⁸ Press Statements following Russian-Ecuadorian Talks, President of Russia 29 October 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009. news.kremlin.ru/transcripts/5857

on the Establishment and Operation of the Pamir-Chakaltai International Scientific Research Centre was signed. The joint Russian-Tajic project will establish a think tank to work towards enhanced knowledge and information exchange.¹¹⁷⁹ Given the international status of the Research Center, scientists from Bolivia, Brazil, Georgia and Uzbekistan were invited.¹¹⁸⁰

Russia's continued support of projects for the development of universal and affordable access to information and communication technologies and its participation in building capacity to promote integration into the global information society, and can be awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Polina Arkhipova

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to support further initiatives to narrow the digital gap to underpin institution building, the modernization of public services and the strengthening of legislative and democratic processes. The UK has announced its intention to launch a global challenge fund and support cell phone use in the developing world,¹¹⁸¹ as well as pledging funding to the EU Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund, which supports information communication technology (ICT) development in Sub-Saharan Africa¹¹⁸² and has stressed the importance of ICT development.¹¹⁸³

In July 2009, the Secretary of State for International Development, the Right Honourable Douglas Alexander, presented the Department of International Development's (DFID) whitepaper entitled "Eliminating World Poverty: Building our Common Future" to Parliament. Within this report, DFID announced its intention to launch a global challenge fund that will support cell phone and other technology use in the developing world. This fund will reduce the costs of communication technology making them more affordable and accessible to the poor, and spur economic development.¹¹⁸⁴

¹¹⁷⁹ The President signed the Federal Law On Ratification of the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on the Establishment and Operation of the Pamir-Chakaltai International Scientific Research Centre, President of Russia 9 November 2009. Date of access: 1 December 2009. news.kremlin.ru/acts/5948

¹¹⁸⁰ Dmitry Medvedev signed the Federal Law On Ratification of the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on the Establishment and Operation of the Pamir-Chakaltai International Scientific Research Centre, Prime-Tass 10 November 2009. Date of access: 4 December 2009. www.prime-tass.ru/news/0/per cent7B12671D02-9DBF-4396-8D05-51C3A5BC587B per cent7D.uif

¹¹⁸¹ Eliminating World Poverty: Building our Common Future, Department for International Development (London) July 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/whitepaper/building-our-common-future-print.pdf.

¹¹⁸² Eliminating World Poverty: Building our Common Future, Department for International Development (London) July 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/whitepaper/building-our-common-future-print.pdf.

¹¹⁸³ Future Challenges, Department for International Development (London). Date of Access: 27 November 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Global-Issues/Future-challenges/.

¹¹⁸⁴ Eliminating World Poverty: Building our Common Future, Department for International Development (London) July 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/whitepaper/building-our-common-future-print.pdf.

In the July 2009 DFID whitepaper, the United Kingdom also committed financial support to the EU Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund. This fund allows the European Investment Bank to finance several aspects of development in Sub-Saharan Africa, including communications technology.¹¹⁸⁵

On 28 September 2009, DFID announced that it would provide a three-year annual budget of GBP1.25 million to support the “International Health Links Funding Scheme.”¹¹⁸⁶ This programme uses ICTs to link health institutions in the United Kingdom with counterparts in developing countries. Health care professionals in the UK can instruct professionals in developing countries, thus fostering professional development in developing nations using information and communication technologies.¹¹⁸⁷ While this programme does promote capacity building through the use of ICTs, it does not constitute compliance because ICT distribution is confined to health care workers. The commitment emphasizes the importance of the development of universal access to ICTs, but nonetheless does not fulfill the requirements of compliance.

Therefore, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for its intent to launch a global challenge fund to support mobile phone and technology distribution in the developing world and its support of the EU Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund.

Analyst: Katie Andrews

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to good governance in working to narrow the digital divide in developing and developed countries through Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). It has committed to strengthen cyber-security and build a strong digital infrastructure with the E.U., as well as increase transparency through good governance in Sudan, Ghana, and the Middle East.

On 3 December 2009, The US Department of State announced that its Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) would make funds available in its local grant program for local members of civil society to undertake reform and democracy projects. Part of these funds will be allocated to promote good governance programs, including anti-corruption and transparency which falls under modernizing public services to enable data sharing between ministries and e-strategies that make the governments more transparent.¹¹⁸⁸

¹¹⁸⁵ Eliminating World Poverty: Building our Common Future, Department for International Development (London) July 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009.

www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/whitepaper/building-our-common-future-print.pdf.

¹¹⁸⁶ Life-saving links between UK and developing countries, Department for International Development (London) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 6 January 2010. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Life-saving-links-to-the-UK/.

¹¹⁸⁷ Life-saving links between UK and developing countries, Department for International Development (London) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/Life-saving-links-to-the-UK/.

¹¹⁸⁸ Middle East Partnerships Initiative of the United States Department of State (Washington). Date of Access: 4 December 2009. mepi.state.gov/documents/organization/80553.pdf.

On 3 November 2009, The US-E.U. Joint Declaration and Annexes stated they would work together to strengthen their cyber-security dialogue, and identify and prioritize areas where they can help build a reliable, resilient, trustworthy digital infrastructure for the future.¹¹⁸⁹

On 1 October 2009 Secretary of State, Hilary Clinton stated at the U.S.-Africa Business Summit that the United States continues to pursue strategies to improve infrastructure and provide better access to information, capital, and training in Africa.¹¹⁹⁰

On 9 July 2009, The President of United States Barack Obama stated in his remarks to the Ghanaian Parliament that there would be a commitment from his administration towards improving good governance. He stated that with good governance, Ghana could broaden prosperity through public-private partnerships that invest in better roads and electricity, train people to grow a business, and build on financial services that reach not just the cities, but also the poor and rural areas.¹¹⁹¹

On 19 October 2009, Secretary of State, Hilary Clinton accompanied by U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Susan Rice, announced a new Sudan Strategy where there will be focus on development, good governance, economic development, rule of law, and women's empowerment. The strategy outlines how the U.S. will work closely with international partners to provide assistance in 2010 elections and the 2011 referendum to promote improved governing capacity and greater transparency in Southern Sudan, which complies with the implementation of e-strategies that make the government more transparent.¹¹⁹²

Therefore, the United States has been awarded a score of 0 for their intention to improve ICT infrastructure in Africa and funding transparency studies in the Middle East, but has failed to address public access to ICT for this compliance cycle.

Analyst: Shiva Amiri

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to support initiatives to narrow the digital gap to bolster institution building, enable the modernization of public services and the strengthen legislative and democratic processes. Despite supporting initiatives to promote participation in the global information society, the European Union

¹¹⁸⁹ U.S.-E.U. Joint Declaration and Annexes. The Press Office, White House, (Washington) 3 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/us-eu-joint-declaration-and-annexes.

¹¹⁹⁰ Remarks by Secretary Hilary Clinton at U.S.-African Business Summit (Washington) 2 October 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2009/October/20091002134802caifas4.294991e-03.html.

¹¹⁹¹ Remarks by the President to the Ghanaian Parliament. The Press Office, White House, (Washington) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-by-the-President-to-the-Ghanaian-Parliament.

¹¹⁹² Department of State, Public Liaison E-News, (Washington) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009 www.state.gov | Volume 3 Issue 17 | October 19, 2009. www.state.gov/documents/organization/132562.pdf.

has not supported projects for the development of universal and affordable access to ICT and participatory governance through regulatory policies and national e-strategies.

On 1 December 2009, the European Commission, under the European Union's 7th Framework Programme, awarded EUR93 million in funding to the new generation of GÉANT, GÉANT 3, a high-speed European communication network dedicated to research and education.¹¹⁹³ GÉANT is considered the "e-Infrastructure at the heart of the EU's European Research Area"¹¹⁹⁴ and contributes to global research networking by connecting with other regional networks such as The Research and Education Network for Asia-Pacific (TEIN3). These partnerships allow European researchers to collaborate with their international counterparts in areas such as e-learning to create a "global virtual research community that aims to bridge the digital divide."¹¹⁹⁵

On 21-23 October 2009, the European Commission supported the eChallenges e-2009 Conference to discuss ICT issues on an international stage. The conference provides a forum to "share knowledge and experience, lessons learnt and good practice in the areas of ICT for Networked Enterprise & RFID, eGovernment & eDemocracy, eHealth, Collaborative Working Environments, Living Labs, eInfrastructures; Technology Enhanced Learning and ICT Skills, Knowledge and Content Technologies."¹¹⁹⁶

Thus, the European Union is awarded a score of 0 for its efforts in promoting participation in the global information society.

Analyst: Ailsa Chau

¹¹⁹³ GÉANT Network Extends Global Reach Through Expanded South-East Asian Connection, European Commission Information Society and Media (Cambridge, UK) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009.

www.geant.net/Media_Centre/PressReleases/Pages/GEANTNetworkextendsGlobalReach.aspx.

¹¹⁹⁴ GÉANT Network Extends Global Reach Through Expanded South-East Asian Connection, European Commission Information Society and Media (Cambridge, UK) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009.

www.geant.net/Media_Centre/PressReleases/Pages/GEANTNetworkextendsGlobalReach.aspx.

¹¹⁹⁵ GÉANT Network Extends Global Reach Through Expanded South-East Asian Connection, European Commission Information Society and Media (Cambridge, UK) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009.

www.geant.net/Media_Centre/PressReleases/Pages/GEANTNetworkextendsGlobalReach.aspx.

¹¹⁹⁶ eChallenges e-2009: Welcome, eChallenges e-2009 Secretariat (Dublin, Ireland) 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.echallenges.org/e2009/default.asp?page=home.

20. Crime: Piracy and Maritime Security [183]

Commitment

“We commit to contributing, through cooperation with international partners and coordinated bilateral programs, to achieve the goals defined by the Contact Group on Piracy of the Coast of Somalia – and related multilateral efforts, including the Djibouti Code of Conduct facilitated by International Maritime Organization – and the International Contact Group for Somalia.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Political Issues

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.89

Background

The Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) was created on 14 January 2009 pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1851.¹¹⁹⁷ Piracy off the coast of Somalia increased significantly in the recent years, disrupting peace and stability in Somalia, increasing shipping insurance premiums for one of the busiest shipping routes in the world, damaging littoral economies, and creating severe environmental concerns in the region.¹¹⁹⁸ Therefore, the Contact Group recognizes the issue as an international challenge and aims to facilitate discussion and coordination of actions among states and organizations to suppress piracy off the coast of Somalia.¹¹⁹⁹

On 14 January 2009, the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia held its first meeting at the United Nations headquarters in New York.¹²⁰⁰ The six areas of action outlined by the CGPCS were “(1) a counter-piracy coordination mechanism; (3) strengthening judicial frameworks for arrest, prosecution, and detention of pirates; (4) strengthening commercial shipping self-awareness and other capabilities; (5) pursuing

¹¹⁹⁷ Policy Statement: Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, United States Africa Command 14 January 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=2466.

¹¹⁹⁸ Policy Statement: Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, United States Africa Command 14 January 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=2466.

¹¹⁹⁹ Policy Statement: Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, United States Africa Command 14 January 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=2466.

¹²⁰⁰ Policy Statement: Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, United States Africa Command 14 January 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=2466.

improved diplomatic and public information efforts; and (6) tracking financial flows related to piracy.”¹²⁰¹

In order to achieve these goals, the CGPCS members set the following four Working Groups to deal with the aforementioned areas of action: (1) the Working Group on Military and Operational Coordination, Information Sharing, and Capacity Building convened by the United Kingdom; (2) the Working Group on Judicial Issues convened by Denmark; (3) the Working Group on Strengthening Shipping Self-Awareness and Other Capabilities convened by the United States; and (4) the Working Group on diplomatic and Public Information efforts convened by Egypt.¹²⁰²

At the G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting in Trieste, Italy on 26 June 2009, Members recognized the increasing threat of piracy off the Gulf of Aden and the Eastern coast of Africa.¹²⁰³ Aiming at preventing and suppressing piracy, the G8 leaders committed to increase coordination at the international level to promote maritime security and regional stability.¹²⁰⁴ The G8 also agreed on the need “to target the root causes of piracy, by helping countries in the region meet a number of destabilizing domestic and external challenges.”¹²⁰⁵

These commitments were reiterated at the L’Aquila Summit, where the G8 promised achieve the areas of action laid out by the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia through international partners and coordinated bilateral programs.¹²⁰⁶

Commitment Features

This commitment calls upon G8 members to contribute to the international effort to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia. The *G8 Leaders Declaration on Political Issues* makes reference to the need for both short-term intervention and long-term structural reform in the region. Evaluation of compliance will focus specifically on actions taken within the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) for the following reasons: (a) all G8 members and the European Union are currently involved with the CGPCS and, as such, should continue to contribute to its efforts; (b) the CGPCS mandate is broad enough to encompass the majority of initiatives that would qualify as “cooperation with international partners” and “coordinated bilateral programs;” and (c) the goals outlined in the Djibouti Code of Conduct – to which none of the G8 members are parties – are included within the mandate of the CGPCS.

¹²⁰¹ Policy Statement: Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, United States Africa Command 14 January 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=2466.

¹²⁰² Policy Statement: Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, United States Africa Command 14 January 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.africom.mil/getArticle.asp?art=2466.

¹²⁰³ Chair’s Statement, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626.html.

¹²⁰⁴ Chair’s Statement, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626.html.

¹²⁰⁵ Chair’s Statement, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626.html.

¹²⁰⁶ Political Issues: L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html.

Specifically, members commit to participate in a cooperative strategy aimed at achieving the goals laid out by the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) in the areas of focus outlined above. In order to register full compliance, members must: (a) provide financial, technical or material support to one of the programs initiated under the auspices of the CGPCS and its working groups; and (b) attend all of the Plenary Meetings of the CGPCS held during the current compliance cycle.

Scoring

-1	Member provides no support (financial or otherwise) to any of the programs initiated under the auspices of the CGPCS and its working groups AND does not attend any of the Plenary Meetings of the CGPCS held during the current compliance cycle.
0	Member provides some support (financial, technical or material) to at least one (1) of the programs initiated under the auspices of the CGPCS and its working groups OR attends all of the Plenary Meetings of the CGPCS held during the current compliance cycle.
+1	Member provides some support (financial, technical or material) to at least one (1) of the programs initiated under the auspices of the CGPCS and its working groups AND attends all of the Plenary Meetings of the CGPCS held during the current compliance cycle.

Lead Analyst: Vivian Wei

Canada: +1

Canada has complied with its commitment to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia.

On 10 September 2009, Canada participated for the first time in one of the CGPCS meetings, attending its Fourth Plenary Meeting in New York.¹²⁰⁷

Canada has renewed its commitment to combating piracy off the Horn of Africa. On 21 November 2009, the government announced that HMCS *Frederickton* would be joining Standing NATO Maritime Group 1 as part of NATO's Operation OCEAN SHIELD – NATO's contribution to international efforts to combat piracy in the region - until 2011.¹²⁰⁸

In his statement to the United Nations, Ambassador John McNee further reaffirmed Canada's commitment to development and security in the region. To this end, Canada continues to participate in the International Contact Group on Somalia, a UN working group that supports "peace and reconciliation" in Somalia.¹²⁰⁹

¹²⁰⁷ Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia: List of Participating States and Organizations at the 4th Plenary, State Department (Washington, D.C.) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 25 November 2009. www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/othr/misc/129273.htm.

¹²⁰⁸ Canadian warship to begin counter-piracy operation, Department of Defence (Ottawa). 21 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.forces.gc.ca/site/news-nouvelles/view-news-afficher-nouvelles-eng.asp?id=3209.

¹²⁰⁹ Statement by Ambassador McNee to the Joint Debate on the New Partnership for Africa's Development and 2001-2010, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 20 October 2009. Date of

For participating in the CGPCS and deploying forces in support of counter-piracy operations in the Horn region, Canada has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Ryerson Neal

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia.

On 10 September 2009, France attended the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS in New York.¹²¹⁰

On 6 October 2009, Defence Minister Hervé Morin attempted to draw attention to the situation in Somalia in a letter to Swedish Defence Minister Sten Tolgfors and EU High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy.¹²¹¹ Minister Morin's letter argued that the destabilization of Somalia directly threatened European and international security.¹²¹² To move forward, Minister Morin proposed that the EU train an additional 3000 Somali troops to the 150 soldiers already trained by French forces in Djibouti.¹²¹³

On 28 and 29 September 2009, French Minister of Defence Hervé Morin attended a meeting with the ministers of defence of all EU member states in Gothenburg.¹²¹⁴ Regarding maritime surveillance, the ministers agreed to better coordinate information sharing between civilian and military actors.¹²¹⁵

Access: 2 December 2009. www.canadainternational.gc.ca/prmny-mponu/canada_un-canada_onu/statements-declarations/africa-afrique/20091020_AfricanDev-DevAfrique.aspx.

¹²¹⁰ Participants List, Fourth Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS (New York) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. www.marad.dot.gov/documents/CGPCS-Fourth_Plenary_Meeting-Participants-Sept_10.2009.PDF.

¹²¹¹ La Somalie ne doit pas devenir un foyer de destabilization, Ministère de la Défense (Paris) 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.defense.gouv.fr/ministre/prises_de_parole/communiques/la_somalie_ne_doit_pas_devenir_un_foyer_de_destabilisation.

¹²¹² La Somalie ne doit pas devenir un foyer de destabilization, Ministère de la Défense (Paris) 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.defense.gouv.fr/ministre/prises_de_parole/communiques/la_somalie_ne_doit_pas_devenir_un_foyer_de_destabilisation.

¹²¹³ La Somalie ne doit pas devenir un foyer de destabilization, Ministère de la Défense (Paris) 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.defense.gouv.fr/ministre/prises_de_parole/communiques/la_somalie_ne_doit_pas_devenir_un_foyer_de_destabilisation.

¹²¹⁴ A Göteborg, les ministres de la Défense européens discutent des actions extérieures, Ministère de la Défense (Paris) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.defense.gouv.fr/europe_de_la_defense/brevs/a_goeteborg_les_ministres_de_la_defense_europeens_discutent_des_actions_exterieures.

¹²¹⁵ Point de presse hebdomadaire du porte-parole du ministère de la Défense (Paris) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.defense.gouv.fr/defense/votre_espace/journalistes/points_presse/extraits_du_point_de_presse_du_1er_octobre_2009.

On 16 and 17 November 2009, Minister of Defence Hervé Morin met with the other EU ministers of defence in Brussels to discuss the initiation of a training program for 1000 to 2000 soldiers for the future Somali national army.¹²¹⁶

Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0 for its attendance to all plenary meetings of the CGPCS and its suggestions of initiatives to fulfill the goals set out by the CGPCS.

Analyst: Meaghan Barrett

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia. It has provided technical support to anti-piracy operations of the CGPCS during the current compliance cycle, and sent representatives to the Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS in September 2009.

On 10 September 2009, Germany attended the Fourth Plenary meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia at United Nations Headquarters in New York.¹²¹⁷

Since December 2008, a German naval frigate, the *Karlsruhe*, and up to 1400 sailors, airmen and other military personnel have been participating in operation ATALANTA conducted by the EU.¹²¹⁸ The mission mandate was to “aid shipments into Somali ports” and “to protect sea lanes in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean off the coast of Somalia.”¹²¹⁹ On 17 December 2009, the German parliament has approved a one-year extension of Germany’s naval participation and military mission in Operation ATALANTA.¹²²⁰

Thus, Germany has been awarded +1 for its full attendance of the Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and for its active work in the programs initiated under the auspices of the CGPCS.

Analyst: Vivian Wei

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to the fight piracy off the coast of Somalia. It sent representatives to the Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS in September 2009, and has

¹²¹⁶Contre la piraterie, l’Europe veut former une armée, Le Figaro (Paris) 16 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.lefigaro.fr/international/2009/11/17/01003-20091117ARTFIG00019-contre-la-piraterie-l-europe-veut-former-une-armee-.php.

¹²¹⁷Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Office of the Spokesman, U.S. Department of State, 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/129143.htm.

¹²¹⁸German parliament OKS anti-piracy mission off Somalia, People’s Daily Online, 20 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. english.people.com.cn/90001/90777/90853/6558086.html.

¹²¹⁹German parliament OKS anti-piracy mission off Somalia, People’s Daily Online, 20 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. english.people.com.cn/90001/90777/90853/6558086.html.

¹²²⁰German lawmakers grant 1-year extension to anti-piracy patrols off Somalia, Hurriyet Daily News and Economic Review, 17 December 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. www.hurriyetaidailynews.com/wires.php?id=3324730_piracy-germany-berlin-german-lawmakers-grant-1-year-extension-to-anti-piracy-patrols-off-somalia.

provided technical support to anti-piracy operations of the CGPCS during the current compliance cycle.

On 10 September 2009, Italy attended the Fourth Plenary meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia at United Nations Headquarters in New York.¹²²¹

As part of operation ATALANTA conducted by the EU, Italian naval warships and aircrafts have been actively escorting commercial ships through the Gulf of Arden since December 2008.¹²²² On November 18 2009, the EU has announced “to extend the mandate of its piracy mission off the coast of Somalia until the end of 2010.”¹²²³

On 1 December 2009, the Italian Ship ITS ETNA sailed from Taranto to join the EU Naval Force in its effort to combat piracy operating off the Somali coast.¹²²⁴

Thus, Italy has been awarded +1 for its full attendance of the Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and for its active work in the programs initiated under the auspices of the CGPCS.

Analyst: Vivian Wei

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to fight piracy off the coast of Somalia. It has attended all of the Plenary Meetings of the CGPCS held during the current compliance cycle.¹²²⁵ Japan has also provided material, financial and technical support to the efforts to counter piracy, and has actively supported the activities of Working Group 1 and Working Group 3 of the CGPCS.

On 10 September 2009, Japan attended the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia at United Nations Headquarters in New York.¹²²⁶

As of late July 2009, Japan has provided two additional naval vessels to its maritime fleet in order to “enhance maritime security.”¹²²⁷ It has also begun construction for a base in

¹²²¹ Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Office of the Spokesman, U.S. Department of State, 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/129143.htm.

¹²²² EU to extend anti-piracy mission off Somalia through 2010, Defence Talk, 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 December 2009. www.defencetalk.com/eu-anti-piracy-mission-somalia-23078/.

¹²²³ EU to extend anti-piracy mission off Somalia through 2010, Defence Talk, 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 December 2009. www.defencetalk.com/eu-anti-piracy-mission-somalia-23078/.

¹²²⁴ Italian Navy on its way to take over the lead, EU NAVFOR Somalia Public Affairs Office, 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 20 December 2009. www.eunavfor.eu/2009/12/italiannavy-on-its-way-to-take-over-the-lead/img_3590-web/.

¹²²⁵ Japan's Actions against Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Maritime Security Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/ICSFiles/afiedfile/2009/09/09/1_attached.pdf.

¹²²⁶ Japan's Actions against Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Maritime Security Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/ICSFiles/afiedfile/2009/09/09/1_attached.pdf.

Djibouti to house self-defence forces personnel and patrol planes involved in antipiracy operations.¹²²⁸

On 9 September 2009, Japan signed the “New York Declaration” in which it agreed to promulgate “internationally recognized best management practices for the protection of ships against piracy attacks.”¹²²⁹ This ensures effective piracy counter measures being adopted by vessels belonging to member countries.¹²³⁰

In addition, Japan continues to be a major financial contributor to the CGPCS and remains the primary donor of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Djibouti Code Trust Fund.¹²³¹ On 21 September 2009, the IMO acknowledged that it had received a USD13.6 million contribution from the government of Japan towards this fund.¹²³²

Thus, Japan has been awarded +1 for its full attendance of the Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and its provision of material, financial and technical support for the efforts to fight piracy off the coast of Somalia.

Analyst: Danial Jameel

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to fight piracy off the Coast of Somalia.

On 10 September 2009, Russia participated in the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS in New York.¹²³³

Russia has also held several anti-piracy missions on enhancing navigation security near the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Aden.

¹²²⁷ Japan's Actions against Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Maritime Security Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009.

www.mofa.go.jp/ICSFiles/afiedfile/2009/09/09/1__attached.pdf.

¹²²⁸ Japan to build own housing, plane tarmac in Djibouti for piracy patrols, The Japan Times Online, 31 July 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20090731a7.html.

¹²²⁹ Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Office of the Spokesman, U.S. Department of State, 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009.

www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/129143.htm.

¹²³⁰ Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Office of the Spokesman, U.S. Department of State, 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009.

www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/129143.htm.

¹²³¹ Technical Co-operation Committee (TC), 59th session, International Maritime Organization, 23-25 June 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009.

www.imo.org/Newsroom/mainframe.asp?topic_id=111&doc_id=10621.

¹²³² Sub-Committee on Dangerous Goods, Solid Cargoes and Containers (DSC), International Maritime Organization (London): 21 September 2009. Date of Access: 8 March 2010.

www.imo.org/newsroom/mainframe.asp?topic_id=1772&doc_id=11856.

¹²³³ Participants List. Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. Fourth Plenary Meetings of the CGPCS at New York on 10 September 2009, Maritime Administration of the US Department of Transportation 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 15 November 2009.

www.marad.dot.gov/documents/CGPCS-Fourth_Plenary_Meeting-Participants-Sept_10,2009.PDF.

From 30 July to 15 October 2009, a group of anti-submarine warships has been patrolling the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Aden, and escorting merchant ships from different countries.¹²³⁴

On 28 November 2009, the Baltic Fleet's frigate Neustrashimy sailed for the region to participate in anti-piracy activities near Somalia.¹²³⁵

On 30 November 2009, the Russian naval squadron led by the anti-submarine warship Admiral Chabanenko began the tasks of ensuring safety of navigation near the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Aden.¹²³⁶ On 4 December 2009, Admiral Chabanenko escorted a convoy of merchant vessels through the Gulf of Aden.¹²³⁷

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for active work corresponding to the activity of the CGPCS Working Group 1 and for participating in the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS.

Analyst: Polina Cherepova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia. The United Kingdom regularly attends the meetings of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and currently chairs one of its working groups.

On 10 September 2009, the United Kingdom attended the meeting of the CGPCS in New York.¹²³⁸ At the meeting the United Kingdom signed the New York Declaration, “a commitment to best management practices to avoid, deter or delay acts of piracy.”¹²³⁹

The previous day, the United Kingdom chaired a meeting of the CGPSC’s Working Group 1 (Military and Operational Cooperation, Information Sharing, and capacity Building).¹²⁴⁰ The United Kingdom provided support for Working Group 1’s initiatives such as a regional needs assessment, which “provided a clear map on how regional states

¹²³⁴ The group of Pacific Fleet ships after struggling against pirates has returned to Vladivostok, RIA Novosti 16 November 2009. Date of access: 6 December 2009. www.rian.ru/defense_safety/20091116/193863444.html.

¹²³⁵ Neustrashimy to continue fighting piracy near Somalia, RusNavy.com 30 November 2009. Date of access: 2 December 2009. rusnavy.com/news/navy/index.php?ELEMENT_ID=8186.

¹²³⁶ The naval squadron of Russia led by the LASWS “Admiral Chabanenko” in late November will begin the tasks of ensuring safety of navigation near the Horn of Africa, The Russian Federation Ministry of Defense 19 November 2009. Date of access: 2 December 2009. www.mil.ru/eng/1866/12078/details/index.shtml?id=69048.

¹²³⁷ RNS Admiral Chabanenko to escort convoy through the Gulf of Aden, RusNavy.com 3 December 2009. Date of access: 18 December 2009. rusnavy.com/news/navy/index.php?ELEMENT_ID=8209.

¹²³⁸ Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia: List of Participating States and Organisations at the 4th Plenary, State Department (Washington) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 25 November 2009. www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/othr/misc/129273.htm.

¹²³⁹ The United States Signs “New York” Declaration, State Department (Washington, D.C.) 9 September 2009. Accessed 25 November 2009. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/128767.htm.

¹²⁴⁰ Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, State Department (Washington, D.C.) 9 September 2009. Date of access: 26 November 2009. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/129143.htm.

can be assisted in addressing piracy on land as well as at sea.”¹²⁴¹ The United Kingdom also funded the participation of Somali representatives at these meetings.¹²⁴²

The United Kingdom currently contributes to three counter-piracy operations in the Horn of Africa. It provides the headquarters and several ships for the EU’s naval force, Operation ATLANTA, several ships for NATO’s Operation OCEAN SHIELD, as well as ships for the Combined Maritime Forces.¹²⁴³ The United Kingdom’s Maritime Trade Organisation also provides logistical support for victims of piracy.¹²⁴⁴

On 27 July 2009, the United Kingdom signed a bilateral agreement with the Government of the Seychelles to facilitate the prosecution of pirates captured in the region.¹²⁴⁵

The United Kingdom also continues to participate in Shared Awareness and Deconfliction (SHADE) meetings, which promote cooperation and synchronise the activities of naval forces in the Horn region.¹²⁴⁶

For its continued participation in and support of the CGPCS and other cooperative measures to combat piracy in the Horn region, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Ryerson Neal

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia. It has attended all of the Plenary Meetings of the CGPCS held during the current compliance cycle.¹²⁴⁷ The United States of America has also provided technical support to Working Group 3 of the CGPCS during the current compliance cycle.

On 10 September 2009, United States attended the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia at United Nations Headquarters in New York.¹²⁴⁸

¹²⁴¹ Ivan Lewis, Hansard (London). 2 November 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmhansrd/cm091102/text/91102w0011.htm.

¹²⁴² Ivan Lewis, Hansard (London). 2 November 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmhansrd/cm091102/text/91102w0011.htm.

¹²⁴³ Ivan Lewis, Hansard (London). 2 November 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmhansrd/cm091102/text/91102w0011.htm.

¹²⁴⁴ Ivan Lewis, Hansard (London). 2 November 2009. Date of Access: 29 November 2009. www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmhansrd/cm091102/text/91102w0011.htm.

¹²⁴⁵ Prisoner Transfer Agreements, Foreign Office (London). 27 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/conflict-prevention/piracy/prisoners.

¹²⁴⁶ The international response to piracy, Foreign Office (London) 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/conflict-prevention/piracy/international-response.

¹²⁴⁷ Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Office of the Spokesman, U.S. Department of State, 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/129143.htm.

¹²⁴⁸ Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Office of the Spokesman, U.S. Department of State, 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/129143.htm.

The United States is currently chairing Working Group 3, which deals with “Strengthening Shipping Self-Awareness and Other Capabilities.”¹²⁴⁹ It is also a signatory of the “New York Declaration” in which it agreed to promulgate “internationally recognized best management practices for self protection to vessels on its registers.”¹²⁵⁰

Currently, the United States is active in developing a Maritime Security Sector Reform framework that “delineates essential components of national maritime security and serves as a tool for donor coordination.”¹²⁵¹

Thus, the United States has been awarded +1 for its full attendance of the Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia and its provision of technical support for Working Group 3 of the CGPCS.

Analyst: Danial Jameel

European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) has fully complied with its commitments outlined in the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS).

On 10 September 2009, the EU attended the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS.¹²⁵²

On 16 and 17 November 2009, EU ministers of defence met in Brussels to discuss the initiation of a training program for 1000 to 2000 soldiers for the future Somali national army.¹²⁵³

On 28 and 29 September 2009, Swedish Defence Minister Sten Tolgfors hosted a meeting with the ministers of defence of all EU member states in Gothenburg.¹²⁵⁴ The

¹²⁴⁹ Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, U.S. Department of State, 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.state.gov/t/pm/ppa/piracy/contactgroup/index.htm.

¹²⁵⁰ Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, Office of the Spokesman, U.S. Department of State, 11 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2009/sept/129143.htm.

¹²⁵¹ United States Actions To Counter Piracy Off the Horn of Africa, Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, U.S. Department of State, 1 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.state.gov/t/pm/rls/fs/128540.htm.

¹²⁵² Participants List, Fourth Plenary Meeting of the CGPCS (New York) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 6 December 2009. www.marad.dot.gov/documents/CGPCS-Fourth_Plenary_Meeting-Participants-Sept_10_2009.PDF.

¹²⁵³ Contre la piraterie, l'Europe veut former une armée, Le Figaro (Paris) 16 November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.lefigaro.fr/international/2009/11/17/01003-20091117ARTFIG00019-contre-la-piraterie-l-europe-veut-former-une-armee-.php.

¹²⁵⁴ A Göteborg, les ministres de la Défense européens discutent des actions extérieures, Ministère de la Défense (Paris) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.defense.gouv.fr/europe_de_la_defense/breves/a_goeteborg_les_ministres_de_la_defense_europeens_discutent_des_actions_exterieures.

ministers agreed to better coordinate information sharing between civilian and military actors for maritime surveillance.¹²⁵⁵

The EU has been conducting the military operation EUNAVFOR Somalia – Operation ATALANTA since December 2008.¹²⁵⁶ Operation ATALANTA is mandated to provide protection for the World Food Programme (WFP) and merchant vessels off the Horn of Africa.¹²⁵⁷

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for its sustained support of programs fulfilling the goals laid out by the CGPCS and its attendance at all plenary meetings of the CGPCS.

Analyst: Meaghan Barrett

¹²⁵⁵ A Göteborg, les ministres de la Défense européens discutent des actions extérieures, Ministère de la Défense (Paris) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.defense.gouv.fr/europe_de_la_defense/breves/a_goeteborg_les_ministres_de_la_defense_europeens_discutent_des_actions_exterieures.

¹²⁵⁶ EU naval operation against piracy (EUNAVFOR Somalia – Operation ATALANTA), European Security and Defence Policy (Brussels) November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/missionPress/files/091117%20Factsheet%20EU%20NAVFOR%20Somalia%20-%20version%2012_EN.pdf.

¹²⁵⁷ EU naval operation against piracy (EUNAVFOR Somalia – Operation ATALANTA), European Security and Defence Policy (Brussels) November 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/missionPress/files/091117%20Factsheet%20EU%20NAVFOR%20Somalia%20-%20version%2012_EN.pdf.

21. Regional Security: Afghanistan and Pakistan [186]

Commitment

“We reaffirm our commitment to promoting stability and development in both countries and the wider region, also by strengthening their capacity to counter terrorism, illicit trafficking and crime.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Political Issues

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.89

Background

The situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan remains a top priority for the G8. Positioned in a geographical area of strategic importance, both countries present significant challenges to regional stability and security, including rebel insurgency, terrorism, narcotics trafficking, human rights abuses, government corruption, all of which are exacerbated by a failing economic infrastructure.¹²⁵⁸

The G8 members first stressed the importance of peace and stability in Afghanistan and the surrounding region at a G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting on 26 June 2001. The members called for “closer coordination among governments, international institutions and non-governmental organizations” to support reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan.¹²⁵⁹ Since then, the G8 leaders have committed to the reconstruction and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and the wider region.

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, G8 members reaffirmed the importance of including economic reconstruction as part of the efforts to promote security in the region, with a particular focus on the reduction of poverty.¹²⁶⁰ The G8 leaders agreed that in order to counteract the effectiveness of “terrorist propaganda,” a variety of economic initiatives should be given priority in areas such as investment in infrastructure, increased

¹²⁵⁸ Statement of G8 Foreign Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 25 January 2010.

www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626-pak-afg.html.

¹²⁵⁹ G8 Foreign Ministers’ State on Afghanistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 November 2001. Date of Access: 25 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/fm011126.htm.

¹²⁶⁰ G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism, Heiligendamm, June 8, 2007, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2007. Date of Access: 29 January 2010.

www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-ct.html.

employment opportunities, professional training, and expanding access to public services.¹²⁶¹

At the 2008 Hokkaido Toyako Summit, the G8 reaffirmed its commitment to countering terrorism in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region. As such, Members promised to coordinate security initiatives, as well as support economic and social development programs aimed at promoting stability and lasting peace in the region.¹²⁶²

At the G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting in Trieste, held in Italy on 26 June 2009, the Foreign Ministers emphasized the need for Afghan and Pakistani leadership and cooperation in all G8 undertakings.¹²⁶³ In addition, the Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan agreed on the pressing need for enhanced collaboration and shared responsibility for effective management and security of the Afghan-Pakistan border.¹²⁶⁴ The G8 Outreach Ministerial Meeting on Afghanistan and Pakistan and the regional dimension held in Trieste on 26 and 27 June 2009, marked another step forward in the building of “a more secure, democratic and prosperous region.”¹²⁶⁵

These commitments were reiterated at the L’Aquila Summit, where the G8 promised to promote “stability and development in both countries and the wider region, also by strengthening their capacity to counter terrorism, illicit trafficking and crime.”¹²⁶⁶ In Afghanistan, the G8 leaders committed to provide assistance to the electoral process, to provide comprehensive assistance to the new Afghan Government, and to “support capacity building at all levels.”¹²⁶⁷ The G8 committed to work with Pakistan to fight against terrorism and violence perpetrated by extremists, to “foster economic and social development,” as well as to “strengthen its democratic institutions.”¹²⁶⁸ In their communiqué, the G8 emphasized the need to work closely with international organizations and local governments in security-building and development efforts.¹²⁶⁹

¹²⁶¹ G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism, Heiligendamm, June 8, 2007, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2007. Date of Access: 29 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-ct.html.

¹²⁶² G8 Leaders’ Statement on Counter Terrorism, G8 Informational Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-counter.html.

¹²⁶³ Statement of G8 Foreign Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626-pak-afg.html.

¹²⁶⁴ Statement of G8 Foreign Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626-pak-afg.html.

¹²⁶⁵ Statement of G8 Foreign Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626-pak-afg.html.

¹²⁶⁶ Political Issues: L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html.

¹²⁶⁷ Political Issues: L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html.

¹²⁶⁸ Political Issues: L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html.

¹²⁶⁹ Political Issues: L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html.

Commitment Features

The G8 members commit to promoting stability and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan. This includes two inter-related actions: a) working closely with the governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan to strengthen both countries' security sectors, with a special focus on enhancing local capability to combat illicit drug trafficking and terrorism; and b) providing financial and/or technical assistance aimed at fostering economic and social development in the region, with a particular focus on dealing with the problem of poverty.

In order to comply with the “stability” component of this commitment, members must provide support (either financial or technical) to local efforts aimed at building the crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities of regional and sub-regional institutions. As such, any unilateral security-building efforts undertaken by member states will not count as compliance. On the other hand, actions taken in conjunction with either international organizations or the local governments will be counted as compliance with the “development” aspect of the commitment. In order to register full compliance, members must take action in both areas.

Moreover, whereas members can score partial compliance by supporting local efforts in either one of the two countries, in order to register fully compliance members must take action in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Scoring

-1	Member fails to provide support (financial or otherwise) to local efforts aimed at building the crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities in either Afghanistan or Pakistan AND provides no financial and/or technical assistance aimed at fostering economic and social development in the region.
0	Member provides some support (financial or otherwise) to local efforts aimed at building the crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities in Afghanistan and/or Pakistan OR provides some financial and/or technical assistance aimed at fostering economic and social development in the region.
+1	Member provides support (financial or otherwise) to local efforts aimed at building the crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities in both Afghanistan and Pakistan AND provides financial and/or technical assistance aimed at fostering economic and social development in the region.

Lead Analyst: Vivian Wei

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to build crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities in Afghanistan and Pakistan and provide financial and technical assistance to foster economic and social development in the region.

The Canadian Forces and the Canadian-led Operational Mentoring and Liaison Team are currently mentoring five Afghan National Army (ANA) battalions and one brigade

headquarters.¹²⁷⁰ In addition, Canada is providing up to CAD99 million over three years, ending in 2011, towards training and mentoring the ANA and the Afghan National Police (ANP).¹²⁷¹ The aims of this initiative are to build administrative and logistical support capacity, as well as justice and correctional system initiatives to support the ANP.¹²⁷²

Canada has committed to invest up to CAD210 million over three years, ending in 2011, towards increasing the Government of Afghanistan's capacity to provide services such as education, vocational training, roads, job creation, as well as irrigation and potable water infrastructure.¹²⁷³ This includes up to CAD50 million towards the rehabilitation of the Dahla Dam, the province of Kandahar's main water source, and up to CAD12 million towards constructing and repairing 50 Kandahar schools.¹²⁷⁴

Canada is also committed to advancing Afghanistan's capacity for democratic governance.¹²⁷⁵ It pursued this objective by providing financial and technical assistance for the August 2009 elections.¹²⁷⁶

The Government of Canada is seeking to enhance counter-terrorism and crime-fighting capabilities in both Afghanistan and Pakistan by enhancing border security between the two countries. It is pursuing this objective by facilitating bilateral dialogue and providing up to CAD32 million from 2009 to 2011 for infrastructure, equipment, and the training of border officials.¹²⁷⁷

In addition, the Canadian International Development Agency is supporting social and economic development in Pakistan by funding numerous projects. These projects include teacher training, primary education initiatives, decentralization of social service delivery,

¹²⁷⁰ Training and Mentoring the Afghan National Security Forces, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/secure.aspx?menu_id=45&menu=L.

¹²⁷¹ Training and Mentoring the Afghan National Security Forces, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/secure.aspx?menu_id=45&menu=L.

¹²⁷² Training and Mentoring the Afghan National Security Forces, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/secure.aspx?menu_id=45&menu=L.

¹²⁷³ Delivery of Basic Services, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 August 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/services.aspx?menu_id=46&menu=L.

¹²⁷⁴ Delivery of Basic Services, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 August 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/services.aspx?menu_id=46&menu=L.

¹²⁷⁵ Supporting Democratic Development: Elections and Strengthened Public Institutions, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/institutions.aspx.

¹²⁷⁶ Supporting Democratic Development: Elections and Strengthened Public Institutions, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/institutions.aspx.

¹²⁷⁷ Afghanistan-Pakistan Border, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 18 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/priorities-priorites/border-frontiere.aspx?menu_id=48&menu=L.

local poverty-reduction and stability-building initiatives, and sustainable livelihood restoration in rural communities.¹²⁷⁸

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting crime-fighting and counter-terrorism and contributing to social and economic development in Afghanistan and Pakistan

Analyst: Maria Robson

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to build crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities in Afghanistan and Pakistan and provide financial and technical assistance to foster economic and social development in the region.

France is engaged in ongoing programs to enhance social and economic development in Afghanistan, including agriculture, health, education, and parliamentary initiatives.¹²⁷⁹

The Government of France is working with the Afghanistan Ministry of Agriculture to strengthen its capacity and provide technical assistance to rural agriculture.¹²⁸⁰ France is providing training in Afghan hospitals and as well as EUR8 million over four years to rebuild blood banks in Kabul.¹²⁸¹

In education, France is providing EUR2 million from 2007 to 2009 to enhance the teaching of science and French at the University of Kabul.¹²⁸²

France is also the head of the Support to the Establishment of the Afghan Legislature, a partnership between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government of Afghanistan, which involves training Afghan members of parliament and administrative agents.¹²⁸³

On 1 December 2009, French Defence Minister Hervé Morin announced that France may increase its army and police training.¹²⁸⁴ Currently, France is building Afghanistan's capacity to fight crime and terrorism by contributing to the training of the Afghan

¹²⁷⁸ Pakistan – CIDA-Funded Projects, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 5 December 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/fWebCSAZEn?ReadForm&idx=01&CC=PK.

¹²⁷⁹ Coopération, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?rubrique19.

¹²⁸⁰ La coopération agricole, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?article289.

¹²⁸¹ La coopération santé, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?article291.

¹²⁸² La coopération éducative, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?article290.

¹²⁸³ La coopération parlementaire, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?article307.

¹²⁸⁴ France Open to More Training, Aid for Afghanistan, SpaceWar 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 15 December 2009. www.spacewar.com/reports/France_open_to_more_training_aid_for_Afghanistan_999.html.

National Army,¹²⁸⁵ providing training and equipment to the National Interdiction Unit and the Afghan National Police.¹²⁸⁶

On 22 July 2009, French Minister for Foreign Trade Anne-Marie Idrac announced that the priority sectors for the development of Pakistan include transportation, energy and water treatment, and the capacity to fight against terrorism.¹²⁸⁷ Further, France is contributing EUR300 million to Pakistan over 2007 to 2009 to enhance the country's economic development and provision of basic services to its population.¹²⁸⁸

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting crime-fighting and counter-terrorism and contributing to social and economic development in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Analyst: Maria Robson

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promote stability and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan. It has provided financial and technical assistance to counter terrorism in the region as well as fostering economic and social development.

On 11 October 2009, Dr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier, foreign minister at the time, announced the delivery of two rescue helicopters to the Afghan National Police.¹²⁸⁹ This was part of the German contribution towards helping to build and train the police forces in Afghanistan.

On 24 November 2009, Federal Minister for Development Dirk Niebel announced that Germany would provide additional funds to promote stability in Afghanistan and good governance in Pakistan. The Federal Development Ministry provided an additional EUR52 million, increasing Germany's contribution to a total of EUR144 million.¹²⁹⁰ The goal of this funding is to establish a regional development fund aimed at improving governance and financing infrastructure and social development projects.¹²⁹¹ The Federal

¹²⁸⁵ La coopération militaire, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?article303.

¹²⁸⁶ La coopération policière, La France en Afghanistan (Kabul) No Date. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. ambafrance-af.org/france_afghanistan/spip.php?article304.

¹²⁸⁷ Visit of Mrs. Anne-Marie IDRAC, French Minister for Foreign Trade to Pakistan, France in Pakistan (Islamabad) 22 July 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.ambafrance-pk.org/france_pakistan/spip.php?article1581.

¹²⁸⁸ Visit of Mrs. Anne-Marie IDRAC, French Minister for Foreign Trade to Pakistan, France in Pakistan (Islamabad) 22 July 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.ambafrance-pk.org/france_pakistan/spip.php?article1581.

¹²⁸⁹ Delivery of two rescue helicopters to the Afghan police, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin), 11 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/de/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2009/090811_Hubschrauber_20AFG.html.

¹²⁹⁰ Millions for peace in Afghanistan, Federal Government (Berlin), 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 November 2009. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_249076/Content/DE/Artikel/2009/11/2009-11-24-niebel-afghanistan-pakistan.html.

¹²⁹¹ Millions for peace in Afghanistan, Federal Government (Berlin), 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 November 2009. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_249076/Content/DE/Artikel/2009/11/2009-11-24-niebel-afghanistan-pakistan.html.

Development Ministry provides additional EUR10 million to improve the governance in Pakistan and to further its economic and political reforms.¹²⁹² Federal Minister Dirk Niebel has stressed that stability and development in the region can only be promoted if both Afghanistan and Pakistan are targeted.¹²⁹³

On 3 December 2009, the German cabinet decided to extend its mandate in Afghanistan by another 12 months in the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan.¹²⁹⁴

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1. It has provided financial and technical assistance to promote stability and development in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Analyst: Vincent Manzenberger

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote stability and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan. It has provided financial and technical assistance to combat terrorism as well as fostering economic and social development in the region.

On 1 December 2009, US President Barack Obama asked NATO allies to increase their troops in Afghanistan.¹²⁹⁵ In response, Defence Minister Ignazio La Russa confirmed reports that “Rome would send about 1000 extra soldiers to Afghanistan,” in addition to 3200 Italian soldiers currently serving in the country.¹²⁹⁶ Foreign Minister Franco Frattini stated that Italian troops would contribute to Afghanistan’s civil reconstruction and security efforts.¹²⁹⁷

On 15 November 2009, Italy’s Ambassador to Afghanistan H.E. Claudio Glaentzer “signed a multilateral agreement on the funding with International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Afghan government.”¹²⁹⁸ To support the “socio-economic

¹²⁹² Millions for peace in Afghanistan, Federal Government (Berlin), 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 November 2009. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_249076/Content/DE/Artikel/2009/11/2009-11-24-niebel-afghanistan-pakistan.html.

¹²⁹³ Additional funds for stability in Afghanistan and to promote good governance in Pakistan, Federal Ministry for Development (Berlin), 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 25 November 2009. www.bmz.de/de/presse/pm/2009/november/pm_20091124_103.html.

¹²⁹⁴ German soldiers also support Afghanistan in 2010, Federal Government, 03 December 2009. Date of access: 03 December 2009. www.bundesregierung.de/nn_249076/Content/DE/Artikel/2009/11/2009-11-26-bundeswehr-unterstuetzt-weiterhin-afghanistan.html.

¹²⁹⁵ Italy “to send 1000 extra troops” to Afghanistan, BBC News 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8392177.stm.

¹²⁹⁶ Italy “to send 1000 extra troops” to Afghanistan, BBC News 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2009. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8392177.stm.

¹²⁹⁷ Italy and Germany insist on role in “reconstructing” Afghanistan, M&C News 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. www.monstersandcritics.com/news/europe/news/article_1520630.php/Italy-and-Germany-insist-on-role-in-reconstructing-Afghanistan.

¹²⁹⁸ Afghanistan: Italy donates EUR3.1 million for reintegration of returnees and IDPs, ReliefWeb 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SKEA-7WVGEA?OpenDocument.

reintegration of returnees, internally displaced people and vulnerable Afghans in Heart and surrounding western provinces,¹²⁹⁹ Italy donated EUR3.1 million.

The Italian Government is also seeking to enhance counter-terrorism capabilities in Pakistan. Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Frattini asserted, “Pakistan must become a producer of security...by contributing to the fight against terrorism and the stabilization of Afghanistan”¹³⁰⁰

In addition, Italy has agreed to convert Pakistan’s USD100 million debt into aid for “development projects in the social sector.”¹³⁰¹ Under this debt-swap agreement, the aid will be used to develop health, education, agriculture, basic infrastructure and environment protection projects.¹³⁰²

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for providing financial and technical assistance to promote stability and development in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Analyst: Vivian Wei

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to promote stability and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan. It has provided financial and technical assistance to counter terrorism in the region as well as fostering economic and social development.

On 10 November 2009, Japan announced its new assistance package to Afghanistan and Pakistan as part of their strategy to combat terrorism in the region.¹³⁰³ The package includes financial assistance of approximately JPY80 billion aimed at enhancing Afghanistan’s security capabilities and providing funding for social development projects.¹³⁰⁴

¹²⁹⁹ Afghanistan: Italy donates EUR3.1 million for reintegration of returnees and IDPs, ReliefWeb 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SKEA-7WVGEA?OpenDocument.

¹³⁰⁰ Italy-Pakistan: Economic Forum at the foreign ministry. Minister Frattini: a key nation to world security, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2009/09/20090930_ItaliaPakistan.htm.

¹³⁰¹ Italy, Pakistan sign debt-swap agreement, Daily Times 19 September 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2009%5C09%5C19%5Cstory_19-9-2009_pg7_20.

¹³⁰² Italy, Pakistan sign debt-swap agreement, Daily Times 19 September 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2009%5C09%5C19%5Cstory_19-9-2009_pg7_20.

¹³⁰³ New strategy to counter the treat of terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), 10 November 2009. Date of access: 24 November 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf.

¹³⁰⁴ New strategy to counter the treat of terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), 10 November 2009. Date of access: 24 November 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf.

On 26 November 2009, Deputy Press Secretary Yasuhisa Kawamura declared that it would extend its grant assistance to Pakistan to JPY3 billion.¹³⁰⁵ The main goal is to financially ease Pakistan's difficult economic conditions.¹³⁰⁶ The Deputy Press Secretary emphasized the importance of economic and social assistance to Pakistan in order to promote stability and development in the whole region.¹³⁰⁷

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for providing financial assistance to promote stability and development in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Analyst: Vincent Manzenberger

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to promote stability and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

On 17 November 2009, Farid Mukhametshin, head of the Russian Federal Agency for CIS, the Compatriots Abroad, and the International Humanitarian Cooperation (Rossotrudnichestvo), met with a delegation of the US Agency for International Development (USAID).¹³⁰⁸ They addressed the issues of bilateral cooperation in Central Asia and in Afghanistan.¹³⁰⁹ Farid Mukhametshin informed the American delegation about the arrangement reached between Russia and Afghanistan on the restoration of a Russian centre of science and culture and the building of a hospital in Kabul.¹³¹⁰ Farid Mukhametshin stated that the Rossotrudnichestvo, in coordination with the Russian Government and the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs is ready "to continue to actively support projects aimed at developing the infrastructure of Afghanistan."¹³¹¹

In August 2009, Russia together with Germany, donated two medical evacuation helicopters to the Afghan Interior Ministry.¹³¹²

¹³⁰⁵ Japan extends assistance to Pakistan, Press Conference by the Deputy Press Secretary Yasuhisa Kawamura, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 26 November 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2009/11/1126.html.

¹³⁰⁶ Japan extends assistance to Pakistan, Press Conference by the Deputy Press Secretary Yasuhisa Kawamura, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 26 November 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2009/11/1126.html.

¹³⁰⁷ New strategy to counter the threat of terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo), 10 November 2009. Date of access: 24 November 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf.

¹³⁰⁸ The issues of interaction between Russia and the USA in Afghanistan has been discussed in Rossotrudnichestvo, The Russian Federal Agency Rossotrudnichestvo 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. rs.gov.ru/node/5835.

¹³⁰⁹ The issues of interaction between Russia and the USA in Afghanistan has been discussed in Rossotrudnichestvo, The Russian Federal Agency Rossotrudnichestvo 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. rs.gov.ru/node/5835.

¹³¹⁰ The issues of interaction between Russia and the USA in Afghanistan has been discussed in Rossotrudnichestvo, The Russian Federal Agency Rossotrudnichestvo 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. rs.gov.ru/node/5835.

¹³¹¹ The issues of interaction between Russia and the USA in Afghanistan has been discussed in Rossotrudnichestvo, The Russian Federal Agency Rossotrudnichestvo 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. rs.gov.ru/node/5835.

¹³¹² Transcript of Remarks and Response to Media Questions by Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov After Meeting of Russia-NATO Council in Brussels, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the

Since October 2006, the Russian Ministry of Interior has been training personnel for anti-drug agencies of Afghanistan and the surrounding countries in Central Asia.¹³¹³ The next group of Afghan specialists is to be trained in December 2009.¹³¹⁴

On 4 December 2009, the Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov stated at a press-conference after the meeting of the Russia-NATO Council that Russia would continue to help Afghanistan with infrastructure, electricity supply difficulties, humanitarian assistance issues, restoration of the education system, and strengthening law enforcement capacities.¹³¹⁵ He also announced that Russia and Germany “will soon hand over a large batch of heavy trucks for the needs of Afghan law enforcement agencies.”¹³¹⁶

On 7 December 2009, the Permanent Representative of Russia to NATO Dmitry Rogozin announced that Russia would start the training of Afghan specialists in the field of transport security.¹³¹⁷

On 28 January 2010 Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergei Lavrov participated in the London Conference on Afghanistan.¹³¹⁸ Participants of the conference committed to establish a Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund to finance the Afghan-led Peace and Reintegration Programme. Conference participants welcomed pledges to the Trust Fund and encouraged all those who wish to support peace-building and stabilisation efforts in Afghanistan to contribute to this important initiative.¹³¹⁹

Russian Federation 6 December 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009.

www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/EEF045A4F6FADD66C32576850044D72C.

¹³¹³ Press-release about training of Afghanistan and Central Asia states counternarcotics agencies officers in the International Inter-agency Centre of the Ministry of Interior of the Russian Federation, Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation 10 October 2007. Date of Access: 8 December 2009

mvd.ru/content/4961/.

¹³¹⁴ Head of Ministry of Interior of Russia met delegation of Federal criminal police department of Germany, Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation 6 November 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2009 www.mvd.ru/news/34080/.

¹³¹⁵ Transcript of Remarks and Response to Media Questions by Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov After Meeting of Russia-NATO Council in Brussels, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 6 December 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009.

www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/EEF045A4F6FADD66C32576850044D72C.

¹³¹⁶ Transcript of Remarks and Response to Media Questions by Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov After Meeting of Russia-NATO Council in Brussels, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 6 December 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009.

www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/EEF045A4F6FADD66C32576850044D72C.

¹³¹⁷ Svoimi glazami, Echo of Moscow 7 December 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009.

www.echo.msk.ru/programs/svoi-glaza/639387-echo/.

¹³¹⁸ Participants. UK and Afghanistan UK Government's Afghanistan website. Date of access: 16 February 2010. afghanistan.hmg.gov.uk/en/conference/participants/

¹³¹⁹ Communiqué. UK and Afghanistan UK Government's Afghanistan website. Date of access: 16 February 2010. afghanistan.hmg.gov.uk/en/conference/participants/

According to the the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russia is ready to help Pakistani authorities in their counterterrorist efforts.¹³²⁰

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0. It has supported Afghan efforts aimed at building crime-fighting and counter-terrorism capabilities, but has not provided active support to development projects in Afghanistan. Also, there is no evidence of Russian support to promote stability and development in Pakistan during this compliance period.

Analyst: Polina Cherepova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to provide support to local efforts to enhance security capabilities in Afghanistan and Pakistan as well as provide financial and technical assistance to foster economic and social development in both countries.

United Kingdom's technical and financial assistance to enhancing local capabilities to combat terrorism in Afghanistan is led by the British Operational Mentoring and Liaison Team (OMLT), which recently advised the Afghan National Police and the Afghanistan National Army on tactics and patrolling methods.¹³²¹ Recent projects have included the mentoring of artillery platform operations teams in the Helmand province.¹³²² On 30 November 2009, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced that 500 more British troops would be deployed in Afghanistan by December 2009, which will be utilized primarily for the training of Afghan security forces.¹³²³

In Pakistan, the United Kingdom began constructing a training camp for Pakistan's paramilitary Frontier Corps in the Baluchistan province.¹³²⁴ The training camp, which is expected to train 360 soldiers over 12 weeks, began construction in October 2009 and is

¹³²⁰ Russian MFA Statement on terrorist act in Pakistan, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation 9 November 2009. Date of access: 8 December 2009.

www.mid.ru/Brp_4_nsf/arh/79AA51F512F8BCA9C325764A004F4D2A.

¹³²¹ Mentoring Afghan Gunners on Artillery Hill, Operations in Afghanistan. 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/MentoringAfghanGunnersOnArtilleryHill.htm.

¹³²² Mentoring Afghan Gunners on Artillery Hill, Operations in Afghanistan. 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/MilitaryOperations/MentoringAfghanGunnersOnArtilleryHill.htm.

¹³²³ RAF Merlin Crews Ready for Afghanistan, Ministry of Defence. 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/DefenceNews/TrainingAndAdventure/RafMerlinCrewsReadyForAfghanistan.htm.

¹³²⁴ Britain building FC training camp in Pakistan: report, The Dawn Media Group (London). 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/world/13+britain+building+fc+training+camp+in+pakistan+report-za-02.

expected to be completed by August 2010.¹³²⁵ Following the camp's completion, the United Kingdom has committed to base 24 army trainers there.¹³²⁶

The United Kingdom has focused on alleviating poverty in both Afghanistan and Pakistan by providing financial and technical support. The Department for International Development (DFID) announced in November 2009 that it will send GBP2 million in emergency humanitarian aid to South Waziristan in Pakistan, to improve water and health facilities for more than 1.2 million people.¹³²⁷ This figure is in addition to the previous GBP10 million Prime Minister Brown announced on 14 October 2009 that will “rebuild infrastructure, stimulate the economy and improve local agriculture for displaced people returning home following the recent conflict.”¹³²⁸

On 14 September 2009, the DFID funded an Afghan government program titled The Horticulture and Livestock Program (HLP). HLP is delivered through the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) and gives farmers access to new techniques and materials.¹³²⁹

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded with a score of +1 for its recent technical and financial assistance concerning security and poverty development in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Analyst: Jeffrey Scorgie

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to provide support to local efforts aimed at building security capabilities in Afghanistan and Pakistan as well as provide financial and technical assistance to foster economic and social development in the region. It has increased technical and financial assistance to both countries for purposes of security building and improving general welfare.

On 1 December 2009, President Obama announced the American deployment of 30,000 additional soldiers to Afghanistan to focus on fighting crime, training professional police

¹³²⁵ Britain building FC training camp in Pakistan: report, The Dawn Media Group (London). 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/world/13+britain+building+fc+training+camp+in+pakistan+report-za-02.

¹³²⁶ Britain building FC training camp in Pakistan: report, The Dawn Media Group (London). 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/world/13+britain+building+fc+training+camp+in+pakistan+report-za-02.

¹³²⁷ UK aid to help Pakistan recover from conflict, Department for International Defence (London). 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/UK-aid-to-help-Pakistan-recover-from-conflict/.

¹³²⁸ UK aid to help Pakistan recover from conflict, Department for International Defence (London). 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/News-Stories/2009/UK-aid-to-help-Pakistan-recover-from-conflict/.

¹³²⁹ Afghan farmers sow seeds of better future, Department for International Defence (London) 14 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Case-Studies/2009/Afghanistan-horticulture/.

forces, and promoting economic and social development.¹³³⁰ The majority of soldiers will be sent to the southern provinces of Helmand and Kandahar.¹³³¹ This will enlarge American-European forces in Helmand province to 20000 soldiers, which will better facilitate attacks upon Taliban sanctuaries protecting drug runners, bomb manufacturers and guerrilla units.¹³³² One quarter of the troops in this deployment are ordered to train Afghan police and military forces with the other American soldiers acting as traditional combat units teamed with Afghan military forces.¹³³³

The United States has also announced the training of the police force of the Punjab Province in Pakistan.¹³³⁴ On 3 November 2009, United States embassy assistant, Carol M. Sniegowski and the Punjab Inspector General of Police discussed the provisions of technical and investigation techniques assistance.¹³³⁵ According to an American senior defence official, plans to widen training for Pakistani government forces will also involve the creation of a second training center in the North West Frontier Province.¹³³⁶ Discussions are underway to expand airborne missile-equipped drone strikes farther south into the western province of Baluchistan.¹³³⁷ In addition, United States special operational forces are developing plans to expand the training of Pakistan's paramilitary Frontier Corps in the Baluchistan region.¹³³⁸

Concerning assistance to foster economic and social development in Afghanistan and Pakistan, United States passed legislation on 24 September 2009, which will provide Pakistan with USD1.5 billion over the next five years to construct roads, schools and

¹³³⁰ Obama orders 30,000 soldiers to Afghanistan in speech, The Globe and Mail (Washington) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/obama-orders-30000-soldiers-to-afghanistan-in-speech/article1384948/

¹³³¹ Most U.S. Forces for Afghanistan Will Be Sent to Taliban Stronghold in South, New York Times (New York) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.nytimes.com/2009/12/03/world/asia/03deployment.html.

¹³³² Most U.S. Forces for Afghanistan Will Be Sent to Taliban Stronghold in South, New York Times (New York) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.nytimes.com/2009/12/03/world/asia/03deployment.html.

¹³³³ Most U.S. Forces for Afghanistan Will Be Sent to Taliban Stronghold in South, New York Times (New York) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.nytimes.com/2009/12/03/world/asia/03deployment.html.

¹³³⁴ US To Provide Training To Pakistan Police For Combating Terrorism, Indiaserver.com. 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.india-server.com/news/us-to-provide-training-to-pakistan-15233.html.

¹³³⁵ US To Provide Training To Pakistan Police For Combating Terrorism, Indiaserver.com. 4 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.india-server.com/news/us-to-provide-training-to-pakistan-15233.html.

¹³³⁶ US may widen drone strikes in Pakistan, The Washington Post (Washington) 5 December 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009. www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/dec/05/us-may-widen-drone-strike-zones/.

¹³³⁷ US may widen drone strikes in Pakistan, The Washington Post (Washington) 5 December 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009. www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/dec/05/us-may-widen-drone-strike-zones/.

¹³³⁸ US may widen drone strikes in Pakistan, The Washington Post (Washington) 5 December 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009. www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/dec/05/us-may-widen-drone-strike-zones/.

other infrastructure.¹³³⁹ Announced on 30 November 2009, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has created a job project in the Afghan region of Kunar to clean and reconstruct the Salar Canal. This USAID project is expected to create hundreds of jobs for Afghan citizens over the next ten months.¹³⁴⁰ On 17 November 2009, USAID launched a national wheat and fertilizer distribution program in coordination with the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), which will provide high quality inputs such as improved wheat seed and fertilizer to 360,000 Afghan farmers in 18 provinces.¹³⁴¹ On 8 September 2009, USAID announced a new USD92 million economic reform program in partnership with the Afghan Ministry of Finance to provide technical assistance to key industries such as the Ministry of Finance, the Afghanistan Bank, and the Ministry of Commerce.¹³⁴² The goals stated by USAID for this five year project include implementing economic policies, creating jobs and spurring economic growth.¹³⁴³

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its increased technical assistance to Afghan and Pakistani security capabilities as well as its substantial financial contribution which has targeted economic and social development in both countries.

Analyst: Jeffrey Scorgie

European Union: +1

The European Union (EU) has fully complied with its commitment to promote stability and development in Afghanistan and Pakistan. It has provided financial and technical assistance to counter terrorism as well as fostering economic and social development in the region.

On 27 October 2009, the EU Council President, Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs Carl Bildt proposed “substantially [increasing] the annual amount of Commission assistance to Afghanistan for the next financial perspective 2011 – 2013.”¹³⁴⁴ The goal is to support local economic growth as well as strengthening state security and social

¹³³⁹ Aid Package From U.S. Jolts Army in Pakistan, New York Times (New York) 8 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.nytimes.com/2009/10/08/world/asia/08pstan.html.

¹³⁴⁰ USAID Provincial Projects to Create Hundreds of Jobs, Promote Economic Development, USAID (Kabul) 30 November 2009. Date of Access 4 December 2009. afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.891.aspx.

¹³⁴¹ Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock Begins National Wheat Seed and Fertilizer Distribution Program, USAID (Chaharikar, Parwan Province, Afghanistan) 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.889.aspx.

¹³⁴² Afghan Minister of Finance Launches New US\$92 M Economic Reform Program in Partnership with USAID, USAID (Kabul) 8 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.799.aspx.

¹³⁴³ Afghan Minister of Finance Launches New US\$92 M Economic Reform Program in Partnership with USAID, USAID (Kabul) 8 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. afghanistan.usaid.gov/en/Article.799.aspx.

¹³⁴⁴ Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf.

capacity.¹³⁴⁵ As such, the EU aims to strengthen counter-terrorism cooperation in areas of regional law enforcement and judicial cooperation.¹³⁴⁶

At the 2791st External Relations Council meeting in Luxembourg, the Council of the European Union adopted action plans to promote good governance, human rights and efficient public administration in Afghanistan.¹³⁴⁷ In addition, The Council proposed a long term commitment to assist the Afghan government in gradually assuming full responsibility for the security stabilization and development of the country.¹³⁴⁸

In response to President Obama's decision to reinforce US engagement in Afghanistan, the EU announced that it is "ready to work closely with the United States and other parts of the international community in addressing the challenges in Afghanistan."¹³⁴⁹

The Europe Union and its member states are currently spending close to EUR1 billion each year on civilian, political and developmental activities in Afghanistan.¹³⁵⁰ In October 2009, Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid Karel De Gucht allocated an additional EUR2 million in humanitarian aid to Afghanistan for food assistance.¹³⁵¹

In Pakistan, the Action Plan builds on existing commitments, including "humanitarian aid, reconstruction support, assistance to the police and judiciary and strengthening democratic institutions and civil society to improve human rights as well as agreements on trade and socio-economic development."¹³⁵²

¹³⁴⁵ Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf.

¹³⁴⁶ Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf.

¹³⁴⁷ Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf.

¹³⁴⁸ Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf.

¹³⁴⁹ Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union with regard to President Obama's decision on reinforced US engagement in Afghanistan, European Commission External Relations 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/cfsp/111660.pdf.

¹³⁵⁰ Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf.

¹³⁵¹ Afghanistan: European Commission provides a further €2 million in humanitarian aid, European Commissions External Relations 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/1518&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

¹³⁵² Catherine Ashton High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs, European Commission External Relations 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.

europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=SPEECH/09/585&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en.

Currently, the EU and its member states provide more than EUR300 million each year in economic support and development in Pakistan.¹³⁵³

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for actively providing financial and technical assistance to promote stability and development in both Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Analyst: Vivian Wei

¹³⁵³ Strengthening EU Action in Afghanistan and Pakistan, European Commission External Relations 27 October 2009. Date of Access: 21 December 2009.
www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/gena/110789.pdf.

22. Terrorism [202]

Commitment

“We will intensify our efforts in tackling the widest variety of threats, such as chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism (CBRN), and attacks on critical infrastructure (including critical information infrastructure), sensitive sites, and transportation systems.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Counter Terrorism

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.55

Background

Counter-terrorism first emerged on the G8 agenda following the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in the United States. Initially, the G8 addressed the threat of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism at the G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting in 2002 in Canada. On 13 June 2002, the G8 foreign ministers released the revised G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism, which included commitments to create a draft International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, as well as to support existing and develop new mechanisms to protect against the use of CBRN weapons for terrorist actions.¹³⁵⁴ The G8 regularly addresses the need for a stricter nuclear non-proliferation regime, calling for the development of a treaty “banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.”¹³⁵⁵

The G8’s most notable non-proliferation initiative is the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, launched at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit. The Global Partnership’s goals include the destruction of chemical weapons, the dismantling of decommissioned nuclear submarines, the disposition of fissile material, and the upgrading of physical protection of nuclear materials.¹³⁵⁶ The Global Partnership also strives to prevent the illicit use of CBRN weapons by engaging the scientist

¹³⁵⁴ G8 Recommendations on Counter-Terrorism, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2002. Date of Access: 17 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/fm130602f.htm.

¹³⁵⁵ Chair’s Statement, G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 June 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin090626.html.

¹³⁵⁶ Report on the G8 Global Partnership, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-report-gpwwg.pdf.

community and promoting oversight mechanisms.¹³⁵⁷ Originally, the Global Partnership targeted its activities in Russia and Ukraine, but at the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit the G8 recognized that the spread of WMDs, including CBRN weapons, is a “global risk” that warrants geographic expansion of the Partnership’s projects.¹³⁵⁸

At the Sea Island Summit in 2004, the G8 agreed to the Secure and Facilitated Travel Initiative (SAFTI), whose purpose is to deter terrorist threats by providing “greater security of land, sea, and air transport, including cargo, to ensure safe, efficient and reliable transportation worldwide.”¹³⁵⁹ Following the 7 July 2005 terrorist attacks in London, the G8 quickly issued a Declaration on Counter-Terrorism at the Gleneagles Summit.¹³⁶⁰ However, protection of critical infrastructure and transport systems received limited mention at the subsequent G8 leaders’ summits in St. Petersburg and Heiligendamm, reflecting differences on the issue between the United States and other G8 members.¹³⁶¹

The G8 is involved in counter-terrorism and the prevention of transnational organized crime through the Roma/Lyon Group, as well as the Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), which facilitates “regional and local technical assistance and capacity building.”¹³⁶² The G8 also promotes the implementation of “all universal counter terrorism conventions and protocols,” including the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy.¹³⁶³

At the L’Aquila Summit in 2009, the G8 reaffirmed its support for the universal implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540, whose aim is to avert the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and “related materials” by non-state actors.¹³⁶⁴ In L’Aquila, the G8 also reaffirmed the importance of the Proliferation

¹³⁵⁷ Report on the G8 Global Partnership, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-report-gpwwg.pdf.

¹³⁵⁸ Report on the G8 Global Partnership, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-report-gpwwg.pdf.

¹³⁵⁹ G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2004. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/travel.html.

¹³⁶⁰ G8 Statement on Counter-Terrorism, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/counterterrorism.pdf.

¹³⁶¹ Counter-Terrorism: Transport Security, G8 Research Group 2007 Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 June 2008. Date of Access: 17 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2007compliance_final/07-final-20-transport.pdf.

¹³⁶² G8 Declaration on Counter Terrorism, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-counterterrorism.html.

¹³⁶³ G8 Declaration on Counter Terrorism, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-counterterrorism.html.

¹³⁶⁴ L’Aquila Statement on Non-proliferation, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-nonproliferation.html.

Security Initiative (PSI) and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in combating terrorism and the proliferation of WMDs.¹³⁶⁵

Commitment Features

This commitment calls on G8 members to improve upon existing counter-terrorism initiatives aimed at diminishing the threat of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism, as well as to enhance existing security measures aimed at preventing attacks on vital infrastructure. As outlined in the commitment, members are to focus on protecting transportation networks, key military sites, urban centres, and critical information networks. In order to register full compliance, members must take action in both of the following areas: a) provide financial or technical support to existing and/or new initiatives targeted specifically at curtailing CBRN terrorism; and b) allocate additional resources (financial or material) to the development and/or implementation of enhanced security systems to prevent attacks on the types of infrastructure outlined above. With regards to the latter half of the commitment, the *G8 Leaders Statement on Counter Terrorism* suggests the following areas for cooperation among G8 members: “outreach campaigns” to raise awareness regarding threats to transportation systems; the creation of “training and certification processes” that promote transportation security; and the fostering of “dialogue and collaboration between specialists in the area of critical infrastructure protection.”

Scoring

-1	Member fails to provide financial and/or technical support to existing initiatives to deal with the threat of CRBN terrorism AND fails to allocate any new resources (financial or otherwise) to protecting vital infrastructure (as outlined above) from terrorist attacks.
0	Member provides some financial and/or technical support to existing initiatives to deal with the threat of CRBN terrorism OR allocates some new resources (financial or otherwise) to protecting vital infrastructure (as outlined above) from terrorist attacks.
+1	Member provides financial and/or technical support to existing initiatives to deal with the threat of CRBN terrorism AND allocates new resources (financial or otherwise) to protecting vital infrastructure (as outlined above) from terrorist attacks.

Lead Analyst: Egor Ouzikov

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts to counter terrorist threats of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems. As it has

¹³⁶⁵ L’Aquila Statement on Non-proliferation, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 20 November 2009. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-nonproliferation.html.

demonstrated in its interactions with other states, Canada remains committed to combating the continued threat posed by CBRN terrorism.¹³⁶⁶

On 10 September 2009, Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) announced that it would be allocating an additional CAD8.5 million during the current fiscal year towards the enhancement of its Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Assistance Program (CTCB).¹³⁶⁷ Created in late 2005, the CTCB program aims to "provide training, funding, equipment, technical and legal assistance to other states" in order to help them combat terrorist activity in a manner that adheres to "international counter-terrorism and human rights norms, standards, and obligations."¹³⁶⁸ The CTCB program also seeks to work with the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to encourage states to fulfill their duty to respond to terrorist threats outlined in UNSC Resolution 1373.¹³⁶⁹ Additionally, this supplemental funding will allow Canada to share its expertise in CBRN terrorism, the curtailment of terrorist financing, and critical infrastructure protection with other states.¹³⁷⁰

Canada has also made counter-terrorism one of its top priorities in its diplomatic and political dialogues with other countries. In official discussions with state representatives from Pakistan to Nigeria to Saudi Arabia, Canada has reiterated the importance of a continued emphasis on counter-terrorism efforts and cooperation between states, in order to ensure an effective response to terrorist threats.¹³⁷¹

The Canadian government has also taken steps to ensure that it maintains and enhances its efforts to counter CBRN terrorism worldwide and that it protects vulnerable sites worldwide. On 25 October 2009, the Department of National Defence deployed a Canadian Navy frigate on a six-month counter-terrorism campaign in the Middle East.¹³⁷² This deployment is a sign that the Department of National Defence remains convinced

¹³⁶⁶ Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Assistance, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 15 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/internationalcrime-old/ctcbp/menu-en.asp.

¹³⁶⁷ Three-Year Plan for Transfer Payment Programs, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 10 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.international.gc.ca/about-a-propos/Three_Year_Plan-Plan_triennial.aspx.

¹³⁶⁸ Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Assistance, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 15 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/internationalcrime-old/ctcbp/menu-en.asp.

¹³⁶⁹ Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Assistance, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 15 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/internationalcrime-old/ctcbp/menu-en.asp.

¹³⁷⁰ Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Assistance, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 15 March 2007. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/foreign_policy/internationalcrime-old/ctcbp/menu-en.asp.

¹³⁷¹ Canada-Nigeria Relations, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 9 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.canadainternational.gc.ca/nigeria/bilateral_relations_bilaterales/canada_drc-rdc.aspx?menu_id=7&menu=L.

¹³⁷² Canadian navy frigate deploys on 6-month counter terrorism mission, The Canadian Press (Halifax) 25 October 2009. Date of Access: 22 December 2009. cnews.canoe.ca/CNEWS/Canada/2009/10/25/11520401-cp.html.

that the Canadian Forces should play a central role in Canada's counter-terrorism initiatives.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for supporting programs that deal with both the threat posed by CBRN terrorism and the threats to vital infrastructure.

Analyst: Somm Tabrizi

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts to counter terrorist threats of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems.

France has created new programs to protect information infrastructure. On 7 July 2009, the French government established the National Agency of Security of Information Systems. This new department will focus on security from terrorist threats in cyberspace.¹³⁷³

Moreover, on 3 December 2009, French Minister of Interior Brice Hortefeux announced the creation of the National Police Intervention Force dedicated to fight terrorism.¹³⁷⁴ It will consist of five hundred elite agents placed under a single command structure and led by the deputy head of RAID (Research, Assistance, Intervention, Deterrence).¹³⁷⁵

France has also continued to support existing projects aimed at countering CBRN terrorism. On 14 October 2009, Jean-Michel Boucheron, deputy to the National Assembly, reported on the finance law for 2010 and emphasized the need to sponsor anti-terrorism projects inside and outside the country. He specifically mentioned the need to finish development of the DETECBIO system for identifying biological hazards in the environment by 2020¹³⁷⁶. Also for 2020, France wishes to complete the implementation of project SAFIR, which will enable the Ministry of Defence to coordinate all of its response measures against the threat of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear terrorism (CBRN).¹³⁷⁷

¹³⁷³ Address by deputy Jean-Michel Boucheron at the National Assembly, Assemblée nationale (Paris) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 11 December 2009. www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/budget/plf2010/a1970-tIV.asp

¹³⁷⁴ La France crée une unité d'intervention antiterroriste, NouvelObs.com (Paris) 1 December 2009. Date of Access : 22 December 2009. tempsreel.nouvelobs.com/actualites/societe/20091201.OBS9358/la_france_cree_une_unite_dintervention_antiterroriste.html.

¹³⁷⁵ La France crée une unité d'intervention antiterroriste, NouvelObs.com (Paris) 1 December 2009. Date of Access : 22 December 2009. tempsreel.nouvelobs.com/actualites/societe/20091201.OBS9358/la_france_cree_une_unite_dintervention_antiterroriste.html

¹³⁷⁶ Address by deputy Jean-Michel Boucheron at the National Assembly, Assemblée nationale (Paris) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 11 December 2009. www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/budget/plf2010/a1970-tIV.asp.

¹³⁷⁷ Address by deputy Jean-Michel Boucheron at the National Assembly, Assemblée nationale (Paris) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 11 December 2009. www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/budget/plf2010/a1970-tIV.asp.

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its support of programs aimed at dealing with the threat of CBRN terrorism as well as the protection of vital infrastructure.

Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to intensify efforts to counter terrorist threats of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems. It has provided technical support for existing initiatives to protect vital infrastructure against terrorist threats.

Germany has continued to support the activities of NATO's Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence (CCDCOE) aimed at protecting communications infrastructure. The CCDOE, established in May 2008, is designed to coordinate NATO initiatives against cyber-terrorism.¹³⁷⁸ Between 17-19 November 2009, Germany participated in a major NATO Cyber Defence Exercise.¹³⁷⁹ This exercise was designed to "test strategic decision making, technical and operational cyber defence" systems of the NATO members.¹³⁸⁰

Germany has also engaged in additional initiatives to combat CBRN terrorism, however, these initiatives fall outside of the current compliance cycle. In 2005, the German government launched the Baseline Protection Project to combat terrorism.¹³⁸¹ Germany is a leading contributor of troops in the International Security Assistance Force.¹³⁸² In May 2004, the Federal Office for Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance was established.¹³⁸³ This office develops strategies to protect critical infrastructure and designs plans of emergency preparedness.¹³⁸⁴ As well, the Federal Office of Information Security has

¹³⁷⁸ Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence, CCDCOE (Tallinn) Undated. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.ccdcoe.org/.

¹³⁷⁹ NCSA Supports the Cyber Coalition 2009, NATO Communication and Information Services Agency (Brussels) 17 December 2009. Date of Access:

www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217_NCSA_Supports_the_Cyber_Coalition_2009.html.

¹³⁸⁰ NCSA Supports the Cyber Coalition 2009, NATO Communication and Information Services Agency (Brussels) 17 December 2009. Date of Access:

www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217_NCSA_Supports_the_Cyber_Coalition_2009.html.

¹³⁸¹ Protection of Critical Infrastructures, German Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin). Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.en.bmi.bund.de/cln_028/nn_1016300/Internet/Content/Themen/Terrorism/DataAndFacts/Protection_of_critical_infrastructures.html.

¹³⁸² U.S. Department of State Country Reports on Terrorism 2006-Germany, The United Nations Refugee Agency. 30 April 2007. Date of Access: 15 November 2009.

www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,...DEU,,46810860c.0.html.

¹³⁸³ Protection of Critical Infrastructures, German Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin). Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.en.bmi.bund.de/cln_028/nn_1016300/Internet/Content/Themen/Terrorism/DataAndFacts/Protection_of_critical_infrastructures.html.

¹³⁸⁴ Protection of Critical Infrastructures, German Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin). Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.en.bmi.bund.de/cln_028/nn_1016300/Internet/Content/Themen/Terrorism/DataAndFacts/Protection_of_critical_infrastructures.html.

focused on the protection of critical infrastructure and raising awareness of potential threats since 1988.¹³⁸⁵

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for partially fulfilling its commitment to maintain and enhance its efforts to counter CBRN terrorism and protect critical infrastructure from threats. Germany has provided some technical support to existing initiatives to deal with the threat to vital infrastructure, but it has failed to allocate new resources to initiatives to curtail CBRN terrorism.

Analyst: Angela Wiggins

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to intensify efforts to counter terrorist threats of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems. While it has supported existing initiatives aimed at protecting communications infrastructure, Italy has not allocated any new resources to counter the threat of CBRN during the current compliance cycle.

Italy has continued to support the activities of NATO's Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence (CCDCOE) aimed at protecting communications infrastructure. The CCDOE, established in May 2008, is designed to coordinate NATO initiatives against cyber-terrorism.¹³⁸⁶ Between 17-19 November 2009, Italy participated in a major NATO Cyber Defence Exercise.¹³⁸⁷ This exercise was designed to "test strategic decision making, technical and operational cyber defence" systems of the NATO members.¹³⁸⁸

On 31 August 2009, Italy – as a member of NATO – approved the new NATO policy that will implement new measures against CRBN terrorism.¹³⁸⁹ The new policy focuses on new "military planning and capacity-building for defending against the threats posed by [CBRN] weapons."¹³⁹⁰ It is unclear, however, if Italy has allocated any new resources to projects associated with this policy during the current compliance cycle.

¹³⁸⁵ Protection of Critical Infrastructures, German Federal Ministry of the Interior (Berlin). Date of Access: 16 November 2009. www.en.bmi.bund.de/cln_028/nn_1016300/Internet/Content/Themen/Terrorism/DataAndFacts/Protection_of_critical_infrastructures.html.

¹³⁸⁶ Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence, CCDCOE (Tallinn) Undated. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.ccdcoe.org/.

¹³⁸⁷ NCSA Supports the Cyber Coalition 2009, NATO Communication and Information Services Agency (Brussels) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217_NCSA_Supports_the_Cyber_Coalition_2009.html.

¹³⁸⁸ NCSA Supports the Cyber Coalition 2009, NATO Communication and Information Services Agency (Brussels) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217_NCSA_Supports_the_Cyber_Coalition_2009.html.

¹³⁸⁹ NATO Publishes New Policy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 31 August 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-3AADA018-334599FF/natolive/news_57234.htm?selectedLocale=en.

¹³⁹⁰ NATO Publishes New Policy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 31 August 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-3AADA018-334599FF/natolive/news_57234.htm?selectedLocale=en.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for continuing to support existing projects aimed at protecting vital communications infrastructure.

Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to intensify efforts in tackling the threats of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism (CBRN), and attacks on critical infrastructure, sensitive sites and transportation systems. It has provided technical support and funding to existing initiatives aimed at countering the threats of CBRN terrorism.

The Japanese government continues to working towards establishing regional forums tasked with designing new initiatives to tackle the threat of CBRN terrorism. On 2 December 2009, Japan participated in the first Japan-Singapore Counter-Terrorism Dialogue.¹³⁹¹ This dialogue led to the commitment by both countries to “share information regarding the international and regional terrorism situation and to explore the possibility of joint efforts between the two countries for further international counter-terrorism cooperation.”¹³⁹² At this same meeting Japan also “reaffirmed the necessity of strengthening international counter-terrorism efforts such as capacity building assistance to developing countries as well as counter-radicalization efforts.”¹³⁹³ This initiative builds upon previous financial contributions allocated to fighting CBRN terrorism by way of extending grant aid to countries, primarily in Asian-Pacific Region countries. This financial assistance program has contributed JPY473 million to Malaysia for improved maritime security equipment, and JPY927 million to Cambodia to increase security facilities in the country.¹³⁹⁴

Japan has also continued to provide funding for programs aimed at countering the threat of terrorism in Afghanistan and Pakistan. On 11 November 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced its “New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism.”¹³⁹⁵ Under this new plan, Japan has pledged to provide JPY80 billion to a variety of programs in the region, including initiatives that promote “infrastructure development” and “confronting terrorism.”¹³⁹⁶

¹³⁹¹The First Japan-Singapore Counter-Terrorism Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1197660_1172.html.

¹³⁹²The First Japan-Singapore Counter-Terrorism Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/event/2009/12/1197660_1172.html.

¹³⁹³The First Japan-Singapore Counter-Terrorism Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1197723_1148.html.

¹³⁹⁴Japan’s International Counter Terrorism Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) February 2008. Date of Access: 13 November 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/coop0208.pdf.

¹³⁹⁵New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 11 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf.

¹³⁹⁶New Strategy to Counter the Threat of Terrorism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 11 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf.

As a member of the United Nations, Japan adopted the draft resolution on nuclear disarmament on 2 December 2009.¹³⁹⁷ Mr. Yukio Hatoyama, Prime Minister of Japan, announced the resolution at the UN Security Council Summit in September 2009.¹³⁹⁸

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for partially fulfilling its commitment to maintain and enhance its efforts to counter CBRN terrorism and protect critical infrastructure from threats. Japan has provided technical and financial support to existing initiatives to combat CBRN terrorism. For full compliance, Japan must provide resources to initiatives aimed at developing enhanced security systems to protect vital infrastructure.

Analyst: Angela Wiggins

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on terrorism having made significant efforts to reduce the threat of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism, as well as to enhance existing security measures aimed at preventing attacks on vital infrastructure. It has contributed to both existing and new programs in this field.

At the UN Security Council Session on 13 November 2009, the Permanent Representative of Russia to the UN, Vitaly Churkin, emphasized that Russia had consistently favoured full implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and subsequent resolutions 1673 (2006) and 1810 (2008) by all States, “which were intended to ensure that weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and related materials do not fall into the hands of non-State entities, especially terrorists.”¹³⁹⁹ He also stated that Russia favoured increased cooperation and coordination among the three Security Council Committees (Counter-Terrorism Committee, Al-Qaeda and Taliban Sanctions Committee and 1540 Committee).¹⁴⁰⁰

Russia has also continued to devote resources to existing programs aimed at countering the threat of CBRN terrorism. On 3 November 2009, Vitaly Churkin announced that Russia has pledged to contribute USD6.5 million to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Nuclear Security Fund (NSF) in 2010-2015. This IAEA fund is designed for the “implementation of nuclear security measures to prevent, detect, and respond to nuclear terrorism.” Representative Churkin also pointed out that Russia contributed RUB23.6 million (USD787,000) to the IAEA Technical Cooperation Fund in 2009 and

¹³⁹⁷ Adoption of the Resolution on Nuclear Disarmament Submitted by Japan to the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1197754_1148.html.

¹³⁹⁸ Adoption of the Resolution on Nuclear Disarmament Submitted by Japan to the United Nations General Assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2009/12/1197754_1148.html.

¹³⁹⁹ United Nations Security Council 6217th meeting Meeting Record S/PV.6217, United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library (New York) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/scact2009.htm.

¹⁴⁰⁰ United Nations Security Council 6217th meeting Meeting Record S/PV.6217, United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library (New York) 13 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/scact2009.htm.

would continue making voluntary contributions “in line with prior agreements with the IAEA.”¹⁴⁰¹

Moreover, on 26 November 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that Russia had completed the elimination of 45.03 per cent of its stock of chemical weapons.¹⁴⁰² As such, Russia has met its obligations under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC) prior to the deadline.¹⁴⁰³ In compliance with the CWC, Russia had to destroy 45 per cent of its chemical weapons stock (third phase of destruction) by 31 December 2009.¹⁴⁰⁴

The Government of Russia has also taken considerable steps to increase the security of vital transportation infrastructure. In November 2009, the International Air Transport Association (IATA) formalized a strategic partnership with the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The MoU outlines specific areas of cooperation with a focus on the safety and security of “airport infrastructure.”¹⁴⁰⁵ It is unclear, however, if Russia has allocated any new resources to this program during the current compliance cycle.

Russia has also introduced a new initiative to protect vital communications infrastructure against a variety of threats, including terrorism. On 22 September 2009, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin approved the Regulation on the Electronic Document Exchange System.¹⁴⁰⁶ This program will be implemented under the auspices of the Federal Protective Service of Russia. The participants in this system are the Federal Government bodies, Presidential Executive Office and the Government Executive Office.¹⁴⁰⁷ The main aim of this project is to organize and stimulate the safe exchange of information and documentation among the participants. The new system allows the safe exchange of information, including official confidential data, free of electronic viruses and protected against unlawful access.¹⁴⁰⁸

¹⁴⁰¹ Russia to contribute USD6.5 million to global nuclear security, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 3 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. en.rian.ru/russia/20091103/156690456.html.

¹⁴⁰² Russian Federation Meets Its Obligations to Destroy 45 per cent of Its Chemical Weapons Stock Early, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/CB6B1646CD767AF6C325767E002E13CD.

¹⁴⁰³ Russian Federation Meets Its Obligations to Destroy 45 per cent of Its Chemical Weapons Stock Early, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/CB6B1646CD767AF6C325767E002E13CD.

¹⁴⁰⁴ Russian Federation Meets Its Obligations to Destroy 45 per cent of Its Chemical Weapons Stock Early, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 27 November 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/CB6B1646CD767AF6C325767E002E13CD.

¹⁴⁰⁵ Strategic Partnership Agreement with Russia - Talks with President Medvedev, IATA 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 25 October 2009. www.iata.org/pressroom/pr/2009-11-20-01.htm.

¹⁴⁰⁶ New regulation measures, Cnews Portal (Moscow) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. www.cnews.ru/news/line/index.shtml?2009/09/25/363262.

¹⁴⁰⁷ New regulation measures, Cnews Portal (Moscow) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. www.cnews.ru/news/line/index.shtml?2009/09/25/363262.

¹⁴⁰⁸ New regulation measures, Cnews Portal (Moscow) 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. www.cnews.ru/news/line/index.shtml?2009/09/25/363262.

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with its commitment to maintain and enhance its efforts to counter CBRN terrorism and protect critical infrastructure from threats. Russia has allocated technical and financial resource to both new and existing programs related to: security in the transport system, curtailing nuclear terrorism, and improving the security of information infrastructure.

Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to intensify efforts to counter terrorist threats of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems. While it has provided resources to both new and existing programs to develop enhanced security for vital infrastructure, it has not allocated any new resources to programs aimed at countering the threat of CBRN.

The United Kingdom has continued to support the activities of NATO's Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence (CCDCOE) aimed at protecting communications infrastructure. The CCDOE, established in May 2008, is designed to coordinate NATO initiatives against cyber-terrorism.¹⁴⁰⁹ Between 17-19 November 2009, the United Kingdom participated in a major NATO Cyber Defence Exercise.¹⁴¹⁰ This exercise was designed to "test strategic decision making, technical and operational cyber defence" systems of the NATO members.¹⁴¹¹

On 31 August 2009, the United Kingdom – as a member of NATO – approved the new NATO policy that will implement new measures against CRBN terrorism.¹⁴¹² The new policy focuses on new "military planning and capacity-building for defending against the threats posed by [CBRN] weapons."¹⁴¹³ It is unclear, however, if the United Kingdom has allocated any new resources to projects associated with this policy during the current compliance cycle.

The United Kingdom has also introduced new measures aimed to enhance the security of vital communications infrastructure against terrorist threats. On 14 July 2009, the Cabinet

¹⁴⁰⁹ Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence, CCDCOE (Tallinn) Undated. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.ccdcoe.org/.

¹⁴¹⁰ NCSA Supports the Cyber Coalition 2009, NATO Communication and Information Services Agency (Brussels) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217_NCSA_Supports_the_Cyber_Coalition_2009.html.

¹⁴¹¹ NCSA Supports the Cyber Coalition 2009, NATO Communication and Information Services Agency (Brussels) 17 December 2009. Date of Access: www.ncsa.nato.int/news/2009/20091217_NCSA_Supports_the_Cyber_Coalition_2009.html.

¹⁴¹² NATO Publishes New Policy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 31 August 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-3AADA018-334599FF/natolive/news_57234.htm?selectedLocale=en.

¹⁴¹³ NATO Publishes New Policy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 31 August 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-3AADA018-334599FF/natolive/news_57234.htm?selectedLocale=en.

Office announced the launch of a new “Cyber Security Strategy.”¹⁴¹⁴ Under the auspices of this plan, the United Kingdom Government will establish an Office of Cyber Security (OCS) and a Cyber Security Operations Centre (CSOC), both of which will “actively monitor the health of cyber space and co-ordinate incident responses” to “attacks against UK networks and users.”¹⁴¹⁵

In a speech on 4 September 2009, Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced the deployment of 200 specialist soldiers to Afghanistan who are tasked with the removal of Improvised Explosive Devices that target coalition forces in the country.¹⁴¹⁶ On 14 October 2009, Prime Minister Brown announced plans to increase the number of British troops deployed as part of NATO’s International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) mission in Afghanistan to a total of 9,500.¹⁴¹⁷ Prime Minister Brown indicated that the troop increase was an attempt to “prevent al Qaeda launching attacks on [the United Kingdom’s] streets.”¹⁴¹⁸

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0 for supporting existing initiatives and introducing new measures to enhance the security around vital communications infrastructure.

Analyst: Andrei Sedoff

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to intensify efforts to counter terrorist threats of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems.

The United States has continued to support initiatives aimed at curtailing the threat of CBRN terrorism. On 24 September 2009, President Barack Obama chaired a United Nations Security Council meeting which resulted in the passage of UNSC Resolution 1887.¹⁴¹⁹ UNSC Resolution 1887 included new commitments to a set of actions for combating the threat of nuclear terrorism by members of the Council.¹⁴²⁰

¹⁴¹⁴ Cyber Security Strategy 2009, Cabinet Office (London) 14 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/reports/cyber_security.aspx.

¹⁴¹⁵ Cyber Security Strategy 2009, Cabinet Office (London) 14 July 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/reports/cyber_security.aspx.

¹⁴¹⁶ Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the International Institute of Strategic Studies, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 7 September 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. www.number10.gov.uk/Page20527.

¹⁴¹⁷ Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the House of Commons, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.number10.gov.uk/Page20957.

¹⁴¹⁸ Address by Prime Minister Gordon Brown at the House of Commons, Office of the Prime Minister (London) 14 October 2009. Date of Access: 1 December 2009. www.number10.gov.uk/Page20957.

¹⁴¹⁹ Fact Sheet on the United Nations Security Council Summit on Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Disarmament UNSC Resolution 1887, The White House (Washington D.C.) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Fact-Sheet-on-the-United-Nations-Security-Council-Summit-on-Nuclear-Nonproliferation-and-Nuclear-Disarmament-UNSC-Resolution-1887.

¹⁴²⁰ Fact Sheet on the United Nations Security Council Summit on Nuclear Nonproliferation and Nuclear Disarmament UNSC Resolution 1887, The White House (Washington D.C.) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 2 December 2009. www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Fact-Sheet-on-the-United-Nations-

On 1 December 2009, President Obama announced the deployment of an additional 30,000 American troops to Afghanistan as part of the US' Afghanistan-Pakistan strategy.¹⁴²¹ The aims of this strategy include denying Al Qaeda and other terrorist groups the ability to obtain nuclear materials in Pakistan.¹⁴²²

The United States has also implemented measures to protect vital infrastructure from potential terrorist threats. On 1 October 2009, Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano announced USD355 million in federal funding to strengthen security measures against terrorist attacks at airports throughout the United States.¹⁴²³ Secretary Napolitano stated that this investment was aimed at “strengthening [US] efforts to guard against terrorism.”¹⁴²⁴

Moreover, on 2 December 2009, Secretary Napolitano announced the launch of a new study to test the vulnerability of critical infrastructure, such as subways, to chemical and biological terrorist attack.¹⁴²⁵ Secretary Napolitano emphasized that this study will enhance US “emergency response planning in preparation for chemical or biological terrorist attacks” against vital infrastructure.¹⁴²⁶

Thus, the US has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with its commitment to maintain and enhance its efforts to counter CBRN terrorism and protect critical infrastructure from threats. The US has provided new resources to initiatives aimed at curtailing the threat of CBRN terrorism and enhancing security to prevent attacks against vital infrastructure.

Analyst: Andrei Sedoff

European Union: +1

[Security-Council-Summit-on-Nuclear-Nonproliferation-and-Nuclear-Disarmament-UNSC-Resolution-1887.](#)

¹⁴²¹ Remarks by the President in Address to the Nation on the Way Forward in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The White House (Washington D.C.) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-address-nation-way-forward-afghanistan-and-pakistan.

¹⁴²² Remarks by the President in Address to the Nation on the Way Forward in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The White House (Washington) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009.

www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-address-nation-way-forward-afghanistan-and-pakistan.

¹⁴²³ Secretary Napolitano Announces More than \$355 Million in Recovery Act Funding for Airport Security Projects, Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1254405418804.shtm.

¹⁴²⁴ Secretary Napolitano Announces More than \$355 Million in Recovery Act Funding for Airport Security Projects, Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 1 October 2009. Date of Access: 30 November 2009. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1254405418804.shtm.

¹⁴²⁵ Secretary Napolitano Announces New Study to Protect Against Chemical Attacks and Bolster Emergency Planning Efforts, Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1259790815577.shtm.

¹⁴²⁶ Secretary Napolitano Announces New Study to Protect Against Chemical Attacks and Bolster Emergency Planning Efforts, Department of Homeland Security (Washington) 2 December 2009. Date of Access: 3 December 2009. www.dhs.gov/ynews/releases/pr_1259790815577.shtm.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to reinforce efforts to counter terrorist threats of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) nature, as well as threats to critical infrastructure, communications, and transportation systems. It has allocated resources towards initiatives aimed at addressing both CBRN terrorism and threats to critical infrastructure.

The EU has introduced new policy measures to enhance efforts to counter the threat of CBRN terrorism. On 30 November 2009, the Council of the European Union approved a new EU CBRN Action Plan (CBRNAP), which aims to “enhance preventative, detection, and response measures in the field of CBRN threats and risks.”¹⁴²⁷ The CBRNAP specifically calls for measures to enhance the EU’s response to CBRN terrorism, including a review of penal legislation and an overhaul of the EU emergency response mechanism.¹⁴²⁸ In order to facilitate the implementation of the CBRAP, the EU Council has allocated EUR100 million in funding to this project.¹⁴²⁹

The EU is also actively bolstering its efforts to protect critical infrastructure and information systems. On 2 November 2009, the EU Council Secretariat emphasized that a major objective of the EU counter-terror strategy is “to protect citizens and infrastructure and reduce [the EU’s] vulnerability to attack...through improved borders, transport and critical infrastructure.”¹⁴³⁰ To this end, the EU Council issued a statement on 26 November 2009 stating that it will implement additional projects under the auspices of the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP).¹⁴³¹ The EU will be initiating approximately 80 projects totaling EUR460 million.¹⁴³² The Council also expects to have a proposal for a Critical Infrastructure Warning Information System by December 2010.¹⁴³³

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for allocating resources towards initiatives aimed at addressing both CBRN terrorism and threats to critical infrastructure.

Analyst: Somm Tabrizi

¹⁴²⁷ CBRN – Chemical, Biological, and Nuclear Security in the European Union, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 30 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/NewsWord/en/jha/111555.doc.

¹⁴²⁸ EU CBRN Action Plan, European Union (Brussels) November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. ec.europa.eu/justice_home/news/summary/docs/com_2009_0273_annexe_2_en.pdf.

¹⁴²⁹ EU CBRN Action Plan and Conclusions, Europa Netherlands (Amsterdam) 21 December 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.parlement.com/9353000/1/j9vvh6nf08temv0/vib98omkhsqb.

¹⁴³⁰ Factsheet – The European Union and the Fight Against Terrorism, Council of the European Union Secretariat (Brussels) 2 October 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/Factsheet-fight%20against%20terrorism%20091002.pdf.

¹⁴³¹ EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/09/st15/st15358.en09.pdf.

¹⁴³² EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/09/st15/st15358.en09.pdf.

¹⁴³³ EU Action Plan on Combating Terrorism, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 24 January 2010. register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/09/st15/st15358.en09.pdf.

23. Promoting the Global Agenda: International Financial Institution Reform [203]

Commitment

“The economic and financial crisis has clearly reinforced the need for enhanced international and multilateral cooperation. We have acted more forcefully and cooperated more fully than in any earlier economic crisis. We are fully committed to implementing rapidly the Washington and the London Summit decisions, including those to strengthen financial regulation and reform International Financial Institutions (IFIs), and to provide them with adequate resources. It is further important to ensure that developing economies, in particular low income countries, are able to cope with the effects of the crisis.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Promoting Global Recovery

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.33

Commitment Features

This commitment stands as reaffirmation of the commitments agreed upon at the G8 Finance Ministerials in Washington and London. These commitments encompass three broad action areas members have agreed upon and can be measured for compliance against: 1) expand New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by US\$500 billion; 2) implementation of the IMF quota and voice reforms agreed to in April 2008; 3) implementation of a competitive process to appoint heads and senior members of international financial institutions (IFIs). Full compliance requires each member to meet all three of these commitments.

Scoring

-1	Member takes steps in one of the following areas: 1) expand New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by US\$500 billion; 2) implement the IMF quota and voice reforms agreed to in April 2008; 3) implement a competitive process to appoint heads and senior members of international financial institutions (IFIs).
0	Member takes steps in two of the following areas: 1) expand NAB from the IMF by US\$500 billion; 2) implement the IMF quota and voice reforms agreed to in April 2008; 3) implement a competitive process to appoint heads and senior members of IFIs.
+1	Member takes steps in all of the following areas: 1) expand NAB from the IMF by US\$500 billion; 2) implement the IMF quota and voice reforms agreed to in April 2008; 3) implement a competitive process to appoint heads and senior members of IFIs.

Lead Analyst: Ivana Jankovic

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its IFI Reform commitments as it has provided funds to the IMF for the New Arrangements to Borrow fund and voiced its support for IFI quota reforms.

On 8 July 2009, Minister of Finance Jim Flaherty signed an agreement to provide the IMF with USD10 billion - or SDR6.5 billion - to support the Fund's timely distribution and effective balance of payments assistance to its members.¹⁴³⁴ The G20 Pittsburgh Leaders' Statement also affirmed that Canada, in partnership with a host of other nations, has succeeded in contributing over USD500 billion to the expanded New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) for the IMF.¹⁴³⁵

On 24 November 2009, Canada and 25 other participants in the IMF's program, agreed to "introduce more flexibility to the NAB" and met with other potential NAB Participants to facilitate the increase of credit arrangements to USD600 billion.¹⁴³⁶

During the G20 Pittsburgh Summit on 25 September 2009, Canada, along with other G7 members, stressed the importance of adopting a new voting formula at the World Bank to ensure a minimum three per cent increase in voting power for developing and transition countries in an effort to benefit under-represented countries.¹⁴³⁷

¹⁴³⁴ IMF Signs US\$10 Billion Borrowing Agreement with Government of Canada, International Monetary Fund (Washington) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010.

www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09257.htm

¹⁴³⁵ Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25

September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

¹⁴³⁶ NAB Participants Agree to Expand Fund's Borrowing Arrangement to up to US\$600 Billion, IMF (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009.

www.fazenda.gov.br/portugues/releases/2009/novembro/r251109.pdf.

¹⁴³⁷ Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25

September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

While Canada has taken steps to fund the IMF and has supported IMF quota reforms, it has failed to take steps towards implementing a new process for the appointment of heads and senior members of international financial institutions. Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Mila Khodoskaya

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitments to implement IFI reforms. France provided funds to expand the New Arrangement to Borrow fund and voiced its support for IMF quota reforms.

On 29 July 2009, France signed an agreement to lend the IMF EUR11 billion, satisfying the country's share of the EUR75 billion promised by the European Council to provide timely and effective balance of payments assistance to IMF members in the economic crisis.¹⁴³⁸ Furthermore, France signed an agreement with the IMF to provide the PRGF-ESF Trust with an additional SDR670 million - approximately USD1.05 billion - in new loan resources to help expand the IMF's capacity to help low-income countries affected most by the financial crisis.¹⁴³⁹

On 25 September 2009, during the Pittsburgh Summit, G20 leaders reaffirmed that they had been successful in raising the committed funds and had contributed over USD500 billion to an expanded IMF New Arrangements to Borrow(NAB).¹⁴⁴⁰

On 24 November 2009, France agreed to "introduce more flexibility to the NAB" and met with potential NAB Participants to facilitate the increase of credit arrangements to USD600 billion.¹⁴⁴¹

On 23 September 2009, French President Nicolas Sarkozy called for reform of the international financial institutions — the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank — and for the reengineering of the international monetary system.¹⁴⁴²

During the G20 Pittsburgh Summit on 25 September 2009, France, along with other G7 members, stressed the importance of adopting a new voting formula at the World Bank to

¹⁴³⁸ Statement by Christine Lagarde to the International Monetary and Financial Committee Twentieth Meeting (Washington) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/fra.pdf

¹⁴³⁹ IMF Signs €11 Billion Borrowing Agreement with France, International Monetary Fund (Washington) 4 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09299.htm

¹⁴⁴⁰ Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

¹⁴⁴¹ NAB Participants Agree to Expand Fund's Borrowing Arrangement to up to US\$600 Billion, IMF (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.fazenda.gov.br/portugues/releases/2009/novembro/r251109.pdf

¹⁴⁴² France calls for reform of world financial institutions, Xinhua News (United Nations) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-09/24/content_12103682.htm

ensure a minimum three per cent increase in voting power for developing and transition countries in an effort to benefit under-represented countries.¹⁴⁴³

On 6 October 2009, at the Joint Annual Discussion of Boards of Governors, in Istanbul, the Alternate Governor of the Fund, Hon. Christian Noyer, confirmed that France will “participate actively in the work...which calls for a shift of quotas...with a view to achieving better representation of dynamic emerging markets and developing countries” within the international financial institutions.¹⁴⁴⁴

France has taken steps to fund the IMF and has supported IMF quota reforms, but it has failed to take steps towards implementing a new process for the appointment of heads and senior members of the International Financial Institutions. Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Yi Luo

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its IFI Reform commitments. The Government has provided funds towards the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB); pushed for implementation of 2008 quota and voice reforms; and declared its support for a merit-based, transparent selection process for heads and senior members of International Financial Institutions.

On 22 September 2009, the Deutsche Bundesbank and the International Monetary Fund signed an agreement to provide up to EUR15 billion to expand the IMF’s New Arrangements to Borrow.¹⁴⁴⁵ The agreement satisfies Germany’s required financial contribution to the European Union’s EUR75 billion funding increase to the IMF.¹⁴⁴⁶

On 25 September 2009, during the Pittsburgh Summit, G20 leaders reaffirmed that they had been successful in raising the committed funds and had contributed over USD500 billion to an expanded IMF New Arrangements to Borrow(NAB).¹⁴⁴⁷

On 24 November 2009, Germany, among 25 other participants, agreed to “introduce more flexibility to the NAB” and met with potential NAB Participants to facilitate the increase of credit arrangements to USD600 billion.¹⁴⁴⁸

¹⁴⁴³ Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

¹⁴⁴⁴ Statement by the Hon. Christian Noyer, Alternate Governor of the Fund for France at the Joint Annual Discussion, International Monetary Fund (Istanbul) 6-7 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr23e.pdf

¹⁴⁴⁵ IMF Signs €15 Billion Borrowing Agreement with Deutsche Bundesbank, International Monetary Fund (Washington) 22 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09321.htm

¹⁴⁴⁶ IMF Signs €15 Billion Borrowing Agreement with Deutsche Bundesbank, International Monetary Fund (Washington) 22 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09321.htm

¹⁴⁴⁷ Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

¹⁴⁴⁸ NAB Participants Agree to Expand Fund’s Borrowing Arrangement to up

During the G20 Pittsburgh Summit on 25 September 2009, Germany, along with other G7 members, stressed the importance of adopting a new voting formula at the World Bank to ensure a minimum three per cent increase in voting power for developing and transition countries in an effort to benefit under-represented countries.¹⁴⁴⁹

On 4 October 2009, during the 20th Meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee, Germany's Minister of Finance, Peer Steinbrück stated that "the heads and senior leadership of all international [financial] institutions should be appointed through an open, transparent and merit-based process."¹⁴⁵⁰ Germany calls on the IMF and the World Bank to come forward with concrete proposals in this respect. Minister Steinbrück commented that "[a] balanced distribution of IMF staff is desirable, in terms of geographical origin as well as professional background."¹⁴⁵¹ Minister Steinbrück pledged that Germany "will work constructively to conclude the next quota review by January 2011" and that "overall aim [of these reforms] should be to better align members' actual quotas with their calculated quotas."¹⁴⁵² The Government has also urged other countries to implement the 2008 Quota and Voice Reforms.

On 6 October 2009, at the Joint Annual Discussion of Boards of Governors, in Istanbul, Governor of the Fund for Germany, Hon. Axel A. Weber once again called upon those members that have not already done so, to ratify the 2008 quota and voice reform.¹⁴⁵³ The Governor commented that "the size of the quota increase ... should be determined by the long-term liquidity needs of the IMF, while allowing for a meaningful increase for underrepresented countries."¹⁴⁵⁴

Germany has provided funds towards the NAB; pushed for implementation of the 2008 quota and voice reforms; and demonstrated support for a merit-based, transparent selection process for the heads and senior members of the International Financial Institutions. Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1

Analyst: Mila Khodskaya

to US\$600 Billion, IMF (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009.

www.fazenda.gov.br/portugues/releases/2009/novembro/r251109.pdf.

¹⁴⁴⁹ Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

¹⁴⁵⁰ Statement by Peer Steinbrück Minister of Finance, International Monetary and Finance Committee (Brussels) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/deu.pdf

¹⁴⁵¹ Statement by Peer Steinbrück Minister of Finance, International Monetary and Finance Committee (Brussels) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/deu.pdf

¹⁴⁵² Statement by Peer Steinbrück Minister of Finance, International Monetary and Finance Committee (Brussels) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/deu.pdf

¹⁴⁵³ Statement by the Hon. Axel A. Weber Governor of the Fund for Germany, Joint Annual Discussion of Boards of Governors (Istanbul) 6 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr35e.pdf

¹⁴⁵⁴ Statement by the Hon. Axel A. Weber Governor of the Fund for Germany, Joint Annual Discussion of Boards of Governors (Istanbul) 6 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr35e.pdf

Italy: -1

Italy has failed to comply with its IFI Reform commitments. It has, however, taken steps to implement the 2008 voice and quota reforms package.

Italy has failed to conclude an agreement with the IMF to provide additional funds to the renewed and expanded Arrangements to Borrow (NAB)¹⁴⁵⁵.

On 24 November 2009, the 26 current participants agreed to “introduce more flexibility to the NAB” and met with potential NAB Participants to facilitate the increase of credit arrangements to USD600 billion.¹⁴⁵⁶

At the G20 Pittsburgh Summit on 25 September 2009, Italy, with other G7 members, stressed the importance of a new voting formula at the World Bank to ensure a minimum 3 per cent increase in voting power for developing and transition countries to benefit under-represented countries.¹⁴⁵⁷

Governor of the Banca d'Italia Mario Draghi also chairs the Financial Stability Board (FSB), an international body of regulators and central bankers established at the 2009 G20 London Summit to prevent the recurrence of the global economic crisis. On 15 September, Draghi argued that the global financial system requires “major changes”.¹⁴⁵⁸

Italy supported IMF voice and quota reforms but has failed to fund the NAB for the IMF and has failed to support a new selection process for the heads and senior members of the International Monetary Institutions. Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Sahar Kazranian

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its IFI Reform commitments. It has provided funds to the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB); pushed for implementation of 2008 quota and voice reforms; and demonstrated support for a merit-based, transparent selection process for the heads and senior members of IFIs.

On 13 February 2009, Japan signed a US\$100 billion borrowing agreement with the IMF in an effort to temporarily supplement the IMF's financial resources and bolster the its capacity to provide timely, effective balance of payments assistance to members.¹⁴⁵⁹

¹⁴⁵⁵ Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

¹⁴⁵⁶ NAB Participants Agree to Expand Fund's Borrowing Arrangement to up to US\$600 Billion, IMF (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.fazenda.gov.br/portugues/releases/2009/novembro/r251109.pdf.

¹⁴⁵⁷ Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

¹⁴⁵⁸ FSB Draghi: Financial System Needs "Major Changes", Dow Jones Newswires (Rome) 12 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.easybourse.com/bourse/actualite/update-fsb-draghi-financial-system-needs-major-changes-760168.

¹⁴⁵⁹ IMF Signs US\$100 Billion Borrowing Agreement with Japan, International Monetary Fund, press release 09/32, February 13, 2009. Date of Access: December 5 2009. www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr0932.htm

On 25 September 2009, at the Pittsburgh Summit on 25 September 2009, G20 leaders reaffirmed their success in raising the committed funds and had contributed over USD500 billion to an expanded IMF New Arrangements to Borrow(NAB).¹⁴⁶⁰

On 24 November 2009, Japan, along with 25 current Participants, agreed to “introduce more flexibility to the NAB” and met with potential NAB Participants to facilitate the increase of credit arrangements to USD600 billion.¹⁴⁶¹

At the G20 Pittsburgh Summit, Japan, with other G7 members, stressed the importance of adopting a new voting formula at the World Bank to ensure a minimum 3 per cent increase in voting power for developing and transition countries, in an effort to benefit under-represented countries.¹⁴⁶²

On 4 October 2009, Japan’s Minister of Finance Hirohisa Fuji stated it was necessary to implement the agreements regarding “IMF quota increases and raising basic votes.”¹⁴⁶³ Japan has finalized its amendments to domestic law, and has urged others to amend their domestic procedures to allow implementation as soon as possible. Fuji also called for an acceleration of the quota reform process highlighting the importance of geographically balanced diversity in the composition of senior management and staff.¹⁴⁶⁴

On 6 October 2009, at the Joint Annual Discussion of Boards of Governors in Istanbul, Naoki Minezaki, Temporary Alternate Governor of the World Bank and the IMF for Japan, endorsed the acceleration of the reform process, focusing on a shift in quota share of “at least five percent from over-represented to under-represented countries.” These measures will ensure that a new quota distribution system more appropriately reflects the current global reality.¹⁴⁶⁵

As Japan has provided funds to the IMF for NAB; voiced its support for the 2008 voice and quota reforms package; and openly supported a merit-based, transparent selection process the heads and senior members of the International Financial Institutions, it is in full compliance. Thus, Japan has been awarded a +1.

Analyst: Yi Luo

¹⁴⁶⁰ Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

¹⁴⁶¹ NAB Participants Agree to Expand Fund’s Borrowing Arrangement to up to US\$600 Billion, IMF (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.fazenda.gov.br/portugues/releases/2009/novembro/r251109.pdf.

¹⁴⁶² Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

¹⁴⁶³ Statement by the Hon. Hirohisa Fujii at the Twentieth Meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee (Istanbul) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009 www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/jpn.pdf

¹⁴⁶⁴ Statement by the Hon. Hirohisa Fujii at the Twentieth Meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee (Istanbul) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009 www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/jpn.pdf

¹⁴⁶⁵ Statement by the Hon. Naoki Minezaki, Temporary Alternate Governor of the Bank and the Fund for Japan, Joint Annual Discussion of Boards of Governors (Istanbul) 6 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr27e.pdf

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on International Financial Institutions Reform.

As of 25 September 2009, Russia had not participated in the New Arrangements to Borrow of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).¹⁴⁶⁶

On 24 November 2009, Russia attended a meeting of current NAB Participants with representatives of 13 potential participants wherein the parties agreed to expand the NAB credit arrangements to up to USD600 billion.¹⁴⁶⁷

On 4 September 2009, Russia with Brazil, India and China (BRIC) proposed the setting of quota and share targets in an effort to substantially alter the representation of emerging market countries and developing countries on the order of seven per cent in the IMF and six per cent in the WB.¹⁴⁶⁸ While Russia supported this position at the G20 Pittsburgh Summit,¹⁴⁶⁹ participants approved a shift of five per cent in the IMF and three per cent in the WB.¹⁴⁷⁰ Russian President Dmitry Medvedev said that the solution reached was balanced and gave instructions to ratify the bill on the redistribution of quotas.¹⁴⁷¹

On 4 September 2009, Russia, together with other BRIC countries, reiterated its support for an open and merit-based selection process for the IMF and the World Bank members, stating that “[t]he next Managing Director of the IMF and the next President of the World Bank should be elected in such a manner, irrespective of nationality or any geographical preference.”¹⁴⁷² Additionally, during a speech at the Meeting of the WB and IMF Boards of Governors by Russian Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Alexei Kudrin said that Russia “would welcome a transition to the open and merit-based selection of [the] Managing Director, irrespective of nationality”.¹⁴⁷³

¹⁴⁶⁶ IMF Standing Borrowing Arrangements, International Monetary Fund 25 September 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/gabnab.htm.

¹⁴⁶⁷ NAB Participants Agree to Expand Fund’s Borrowing Arrangement to up to US\$600 Billion, International Monetary Fund 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09429.htm.

¹⁴⁶⁸ Final communiqué of the Meeting of finance ministers and Central Bank governors of the BRIC countries, held in London on 4 September 2009, Embassy of Brazil in London 4 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.brazil.org.uk/press/articles_files/20090904.html.

¹⁴⁶⁹ News Conference following G20 Summit, President of Russia 26 September 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. eng.kremlin.ru/speeches/2009/09/26/1455_type82914type82915_221869.shtml.

¹⁴⁷⁰ G20 Leaders Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, G20 Information Centre 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communiqué0925.html.

¹⁴⁷¹ News Conference following G20 Summit, President of Russia 26 September 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. eng.kremlin.ru/speeches/2009/09/26/1455_type82914type82915_221869.shtml.

¹⁴⁷² Final communiqué of the Meeting of finance ministers and Central Bank governors of the BRIC countries, held in London on 4 September 2009, Embassy of Brazil in London 4 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.brazil.org.uk/press/articles_files/20090904.html.

¹⁴⁷³ Statement by the Hon. Aleksei L. Kudrin, Governor of the Bank and the Fund for the Russian Federation at the Joint Annual Discussion, International Monetary Fund 6-7 October 2009. Date of Access: 8 December 2009. www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr39e.pdf.

During the compliance cycle, Russia has provided funds towards the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB); lobbied for implementation of 2008 quota and voice reforms; and demonstrated its support for a merit-based, transparent selection process for the heads and senior members of International Financial Institutions. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Anna Vekshina

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its IFI Reform commitments. It has shown support for, and taken action regarding, the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) and the IMF voice and quota reforms.

On 20 July 2009, the United Kingdom accepted the IMF's Amendment on Voice and Participation that were proposed in April 2008.¹⁴⁷⁴ On 6-7 October 2009, Chancellor Darling encouraged all countries to ratify the amendments¹⁴⁷⁵ stating that the United Kingdom supports changing the overall distribution of votes at the IMF, but reiterated that the United Kingdom's seat within the IMF should not be unfairly targeted.¹⁴⁷⁶

On 1 September 2009, Her Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom signed an agreement to provide the International Monetary Fund with up to the equivalent of SDR9.92 billion to support the IMF's lending capacity and enhance the New Arrangement to Borrow (NAB).¹⁴⁷⁷

On 25 September 2009, during the Pittsburgh Summit, G20 leaders reaffirmed that they had been successful in raising the committed funds and had contributed over USD500 billion to an expanded IMF New Arrangements to Borrow(NAB).¹⁴⁷⁸

On 24 November 2009, the United Kingdom, along with the 25 current Participants agreed to "introduce more flexibility to the NAB" and met with potential NAB Participants to facilitate the increase of credit arrangements to USD600 billion.¹⁴⁷⁹

During the G20 Pittsburgh Summit on 25 September 2009, the United Kingdom, along with other G7 members, stressed the importance of adopting a new voting formula at the

¹⁴⁷⁴ Consents to the Proposed Amendments of the Articles of Agreement, IMF (Washington) 19 November 2009. Date of access: 1 December 2009. imf.org/external/np/sec/misc/consents.htm

¹⁴⁷⁵ Statement by Chancellor of the Exchequer Alistair Darling at the 2009 Annual Meetings of the World Bank Group and IMF, IMF (Istanbul) 6-7 October 2009. Date of access: 1 December 2009. www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr19e.pdf

¹⁴⁷⁶ Pledge for more IMF help for poor, BBC News (London) 4 October 2009. Date of access: 1 December 2009. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8289250.stm

¹⁴⁷⁷ IMF Signs US\$15 Billion Borrowing Agreement with the United Kingdom, International Monetary Fund (Washington) 1 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09291.htm

¹⁴⁷⁸ Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

¹⁴⁷⁹ NAB Participants Agree to Expand Fund's Borrowing Arrangement to up to US\$600 Billion, IMF (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.fazenda.gov.br/portugues/releases/2009/novembro/r251109.pdf

World Bank to ensure a minimum three per cent increase in voting power for developing and transition countries, in an effort to benefit under-represented countries.¹⁴⁸⁰

On 6 October 2009, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Governor of the IMF for the United Kingdom, Alistair Darling stated that the United Kingdom is “strongly committed” to playing their part, and that the United Kingdom is prepared to contribute over USD26 billion to the NAB.¹⁴⁸¹

The UK has provided funds to the IMF for NAB and voiced its support for the 2008 voice and quota reforms package. However, it has failed to support a merit-based, transparent selection process for the heads and senior members of International Financial Institutions (IFI). Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: David Nugent

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its IFI reform commitments. It has shown its support for and taken action on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) voice and quota reform and it has approved funds for IMF’s New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB).

On 18 June 2009, the United States Congress approved a USD100 billion expansion of the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB).¹⁴⁸²

On 25 September 2009, during the Pittsburgh Summit, G20 leaders reaffirmed that they had been successful in raising the committed funds and had contributed over USD500 billion to an expanded IMF New Arrangements to Borrow(NAB).¹⁴⁸³

On 24 November 2009, along with the 25 current Participants agreed to “introduce more flexibility to the NAB” and met with potential NAB Participants to facilitate the increase of credit arrangements to USD600 billion.¹⁴⁸⁴

On 25 September 2009, President Barack Obama, while addressing the G20 Summit in Pittsburgh, said that more responsibility would be given to emerging economies within

¹⁴⁸⁰ Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

¹⁴⁸¹ Statement by Chancellor of the Exchequer Alistair Darling at the 2009 Annual Meetings of the World Bank Group and IMF, IMF (Istanbul) 6-7 October 2009. Date of access: 30 November 2009. www.imf.org/external/am/2009/speeches/pr19e.pdf

¹⁴⁸² IMF Managing Director Dominique Strauss-Kahn Welcomes U.S. Congressional Approval of IMF-Related Legislation, Including U.S. Financial Commitment of Up to US\$100 Billion, International Monetary Fund (Washington) 18 June 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09220.htm

¹⁴⁸³ Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

¹⁴⁸⁴ NAB Participants Agree to Expand Fund’s Borrowing Arrangement to up to US\$600 Billion, IMF (Washington) 24 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.fazenda.gov.br/portugues/releases/2009/novembro/r251109.pdf

the IMF and that they would be provided “a greater voice within the institution.”¹⁴⁸⁵ Additionally, the United States, along with other G7 members, stressed the importance of adopting a new voting formula at the World Bank to ensure a minimum three per cent increase in voting power for developing and transition countries in an effort to benefit under-represented countries.¹⁴⁸⁶

On 4 October 2009, Secretary of the Treasury, Timothy Geithner, in a speech at the International Monetary and Financial Committee meeting, reiterated that G20 leaders are “committed to a shift in IMF quota share” at least five per cent from over-represented states to emerging and developing countries.¹⁴⁸⁷ In the same speech, Secretary Geithner called upon the IMF to facilitate the implementation of this agreement “by providing scenarios of how the quota shift could be implemented in the very near-term.”¹⁴⁸⁸

Although the United States has shown its support for, and taken action regarding, the voice and quota reform and has approved funds for IMF’s NAB, it has failed to support a competitive process to appoint heads and senior members of International Financial Institutions (IFI). Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: David Nugent

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its IFI Reform commitment. The EU has raised funds towards the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB); urged the adoption of IMF quota and voice reforms; and demonstrated support for a merit-based, transparent selection process for the senior management of International Financial Institutions.

On 4 September 2009, the EU pledged an additional EUR50 billion, for a total of EUR125 billion, to support the IMF’s lending operations.¹⁴⁸⁹ This amount represents 35 per cent of the total NAB increase and will allow the IMF to continue to respond to the financial crisis and support growth in member countries.¹⁴⁹⁰

¹⁴⁸⁵ Remarks by President Obama at G20 Closing Press Conference, The White House (Washington) 25 September 2009. Date of access: 28 November 2009.

www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Remarks-by-the-President-at-G20-Closing-Press-Conference/

¹⁴⁸⁶ Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

¹⁴⁸⁷ Statement by Secretary Timothy F. Geithner at the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Meeting, United States Department of the Treasury (Washington) 4 October 2009. Date of access: 28 November 2009. www.treas.gov/press/releases/tg308.htm

¹⁴⁸⁸ Statement by Secretary Timothy F. Geithner at the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) Meeting, United States Department of the Treasury (Washington) 4 October 2009. Date of access: 28 November 2009. www.treas.gov/press/releases/tg308.htm

¹⁴⁸⁹ Agreed language for the Pittsburgh G-20 Summit, EU Informal Meeting (Brussels) 17 September 2009. Date of Access: 27 November 2009.

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/110166.pdf.

¹⁴⁹⁰ Statement by Minister of Finance Anders Borg, International Monetary and Finance Committee (Brussels) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010.

www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/eu.pdf

On 25 September 2009, during the Pittsburgh Summit, G20 leaders reaffirmed that they had been successful in raising the committed funds and had contributed over USD500 billion to an expanded IMF New Arrangements to Borrow(NAB).¹⁴⁹¹ Additionally, the European Union stressed the importance of adopting a new voting formula at the World Bank to ensure a minimum three per cent increase in voting power for developing and transition countries in an effort to benefit under-represented countries .¹⁴⁹²

On 4 October 2009, during the 20th Meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee, Minister of Finance, Anders Borg – on behalf of EU Council of Economic and Finance Ministers – stated that the “2008 quota and voice reforms should be ratified as a matter of urgency by all IMF members as a basis for next review.”¹⁴⁹³ The EU Minister further reiterated that the EU is “committed to the goal of aligning members’ quotas and voice with their relative weight in the world economy.”¹⁴⁹⁴

The Minister of Finance, Anders Borg, also stated that the EU members support a merit-based and transparent process for the selection of the heads and senior members of all international institutions, irrespective of nationality. He noted that the EU calls on the IMF and the World Bank to “come forward with concrete proposals in this respect” as “[a] balanced distribution of IMF staff is desirable, in terms of geographical origin as well as professional background.”¹⁴⁹⁵

The EU has raised funds towards the NAB; pushed for IMF quota and voice reforms; and voiced its support for support a merit-based, transparent selection process for the heads and senior management of International Financial Institutions. Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Sahar Kazranian

¹⁴⁹¹ Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

¹⁴⁹² Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, The Pittsburgh Summit 2009 (Pittsburgh) 24-25 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm

¹⁴⁹³ Statement by Minister of Finance Anders Borg, International Monetary and Finance Committee (Brussels) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/eu.pdf

¹⁴⁹⁴ Statement by Minister of Finance Anders Borg, International Monetary and Finance Committee (Brussels) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/eu.pdf

¹⁴⁹⁵ Statement by Minister of Finance Anders Borg, International Monetary and Finance Committee (Brussels) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 14 January 2010. www.imf.org/External/AM/2009/imfc/statement/eng/eu.pdf

24. Food and Agriculture [246]

Commitment

“We are committed to increase investments in short, medium and long term agriculture development that directly benefits the poorest and makes best use of international institutions.”

L’Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security: L’Aquila Food Security Initiative

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.78

Background

The focus on commitments to Food and Agriculture is relatively new in the history of the G8 summitry. The issue was first addressed in detail in 2003, through the Evian Famine Action Plan, but it was not until 2008 in Hokkaido that a dedicated document on the topic emerged from a summit.¹⁴⁹⁶ Prior to these two summits, references to food and agriculture issues in G8 literature were sparse and indirect.¹⁴⁹⁷

At the 2008 Hokkaido Summit, leaders expressed concern that a worldwide spike in food prices would gravely compromise global food security and drive large numbers of people into poverty, especially in developing regions. Following from this Summit, the G8 leaders commissioned an agriculture ministers’ meeting in Hokkaido that took place in April 2009 in Treviso.¹⁴⁹⁸

This year’s commitment is rooted in the 2008 Hokkaido communiqué, as both documents share an emphasis on short, medium and long-term development work. That communiqué was more precise than the 2009 commitment, as it enumerated several specific areas in which it expected to see progress and committed to several precise growth targets.¹⁴⁹⁹ Nonetheless, both documents focus on sustainability (in making immediate progress while simultaneously laying the groundwork for future action) and poverty eradication.

¹⁴⁹⁶ G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security (Hokkaido) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009 www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-food.html

¹⁴⁹⁷ G8 Conclusions on Food and Agriculture, 1975-2009 (Toronto) 11 November 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009 www.g8.utoronto.ca/references/food-agriculture.pdf

¹⁴⁹⁸ G8 Agriculture Ministers Meeting. Date of Access: 17 December 2009 www.g8agricultureministersmeeting.mipaaf.com/en/

¹⁴⁹⁹ G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security (Hokkaido) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 17 December 2009 www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-food.html

The interim compliance scores reflect the newfound seriousness that leaders take to this issue. The majority of countries, plus the EU, were fully compliant with the commitment made in L’Aquila.

Commitment Features

This commitment focuses on the development of sustainable strategies, and the commitment of sustained and predicable funding to agriculture. The commitment emphasizes investment in short term, medium term, and long-term agricultural development. For the purposes of this compliance cycle: 1) short-term will refer to investments that target agricultural development that occurs over a 1-2 year time period; 2) medium-term will refer to investments that target development that will improve sustainability over a 2-5 year period; and 3) long-term will refer to investments that target sustainable agriculture over a 5-10 year period (or longer). “Investments that target sustainable agriculture over a *specified* period” does not only refer to money committed for that period of time, although that is considered compliance. Rather, it more specifically refers to the development of programs and initiatives that look to address sustained agricultural development over that period.

The commitment states that investment must directly benefit the poorest members of the receiving societies and that international institutions must be engaged and appropriately involved in the development or implementation processes. Full compliance can only be awarded if the member country meets both of these conditions.

Given the breadth of the commitment, full compliance does not necessarily require satisfying all three areas of investment (short, medium and long). Rather, progress in two of the three is sufficient, under the provision that the programs address the poorest populations and that international institutions are engaged.

Scoring

-1	The G8 members make no investments in short, medium or long-term development AND international institutions are not treated as vital partners.
0	The G8 members make investments in at least one of: short, medium or long term development BUT international institutions are not suitably engaged, although the possibility of future engagement remains present.
+1	The G8 members make investments in agricultural technology that addresses short-term development AND one of: medium and long-term agricultural development AND international institutions are utilized as vital partners in program development and/or implementation.

Lead Analyst: Kevin Draper

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment towards investment in sustainable agricultural technology and development. Their actions address short, medium, and long term food and agricultural goals that utilize international institutions as vital partners in the development and implementation of aid programs.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) had made food security a priority. CIDA aims to strengthen local communities by empowering individuals and communities through the adoption of sustainable agricultural techniques, and research and development, while continuing to provide the poorest and most vulnerable with more effective assistance. CIDA's Food Security Strategy builds on Canada's commitment at the 2009 G8 Summit to "more than double its investment in sustainable agricultural development with an additional CAD600 million in funding over three years,"¹⁵⁰⁰ increasing Canada's "current investment to nearly CAD1.2 billion over three years."¹⁵⁰¹

Canada is among the leading contributors to worldwide food security projects. At the 2009 World Food Summit in Rome, which took place 16-18 November 2009, the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, Josette Sheeran, recognized Canada as "one of the WFP's strongest and most committed partners."¹⁵⁰² This partnership is ongoing, with Canada currently "the third largest single country contributor to the World Food Programme and this year has doubled its aid to Africa over 2003-04 assistance contributions, a year earlier than its G8 commitment."¹⁵⁰³

On two separate occasions in this compliance cycle, CIDA committed new funds to the World Food Programme. On 21 September 2009 "CAD30 million was committed to help those affected by the drought in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda."¹⁵⁰⁴ On 3 December 2009, CIDA committed CAD30 million in addition to the CAD185 million already committed in support of immediate food aid and nutrition needs and response to worldwide humanitarian crises around the world.¹⁵⁰⁵ Both these funding announcements address short-term food needs, and work in concert with an international organization.

On 16 October 2009, the Minister of CIDA, the Honourable Beverly Oda, announced in an address at the University of Manitoba, the Canadian government's commitment of CAD75 million over three years to support the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and to support the Consultative Group on International Agricultural

¹⁵⁰⁰1500 Minister Oda to Attend World Summit on Food Security, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 16 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/CEC-111674529-GYH.

¹⁵⁰¹1501 Speaking Notes for the Honourable Beverley J. Oda Minister of International Cooperation for the FAO Summit on Food Security, Canadian International Development Agency (Rome) 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112510223-L2D.

¹⁵⁰²1502 Canada Announces Additional Support to the World Food Programme, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-12214434-R5G.

¹⁵⁰³1503 Canada Responds to World Food Programme's Appeal for Drought-Stricken Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 21 September 2009. Date of Access: 14 November 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-921113515-LAL.

¹⁵⁰⁴1504 Canada Responds to World Food Programme's Appeal for Drought-Stricken Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 21 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-921113515-LAL.

¹⁵⁰⁵1505 Canada Announces Additional Support to the World Food Programme, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-12214434-R5G.

Research's (CGIAR) Challenge Programs to combat desertification.¹⁵⁰⁶ This funding announcement makes "Canada the world's fifth largest contributor,"¹⁵⁰⁷ and meets compliance by supporting a medium-term commitment.

In the same address, Minister Oda announced a new Canadian International Food Security (CIFS) Research Fund. The CIFS Research Fund is a CAD62 million "joint initiative between CIDA and the International Development Research Centre."¹⁵⁰⁸ The fund will support research "to address food insecurity, and may include work on crop resilience, the nutritional value of crops, and infectious diseases related to crops and animal production."¹⁵⁰⁹ This initiative marks partnerships between Canadian and developing countries' organizations, which hope to achieve lasting solutions "that seek practical and concrete solutions to real challenges [effective food production through: crop nutrition, resilience, and agricultural development]."¹⁵¹⁰

On 29 August 2009, CIDA announced increased aid to female farmers in Paraguayan Impoverished Rural Communities.¹⁵¹¹ CAD384,737 will be provided and the program will include "workshops on organic agriculture and business practices that will help increase production and revenues for women farmers."¹⁵¹² The program collaborates efforts between two Canadian organizations, Nature Canada and Place aux Agricultrices: Nourricières du Monde, and two Paraguayan non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Guyra Paraguay and Fortaleser.¹⁵¹³

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for increasing its assistance through aid and initiatives designed to empower individuals and communities through the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices and new joint research initiatives.

¹⁵⁰⁶ Minister Oda Unveils CIDA's Food Security Strategy, Canadian International Development Agency (Winnipeg) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-1016105724-KJX.

¹⁵⁰⁷ Speaking Notes for the Honourable Beverley J. Oda Minister of International Cooperation for the FAO Summit on Food Security, Canadian International Development Agency (Rome) 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112510223-L2D.

¹⁵⁰⁸ Minister Oda Unveils CIDA's Food Security Strategy, Canadian International Development Agency (Winnipeg) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-1016105724-KJX.

¹⁵⁰⁹ Minister Oda Unveils CIDA's Food Security Strategy, Canadian International Development Agency (Winnipeg) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-1016105724-KJX.

¹⁵¹⁰ Speaking Notes for the Honourable Beverley J. Oda Minister of International Cooperation for the FAO Summit on Food Security, Canadian International Development Agency (Rome) 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112510223-L2D.

¹⁵¹¹ Women Farmers in Paraguayan Rural Communities Receive Support from Canada Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 29 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-829145839-Q9R.

¹⁵¹² Women Farmers in Paraguayan Rural Communities Receive Support from Canada Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 29 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-829145839-Q9R.

¹⁵¹³ Women Farmers in Paraguayan Rural Communities Receive Support from Canada Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 29 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-829145839-Q9R.

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment towards investment in sustainable agricultural technology and development. Their actions address short, medium and long-term food and agricultural goals and utilize bilateral agreements with regional institutions as well as international institutions as vital partners in program development and implementation.

On 28 September 2009, the Agence Francaise de Developpment (AFD) announced a joint finance initiative between Banque Ouest Africaine de Developpment (BOAD). AFD's EUR50.5 million loan to BOAD "will finance non-market public agriculture projects and contribute to the financial mobilization for agriculture and food security promoted by France."¹⁵¹⁴ This initiative sprung forth from a completed long-term EUR500 thousand grant to strengthen BOAD's capacity for preparing agricultural projects. This new agreement "marks a further stage in strengthening the deep partnership that already exists between AFD and BOAD."¹⁵¹⁵

On 16 September 2009, the Agence Francaise de Developpment and Credit Agricole Assest Management launched a new initiative to work towards "reconciling financial investment with development aid."¹⁵¹⁶ The CAAM AFD Avenirs Durables (Sustainable Futures) initiative is a socially responsible investment that seeks to integrate environmental and social concerns with profit targets over a three-year investment horizon.¹⁵¹⁷ The initiative was launched in response to the loss in investment confidence from the financial crisis and contributors concerned with sustainable development hoping to give "meaning to their investments."¹⁵¹⁸ Jean-Michel Severino, Chief Executive Officer of AFD, stated the investment was aimed at creating innovative financing initiatives in order to reach the *Millennium Development Goals*.

November 2009, France signed a EUR1.5 million memorandum of understanding to strengthen the United Nations' "efforts in providing food to victims of armed conflicts"¹⁵¹⁹ in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The World Food Programme (WFP) aims to improve access to food for individuals and their families displaced by conflict,

¹⁵¹⁴ AFD and BOAD scale up partnership: €50.5M of financing for agriculture projects in Africa, Agence Francaise de Developpment (Paris) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/40400.

¹⁵¹⁵ AFD and BOAD scale up partnership: €50.5M of financing for agriculture projects in Africa, Agence Francaise de Developpment (Paris) 28 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/40400.

¹⁵¹⁶ Launch of a new financial product for development, Agence francaise de development AFD (Paris) 16 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 december 2009. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/38502.

¹⁵¹⁷ Launch of a new financial product for development, Agence francaise de development AFD (Paris) 16 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 december 2009. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/38502.

¹⁵¹⁸ Launch of a new financial product for development, Agence francaise de development AFD (Paris) 16 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 december 2009. www.afd.fr/jahia/Jahia/site/afd/lang/en/pid/38502.

¹⁵¹⁹ France grants WFP 1.5 mln euros for food aid in DR Congo, Afrique en ligne (France) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.afriquejet.com/news/africa-news/france-grants-wfp-1.5-mln-euros-for-food-aid-in-dr-congo-2009112038574.html.

and “the funds will enable the WFP to provide 40,000 people, directly affected by the conflicts, with over 2,000 tonnes of food over three months.”¹⁵²⁰ As well, France provided USD1.12 million in October through the United Nations’ WFP, to the Philippines for emergency food shortage relief to counteract damages done to infrastructure and agriculture by typhoon Ketsana and Parma.¹⁵²¹

Thus, France has been awarded a +1 for its continued commitment to finance non-market agriculture projects and the launch of new market loan initiatives through bilateral agreements with regional institutions, as well as their continued financial support of emergency relief projects through the United Nations World Food Program.

Analyst: Melanie Clarke

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to increase investment in short, medium and long-term agricultural development, cooperating with several international institutions in implementing these actions. It has delivered direct food donations to areas in crisis and cooperated with several international and German institutions to create projects to help the world’s poorest and those most affected by food shortages.

At the conclusion of the G8 Summit, the German Development Minister Heidermarie Wieczorek-Zeul applauded the commitments made and outlined two strategies for moving them forward. The first targets relieving the food crisis through agriculture and rural development, rather than short-term food donations. The second targets the formulation of development policy that takes into account and reviews domestic agricultural policies, including export subsidies. The Minister warned against ceasing financial donations and development commitments after the stabilization of the financial markets, because the recovery from the global financial crisis will not be experienced at the same pace in developing countries.¹⁵²²

On 25 September 2009, Minister Wieczorek-Zeul pledged EUR2 million through the World Food Programme (WFP) in response to the growing food crisis in Kenya and Ethiopia. These funds are for immediate relief targeted towards helping the young children, pregnant women, and mothers in Ethiopia, and the Kenyan schoolchildren.¹⁵²³

On World Food Day, 16 October 2009, the German Development Minister highlighted the importance of the commitment made at the L’Aquila Summit for agriculture and rural

¹⁵²⁰ France grants WFP 1.5 mln euros for food aid in DR Congo, Afrique en ligne (France) 19 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.afriquejet.com/news/africa-news/france-grants-wfp-1.5-mln-euros-for-food-aid-in-dr-congo-2009112038574.html.

¹⁵²¹ France to provide financial help for Philippines, China Daily (Xinhua) 22 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2009-10/22/content_8828323.htm.

¹⁵²² Wieczorek-Zeul points out need for G8 to further increase their development commitments, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/july/pm_20090708_68.html.

¹⁵²³ Food aid for the Horn of Africa, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 25 September 2009. Date of access: 4 December 2009. www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/september/pm_20090925_87.html.

development. She urged G8 countries to adopt the most beneficial policy by reducing export subsidies, saying “export subsidies send out [a] devastating signal.”¹⁵²⁴ The WFP cites Germany as the 6th biggest donor in 2009 donating USD120.7 million.¹⁵²⁵

On 16 November 2009, the Parliamentary State Secretary of the German Development Ministry, Gudrun Kopp, attended the World Summit on Food Security in Rome. He called for an “improvement of coherence between development, agricultural and trade policies.”¹⁵²⁶ To help the global fight against hunger, the German government pledged EU700 million over the next three years to increase people’s self-help initiatives, and to provide incentives for private-sector involvement in rural regions.¹⁵²⁷

In early September 2009, the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), Germany’s development bank, in cooperation with the German Development Ministry pledged USD15 million for a long-term loan to the Latin American Agribusiness Development Corporation to help small and medium sized food export companies.¹⁵²⁸ The German federal government has provided financial donations to the Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, a German organization that works with the WFP to create agricultural opportunities for the farmers in Africa’s impoverished nations.¹⁵²⁹ The German Development Ministry has also provided generous donations to the Sustainable Agriculture Information Network (Sustainet), which aims to reduce world hunger by creating sustainable agriculture projects that benefit the world’s poorest.¹⁵³⁰

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1; it has increased investment in short-term investment through immediate relief, medium-term through annual donations, and long-term through the creation of projects. It has also utilized and involved the expertise of international organizations in the implementation of these initiatives.

Analyst: Tala Khoury

Italy: 0

Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for both the significant financial contributions it has

¹⁵²⁴ “Export subsidies send out devastating signal” says Wieczorek-Zeul, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 15 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/october/pm_20091015_93.html.

¹⁵²⁵ Contributions to WFP 2009, World Food Programme (Rome) 29 November 2009/ Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2009.

¹⁵²⁶ Must not stand by as people are starving, says Kopp, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 16 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/november/pm_20091116_98.html.

¹⁵²⁷ Must not stand by as people are starving, says Kopp, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 16 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2009/november/pm_20091116_98.html.

¹⁵²⁸ DEG supports agricultural development bank in Latin America, Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft (Köln) 3 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.deginvest.de/EN/Home/Press/Press_archive/2009/20090903_20787.jsp.

¹⁵²⁹ Over 5,500 projects in 70 countries since 1962, welthungerhilfe (Bonn) 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.welthungerhilfe.de/projects.html.

¹⁵³⁰ Sustainet- a cooperative project to combat world hunger through sustainable agriculture, Sustainet (Eschborn) 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.sustainet.org/index-en.html.

made and the leadership role it has played in the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), but for failing to put forward new initiatives in food and agriculture since the L'Aquila Summit.

As of 19 August 2009, Italy has contributed USD80 million towards IFAD's Eighth Replenishment, earning the country 90.355 of the 616.155 votes on Executive Board, and effectively controlling 14.7% of the board's decision-making power.¹⁵³¹ IFAD's mandate is to empower poor rural women and men in developing countries to earn higher incomes and improve food security. This mandate is to be achieved through building the capacity for sustained food production as well as, on occasion, providing immediate relief when it is needed. As an organization, IFAD has disbursed more than USD236 million since the Summit to programs targeting rural microfinance, relieving agrarian distress, and developing sustainable water management solutions throughout Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia in particular; this number is computed from several separate disbursements since the Summit.¹⁵³² At the meeting of its Executive Board on 15 September 2009, it approved USD161.56 million in loans and USD56.26 million in grants, "many of them for projects helping smallholder farmers."¹⁵³³

External to Italy's contributions to IFAD, the country has failed to introduce new initiatives on food and agriculture. Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance with the 2009 commitment.

Analyst: Rajiv Sinclair

Japan: 0

¹⁵³¹ Report on the Eighth Replenishment of IFAD's resources, IFAD (Rome) 15 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.ifad.org/gbdocs/eb/97/e/EB-2009-97-R-40-REV-2.pdf

¹⁵³² IFAD makes US\$25.04 million loan to Mali to consolidate microfinance services for poor rural people, IFAD (Rome) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009.

www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/63.htm

IFAD provides US\$39 million to Ethiopia to improve the lives of pastoralists and their families, IFAD (Rome) 26 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/59.htm

US\$6 million to boost rural and agricultural finance in Ghana, IFAD (Rome) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/58.htm

IFAD provides US\$18.33 million to boost crop maximization in Pakistan, IFAD (Rome) 11 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/53.htm

IFAD provides US\$22 million to boost sustainable water management in Bangladesh, IFAD (Rome) 6 November 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/51.htm

IFAD provides US\$12 million to Mauritania to boost food production and lower dependence on imports, IFAD (Rome) 4 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/45.htm

IFAD provides US\$40.1 million to help Indian farmers in Maharashtra overcome agrarian distress, IFAD (Rome) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/43.htm

IFAD provides US\$15.60 million to ease poverty pockets in Kenya's Southern Nyanza area, IFAD (Rome) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/42.htm

IFAD provides US\$16.2 million to Burkina Faso for Rural Business Development, IFAD (Rome) 23 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/41.htm

IFAD provides US\$17.92 million to Benin for the Rural Economic Growth Support Project, IFAD (Rome) 21 July 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/35.htm

¹⁵³³ IFAD Executive Board approves US\$ 217.82 million for rural poverty work worldwide, IFAD (Rome) 15 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.ifad.org/media/press/2009/40.htm

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to increase investments in food and agricultural development; its actions have worked to directly benefit the poorest and utilize international institutions.

Speaking at the World Summit on Food Security in Rome on 18 November 2009, Ambassador Hiroyasu Ando reiterated Japan's commitment of at least USD3 billion towards "agriculture-related assistance"¹⁵³⁴ over the next three years. He also expressed Japan's continued support of international organizations including Japan's trust fund project with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) which aims to create investment opportunities in developing countries.¹⁵³⁵

On 26 August 2009, Japan delivered its initial batch of emergency food assistance to the Philippines through the United Nations World Food Program (WFP). This is part of eleven shipments of rice aid amounting to about USD9.5 million for Internally Displaced Persons within conflict-stricken Mindanao in the Philippines. The agreement for the emergency food aid was signed by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the WFP on 27 January 2009 during the last compliance cycle.¹⁵³⁶

The Government of Japan along with JICA, which is a key partner of the Coalition for African Rice Development, continue to fund several short-term and long-term rice-related projects in Africa, many of which target "small-scale insecure farmers."^{1537,1538} This is part of Japan's efforts to double African rice production by 2018, as announced at the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in May 2008.¹⁵³⁹

On 24 September 2009, Japanese Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama told the 64th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations of Japan's goal to "continue and strengthen the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) process."¹⁵⁴⁰

¹⁵³⁴ Statement by Representative of Japan Ambassador Hiroyasu Ando At the World Summit on Food Security, Ministry of Foreign affairs of Japan (Rome) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/fishery/wsfs0911-1.pdf.

¹⁵³⁵ Statement by Representative of Japan Ambassador Hiroyasu Ando At the World Summit on Food Security, Ministry of Foreign affairs of Japan (Rome) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/fishery/wsfs0911-1.pdf.

¹⁵³⁶ Japan Turned Over Emergency Food Aid to Internally Displaced Persons in Mindanao, Embassy of Japan in the Philippines (Philippines) 27 August 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.ph.emb-japan.go.jp/pressandspeech/press/pressreleases/2009/77.htm

¹⁵³⁷ About CARD, Coalition for African Rice Development (Kenya) 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. rice4africa.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=19&Itemid=27.

¹⁵³⁸ UG-2: Project for Agriculture and Rural Development through Innovative Rice-based Farming Systems for Food Security and Poverty Reduction in Republic of Uganda, Coalition for African Rice Development (Kenya) 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

rice4africa.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=288:ug-2&catid=25:the-project

¹⁵³⁹ Africa rice consumption soaring, output must be doubled: Annan, The Japan Times (Japan) 16 June 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20090616b4.html.

¹⁵⁴⁰ Address by the H.E. DR. Yukio Hatoyama Prime Minister of Japan at the 64th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009.

www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/hatoyama/statement/200909/ehat_0924c_e.html

Therefore, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for continuing to implement previous commitments of aid, through the utilization of international institutions and contributing to both short-term and longer term agricultural development.

Analyst: Javariyya Ahmad

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to increase investments in short, medium and long-term agriculture development.

On 17 July 2009, Russia approved a USD6.25 million investment loan aimed at agro-input supply market development in Tajikistan. The funds are to be provided via the Food Price Crisis Rapid Response Trust Fund, which is an externally funded World Bank trust fund.¹⁵⁴¹

On 29 September 2009, Vice President of the World Bank in Europe and Central Asia Region Philippe Le Houerou reported increasing contributions to the World Bank's International Development Association made by Russia and emphasized its strengthening role as a major player in the field of development assistance in his speech "Russia: A Strategic Partner in Development" at the Investment Forum in Moscow. The International Development Association is the World Bank's fund for the world's poorest countries, which promotes aid and assistance across various spheres, including agriculture development. Moreover, Philippe Le Houerou supported Russia's initiative to convene a conference of emerging donors in February 2010.¹⁵⁴²

On 13 November 2009, Russia and Kirgizia signed a memorandum of joint action in the area of agriculture. The agreement suggests cooperation in the spheres of crop production, seed growing, livestock breeding as well mechanization and automatization of agro-industrial sector. Information and technology exchange is also provided for and the countries will hold joint agricultural exhibitions, forums and fairs.¹⁵⁴³

On 17 November 2009, Russia's Minister for Agriculture Elena Skrynnik met with the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP) Josette Sheeran. Minister Skrynnik expressed Russia's willingness to continue financing the Program, especially targeted at agriculture development in Armenia, Kirgizia and Tajikistan. Visits of WFP's representatives to Moscow were planned for December 2009 and January 2010.¹⁵⁴⁴

¹⁵⁴¹ World Bank Global Food Crisis Response Program Project Status as of October 8, 2009, the World Bank 8 October 2009. Date of Access: 07 December 2009.

www.worldbank.org/foodcrisis/pdf/GFRPPProjectStatus.pdf

¹⁵⁴² Russia: A Strategic Partner in Development - Philippe Le Houerou opening remarks, The World Bank 29 September 2009. Date of access: 7 December 2009.

web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:22330694~menuPK:34472~pagePK:34370~piPK:34424~theSitePK:4607.00.html

¹⁵⁴³ Ministers for Agriculture of Russia and Kirgizia sign a memorandum of joint action, Ministry for Agriculture 13 November 2009. Date of access: 3 December 2009.

www.mcx.ru/news/news/show/3668.178.htm

¹⁵⁴⁴ Minister Skrynnik held talks with Executive Director of the World Food Programme Josette Sheeran, Ministry for Agriculture 17 November 2009. Date of access: 03 December 2009.

www.mcx.ru/news/news/show/3672.78.htm

Russia has been active in making investments in agricultural technology that address short and medium-term agricultural development and treats international organizations as vital partners. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Polina Arkhipova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom's has fully complied with its commitments made in the L'Aquila G8 Summit to increase investment in short, medium, and long-term agricultural projects. It has funded projects, research, and given immediate relief in times of crisis.

On 5 October 2009, the UK International Development Secretary Douglas Alexander pledged GBP39 million, in addition to the GBP24 million already given, for emergency relief of the food crisis in the Horn of Africa. Funds will be distributed to Ethiopia (GBP30 million), Kenya (GBP5 million), and Somalia (GBP4 million). The UK DFID is working together with UNICEF to make sure that the funds reach children, the poorest and the most vulnerable.¹⁵⁴⁵ The UK government has donated for the 2009 fiscal year USD95.8 million to the WFP, making it the 7th largest donor to that agency.¹⁵⁴⁶

On 19 October 2009, the DFID and the Food and Farming Minister Lord Davies signed an agreement with the Chinese Vice Minister for Agriculture Gao Hongbin to address African food security. The agreement proposes a GBP3.4 million donation from the UK government to export Chinese agricultural expertise to developing African nations, and their farmers. This exchange of research, knowledge and information will be done through trilateral partnerships with select African countries.¹⁵⁴⁷

On 6 November 2009 the DFID pledged GBP12 million to boost the activities of the Lancaster District Fairtrade Group. The fair trade group was applauded for its efforts of importing fair trade produce and selling them locally in Lancaster.¹⁵⁴⁸

On 10 November 2009 the Minister of International Development Mike Foster announced the creation of the "Vietnam Challenge Fund" in cooperation with the Asian Development Bank, which allows private farmers and agricultural businesses in Vietnam to apply for grants ranging from USD 30,000 to USD 250,000. Minister Foster said, "this [action] shows how the Department for International Development is helping businesses

¹⁵⁴⁵ UK announces £9m emergency funding to help prevent a humanitarian disaster in the Horn of Africa, Department for International Development (London) 5 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-announces-39m-emergency-funding-to-help-prevent-a-humanitarian-disaster-in-the-Horn-of-Africa/.

¹⁵⁴⁶ Contributions to WFP 2009, World Food Programme (Rome) 29 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.wfp.org/about/donors/wfp-donors/2009.

¹⁵⁴⁷ UK signs first partnership with China for global food security, Department for International Development (London) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-signs-first-partnership-with-China-for-global-food-security/.

¹⁵⁴⁸ Douglas Alexander joins Lancaster group to celebrate a £12 million boost for Fairtrade, Department for International Development (London) 6 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/Douglas-Alexander-celebrates-local-groups-anniversary-as-Fairtrade-gets-a-12-million-boost/.

in countries like Vietnam help themselves to tackle poverty.”¹⁵⁴⁹

On a trip to Ethiopia to assess the food shortage situation on 18 November 2009 the new International Development Minister Gareth Thomas pledged GBP172.5 million for immediate humanitarian relief and other long-term projects. Minister Gareth advised the Ethiopian government to reform its agriculture and land policy to directly benefit the farmers.¹⁵⁵⁰

In conjunction with these new actions, the UK has worked for the past 5 years with the leading non-governmental organization the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC/The Vegetable Centre) to promote agricultural projects around the world to grow safe and healthy vegetables. It committed USD1.168 million for the 2008 fiscal year, and is projected to donate USD728 thousand for 2009.¹⁵⁵¹

The DFID is currently working on a number of agriculture projects in Africa. It is running a seed and fertilizer project in Malawi, introducing low-cost drought-resistant techniques to the local farmers in Zimbabwe, and working with the Rwandan government to transform its agricultural sector from subsistence farming to small commercial farms. The DFID also allocates GBP20 million each year to fund the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) to better the international agriculture research system.¹⁵⁵²

The ongoing support of the UK in food and agriculture programming and funding has seen further development since the L’Aquila Summit. Numerous short- and medium-term projects have been funded and initiated, utilizing a variety of international institutions to inform policy development and implement programs. Thus, the UK has received a score of +1.

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to increase investments in food and agricultural development that directly benefits the poorest and makes use of international institutions.

At the 2009 G8 Summit, President Barack Obama committed USD3.5 billion towards agricultural development over the following three years. On 26 September 2009, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton reaffirmed this commitment at a food security meeting during the UN General Assembly in New York. She stated that a key foreign policy

¹⁵⁴⁹ UK challenges businesses in Vietnam to sow the seeds of social enterprise, Department of International Development (London) 10 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/UK-challenges-businesses-in-Vietnam-to-sow-the-seeds-of-social-enterprise/.

¹⁵⁵⁰ Minister calls for new approach to hunger in Ethiopia, Department for International Development (London) 18 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Media-Room/Press-releases/2009/New-approach-needed-to-avoid-another-25-years-of-Ethiopian-hunger-says-Thomas/.

¹⁵⁵¹ Medium-Term Plan 2009-2011, AVRDC: The World Vegetable Center (Taiwan) 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.avrdc.org/publications/plans/MTP/2009/MTP_2009-2011.pdf.

¹⁵⁵² Agriculture, Department for International Development (London) 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.dfid.gov.uk/Global-Issues/How-we-fight-Poverty/Agriculture-and-food/Agriculture/.

objective of the current Obama administration is to “alleviate and decrease poverty through sustainable agricultural development” and “to make sure that enough food is available, and that people have the resources to purchase it.”¹⁵⁵³ Clinton stated that while there needs to be collaboration on this matter between international institutions and country donors, countries moreover “have to effectively partner with the NGOs, the foundations, private sector, and academic communities.”¹⁵⁵⁴

According to the State Department, the United States is determined to increase its investment in agricultural development. The government is working to “advance action that addresses the needs of small scale farmers and agri-businesses, and harnesses the power of women to drive economic growth.”¹⁵⁵⁵

In an article published on 29 July 2009, executive director of the World Food Program (WFP), Josette Sheeran, said that the United States has “stepped up” to increase its funding for emergency food aid in 2009.¹⁵⁵⁶ In the fall of 2009, the American government funnelled emergency food aid for Somalia through the WFP. However, as of yet, this aid is being held up in Kenyan warehouses over US concerns that Somali United Nations contractors were stealing food and channelling it to the Shabab, which the American government identifies as a terrorist organization.¹⁵⁵⁷

On 30 September 2009, USAID issued a press release stating that USAID and the Standard Chartered Bank of Zimbabwe (Stanchart) signed an agreement that will enable Stanchart to increase its lending by USD20 million over a five year period. This expanded lending capacity will increase the number of loans made directly to farmers and enterprises, with the goal to “provide inputs and technical assistance to small holder farmers that will allow them to increase productivity and production.”¹⁵⁵⁸

It was also announced at this time that USAID will additionally supply fertilizer and seeds to approximately 13,000 vulnerable households for the coming agricultural season

¹⁵⁵³ Remarks at Food Security Event Co-Hosted with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon During the UN General Assembly, United States Department of State (New York) 26 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2009a/09/129673.htm

¹⁵⁵⁴ Remarks at Food Security Event Co-Hosted with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon During the UN General Assembly, United States Department of State (New York) 26 September 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2009a/09/129673.htm

¹⁵⁵⁵ Global Hunger and Food Security, United States Department of State (Washington) 2 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.state.gov/documents/organization/129768.pdf

¹⁵⁵⁶ World Falling Short on Emergency Food Aid - UN Body, Reuters (Washington) 29 July 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.reuters.com/article/idUSN29291818

¹⁵⁵⁷ UN says US Delays Led to Aid Cuts in Somalia, The New York Times (Kenya) 6 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.nytimes.com/2009/11/07/world/africa/07somalia.html?_r=1

¹⁵⁵⁸ USAID Launches \$20 Million Agricultural Support Facility, United States Agency for International Development (Zimbabwe) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2009/pr090930_3.html

by providing the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and NGO's with USD1.7 million in funding.¹⁵⁵⁹

On 28 October 2009, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) issued a press release announcing the expansion of its global food aid warehouse program. USAID brokered a deal valued up to USD50 million with the Defense and Government Services branch of Agility Logistics, Inc. of Virginia.¹⁵⁶⁰ Agility Defense and Government Services, a “provider of logistics and supply chain services” will “manage the receipt, warehousing and re-export of food aid and commodities” of USAID.¹⁵⁶¹ Under this new program, the number of food aid warehouses is expected to increase from two to five in locations including Africa and South Asia. This will increase USAID's capability of delivering emergency food aid by reducing food travel times even further.¹⁵⁶²

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for its investments in short-term and long-term food and agricultural development that directly benefits the poorest and makes use of international institutions.

Analyst: Javariyya Ahmad

European Union: +1

The EU has been awarded a score of +1 for compliance with its food and agriculture commitments.

On 3 August 2009, the EU Food Facility announced EUR34 million towards programs in Bolivia, Guatemala, Senegal, Nepal, and the Philippines;¹⁵⁶³ this is on top of EUR39 million for programs in Sierra Leone, Bangladesh, and Pakistan, donated on 26 May 2009 not long before the Summit, but outside of this compliance cycle.¹⁵⁶⁴

The programs supported by these grants are targeted at helping poor farmers through training in agricultural practices to improve production and to mitigate some of the risks

¹⁵⁵⁹ USAID Launches \$20 Million Agricultural Support Facility, United States Agency for International Development (Zimbabwe) 30 September 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009.

www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2009/pr090930_3.html.

¹⁵⁶⁰ USAID Increases Capability To Deliver Emergency Food Aid Through A Worldwide Warehouse Program, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 8 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2009/pr091008.html.

¹⁵⁶¹ Agility Wins USAID Food Assistance Contract, Agility Logistics (Connecticut) 5 November 2009. Date of Access: 9 December 2009.

www.agilitylogistics.com/PressReleases/Pages/AgilityWinsUSAIDFoodContract.aspx.

¹⁵⁶² USAID Increases Capability To Deliver Emergency Food Aid Through A Worldwide Warehouse Program, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 8 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2009/pr091008.html.

¹⁵⁶³ EU Food Facility Grant to Increase Farmers' Productivity, WFP (Brussels) 3 August 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.wfp.org/news/news-release/eu-food-facility-grant-increase-farmers-productivity

¹⁵⁶⁴ EU Food Facility Grant to Boost Farmers' Productivity, WFP (Rome) 26 May 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.wfp.org/news/news-release/eu-food-facility-grant-boost-farmers-productivity-asia-and-africa

of small-scale farming. This training includes techniques such as crop diversification, collective farming, irrigation systems, and disaster preparedness. The WFP estimates that the programs will benefit more two million poor or vulnerable people.¹⁵⁶⁵ The WFP's Executive Director, Josette Sheeran, made a statement on 19 October 2009 explaining that the funds would be used to address a combination of short-term and medium- to long-term goals, including increasing small rural farmers' productivity.¹⁵⁶⁶

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for its investments in short-, medium- and long-term food and agricultural development.

Analyst: Rajiv Sinclair

¹⁵⁶⁵ EU Food Facility Grant to Increase Farmers' Productivity, WFP (Brussels) 3 August 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.wfp.org/news/news-release/eu-food-facility-grant-boost-farmers'-productivity-asia-and-africa

¹⁵⁶⁶ Statement By WFP Executive Director, Josette Sheeran, On EU Support For Fight Against Hunger, WFP (Rome) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2009. www.wfp.org/news/news-release/statement-wfp-executive-director-josette-sheeran-eu-support-fight-against-hunger